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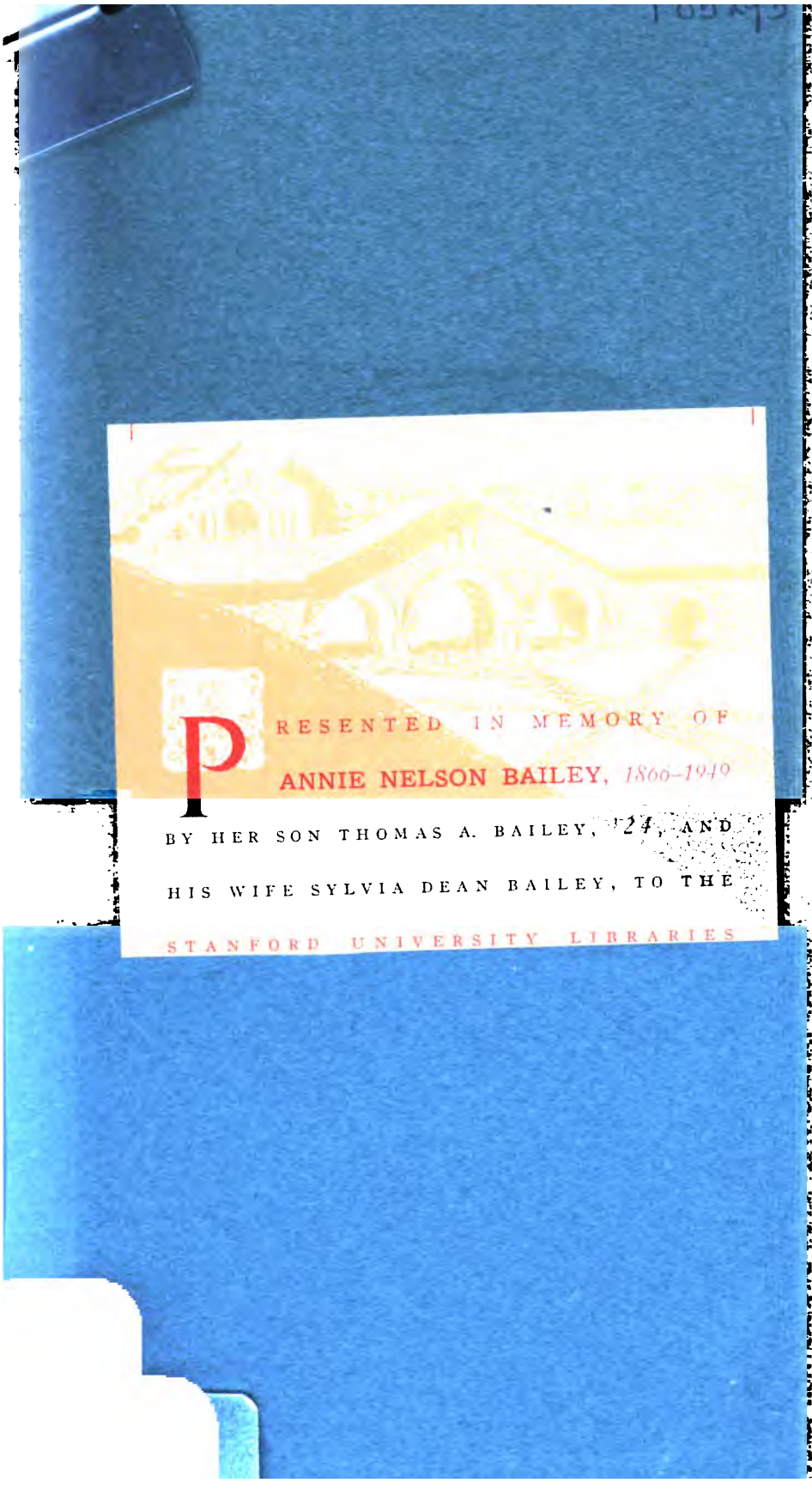
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HISTORY OF VERMONT

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS

Born in Richmond, Vt., February 1, 1828. He studied law, opened an office at Burlington and became one of the leading lawyers of the State. He served in both branches of the Legislature, being elected Speaker in 1857, 1858 and 1859. He was one of the counsel for the United States in the controversy with Canada growing out of the St. Albans Raid. In 1866 he was appointed United States Senator to succeed Solomon Foot, deceased. Seldom has any man achieved a prominent position in the Senate as rapidly as Senator Edmunds, where he soon won a position as a powerful debater and a great constitutional lawyer. For many years he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and was long considered the Republican leader of the Senate. He was President *Pro Tem* of the Senate during the latter part of the Arthur administration. He was the moving spirit that devised the Electoral Commission to settle the Hayes-Tilden Presidential contest and a member of that body. With Senator Logan he drafted the bill providing for the resumption of specie payments and wrote the important sections of the so-called Sherman anti-trust law. His name was presented to the Republican National Conventions of 1880 and 1884 as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He resigned from the Senate in 1891 and died February 27, 1919, aged ninety-one years.

VERMONT
The Green Mountain State

BY

WALTER HILL CROCKETT

AUTHOR OF

VERMONT—ITS RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES
HISTORY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN
GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS

VOLUME FOUR

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To the Memory of
George Grenville Benedict
and
Horace Ward Bailey

Who encouraged and aided the author
in his study of Vermont history,
these volumes are dedicated.

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Chapter XXXV

A GROUP OF VERMONT STATESMEN

WHEN peace came in the spring of 1865, the Vermont soldiers having been honorably discharged, returned to the farms, the offices, the stores and the shops, and the normal life of the commonwealth was resumed. Some of the men who had worn the national uniform sought their fortunes in the cities or in the newer States of the West, finding the routine of daily life at home too dull after the excitement of camp and field; but Vermonters always have been a migratory people. The responsible tasks that had been borne by Vermont officers had fitted many of them for important tasks at home in business and the professions, and they soon assumed positions of leadership in industrial and political affairs.

The people of this State were prepared to cooperate heartily with President Johnson. As early as April 22, 1865, one hundred Vermonters called at the White House to pay their respects. A speech was made by S. B. Colby of Montpelier, who had been appointed Register of the Treasury early in the year, to which the President responded briefly. Senator Collamer was summoned to Washington by the new President for consultation concerning public affairs. The gratitude felt by the returning soldiers toward those who had ministered to them, and to their comrades who did not return, was shown by the gift of a service of silver plate to Mrs. Portus Baxter, wife of a Vermont Congressman, as a testimonial of appreciation for her services in behalf of sick and wounded men. Admiral Farragut, Secretary Fessenden and other distinguished persons were present when the gift was made. The officers and

soldiers of the First Vermont Brigade presented Mrs. Baxter with a diamond brooch.

During the summer of 1865 General Grant had occasion to pass through northeastern Vermont and was greeted with enthusiasm at Island Pond.

On January 18, 1865, Burlington voted to accept a city charter, and thus became Vermont's second city, seventy-seven years after Vergennes was incorporated and seventy-one years after its city machinery began to be operated.

The Union, or Republican, State Convention, in 1865 unanimously nominated Lieut. Gov. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury for Governor, and Speaker A. B. Gardner of Bennington was given the second place on the ticket. The resolutions adopted gloried in the victory won for the constitutional authority of the Nation, tendered the thanks of a grateful people to the soldiers who had won the victory, deplored the death of President Lincoln and expressed confidence in "the patriotism, integrity and firm fidelity of Andrew Johnson." The Democratic State Convention nominated C. N. Davenport of Wilmington for Governor and D. C. Linsley of Burlington for Lieutenant Governor. The platform declared that, "believing with the immortal Douglas that the government of this country was organized for and should be controlled by the white race therein, and that the good of all will best be promoted by confining the right of suffrage to the white citizens thereof, we are unalterably opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the ignorant Negroes of the country."

Dillingham was elected by a majority of 18,726, the official vote being as follows: Dillingham, 27,586; Davenport, 8,857; scattering, 13. John W. Stewart of Middlebury was elected Speaker.

In his inaugural message Governor Dillingham declared that the agricultural and industrial affairs of the State never had been in a more healthy condition. The funded liabilities of the State, September 5, 1865, were $1,650,000. Referring to educational matters he called attention to the fact that the teaching in the public schools gradually was passing from men to women. He recommended the establishment of an institution for the care and training of juvenile offenders.

After referring to the State's contribution to the Union cause he said: "This is a bright and glorious record for Vermont. And such soldiers, too! bravest among the brave; none better ever adorned the history of any State or Nation. We owe to these noble men, living or dead, an imperishable debt of gratitude, love and honor."

The Legislature of 1865 passed an act establishing the Vermont Reform School, and authorized any town or city to establish and maintain a public library. Referring to the coming of peace it was resolved, "That as a people and as a Nation we have abundant cause to render thanks to the Supreme Ruler of events for the successful termination of the late rebellion, by which the majesty and sovereignty of popular governments have been vindicated and established, and the cause of freedom and right has been made to triumph over wickedness and oppression, in spite of armed traitors in

the field and the insiduous arts and counsels of their friends at home."

Resolutions were adopted deploring the death of President Lincoln and declaring that "We will ever cherish the name of Abraham Lincoln as that of a wise and good man and commend the teachings of his life and administration as an example worthy to be followed by his successors. That the attitude of Vermont at the first was cordial toward the new President is indicated by the following declaration: "Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson, the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, we recognize a noble example of loyalty and devotion to his country, in his opposition to traitors during the Rebellion, and in the sacrifices which he made in sustaining the Constitution and laws; and we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain and support him in all his efforts to restore and reestablish the Government upon the corner-stone of freedom and equality, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence." Generals Stannard and L. A. Grant and the officers and men under their respective commands were commended for their skill and bravery.

Senator Collamer made a notable speech in the Senate, February 4, 1865, on a resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the seceding States were not entitled to vote for President and Vice President, and that no electoral votes from such States should be counted. This resolution involved the general policy of reconstruction and Senator Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, a brilliant lawyer, opposed it. Judge Collamer's argument was summarized in this statement:

"According to my view, when a state of war has been declared to exist—declared according to law—we cannot recognize a state of peace and reconciliation in any other way but declaring it by law, or authorizing the President to declare it by law."

On November 9, 1865, Senator Collamer died at his home in Woodstock, after an illness of several days. He lacked two months of reaching his seventy-fifth birthday. He was often called the Nestor of the American Senate and was considered one of the ablest men in public life. He was said to be the acknowledged leader of the Senate after the death of Stephen A. Douglas. It is related that Jefferson Davis declared that he would have been willing before the outbreak of the Civil War to submit the differences between the North and South to Senator Collamer for decision, so great was his confidence in the honesty and sagacity of the Vermont statesman. When Chief Justice Taney died the name of Senator Collamer was suggested as a suitable man for presiding officer of the United States Supreme Court, but his advanced age made his appointment impracticable. The *Providence Journal,* of which Senator Henry B. Anthony was editor, said of Senator Collamer: "We think that if his colleagues had been called upon to designate the wisest of the body, the general suffrage would have fallen upon him."

When Congress convened in December, suitable resolutions were adopted concerning Senator Collamer's death. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts said of him: "Since Henry Clay left this chamber by the gate of death no Senator has passed that way crowned

with the same honorable years as Mr. Collamer; nor has any Senator passed that way whose departure created such a blank in the public councils unless we except Mr. Douglas. He was our most venerable associate, but his place here had not shrunk with time." Born in the year in which Vermont was admitted to the Union, he had lived to see the end of the Civil War and the beginning of the Reconstruction period. As lawyer, jurist, Congressman, Cabinet member and Senator, he had achieved success. Because he was accounted worthy of a place among Vermont's immortals, his marble effigy was placed with that of Ethan Allen in Statuary Hall in the Capital at Washington.

In his "Twenty Years of Congress," James G. Blaine speaks of Senator Fessenden of Maine and Judge Collamer, who were intimate associates, as "the really able lawyers of the Senate," and he quotes the Vermont Senator frequently in his historical work. In his admirable description of the leaders of the Senate, he said: "Jacob Collamer of Vermont was a Senator of eminent worth and ability. * * * He had entered the Senate at a ripe age, and with every qualification for distinguished service. To describe him in a single word, he was a wise man. Conservative in his nature, he was sure to advise against rashness. Sturdy in his principles, he always counselled firmness. In the periods of excitement through which the party was about to pass, his judgment was sure to prove of highest value—influenced as it always was by patriotism and guided by conscience. Without power as an orator, he was listened to in the Senate with profound attention, as one who

never offered counsel that was not needed. He carried into the Senate the gravity, the dignity, the weight of character, which enabled him to control more ardent natures, and he brought to a later generation the wisdom and experience acquired in a long life devoted to service of his State and of his Country."

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia said of Mr. Collamer's first speech in Congress, made upon a point of constitutional law, when he had been in the House only about two months: "This speech of Judge Collamer, not over thirty minutes in length, was so pointed, clear, logical, and conclusive, that it put him at once in the front rank of debaters, lawyers and jurists of the House."

It is related that on one stormy Sunday morning during the Civil War, after the army had suffered serious reverses, a man called at Senator Collamer's home while the latter was at church, and left a card on which was written: "If not at church please call on me at once, and if at church please call as soon as convenient.

"A. LINCOLN."

As soon as he returned he proceeded to the White House where he remained twelve hours, in consultation with the President.

The Vermont Legislature closed its session at eight o'clock on the morning of November 10. Within an hour after adjournment news was received of Senator Collamer's death, which had occurred during the preceeding night. As the Senator actually died before the Legislature adjourned, and the Governor's power to appoint a successor was limited to that period when the General Assembly was not in session, the proper method

of filling the vacancy was in doubt. Governor Dillingham therefore submitted the disputed point of law to the Supreme Court Judges, who rendered an opinion which declared that a vacancy existed which the Governor might legally fill.

Armed with this authority, Governor Dillingham appointed Luke P. Poland of St. Johnsbury, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Senator Collamer. Luke Potter Poland was born at Westford, November 1, 1815. He attended the common schools and Jericho Academy, removed to Waterville, studied law in the office of Samuel A. Willard of Morrisville and became a practicing lawyer in December, 1835, being the first attorney admitted to the bar of Lamoille County Court. He practiced his profession in Morrisville with success, taking high rank as a lawyer. He served as Register of Probate in Lamoille county, 1839-40, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1843, and State's Attorney, 1844-46. In 1848 he was elected to the Supreme Court bench and was made Chief Justice in 1860. He presided over the court until he was appointed Senator. He served in the Senate from November 21, 1865, to March 3, 1867, and in the House of Representatives from March 4, 1867 to March 3, 1875. He was elected a member of Congress in 1882, serving one term. He was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives from St. Johnsbury in 1878 and from Waterville in 1886. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont and for twenty years was president of the First National Bank of St. Johnsbury. He began his public career as a Democrat with anti-slavery leanings, but left that party

in 1858 to become a Republican. He was one of Vermont's ablest lawyers, a man of great dignity and well equipped for public life. He was accustomed to wear a buff waistcoat and a blue coat with brass buttons, after the manner of an earlier period. He was a resident of St. Johnsbury for many years, returning late in life to the home of his youth in Waterville, where he died July 2, 1887.

When Judge Poland entered the Senate he was assigned to the Judiciary Committee. Congressman Woodbridge was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and Mr. Morrill became chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, Thaddeus Stevens having retired to become chairman of the Reconstruction Committee. There were seventeen native Vermonters in the Thirty-ninth Congress, seven of whom were born in Addison county and six of this number came from adjoining towns.

Less than five months after the death of Jacob Collamer, his colleague, Senator Solomon Foot, was stricken with a fatal illness and died at Washington, March 28, 1866. In making the arrangements for the memorial exercises held in honor of President Lincoln, and in receiving Hon. George Bancroft, the orator of the occasion, he had been compelled to expose himself to inclement weather. As a result he contracted the illness which proved fatal. For several years Senator Foot, as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, had supervised the completion of the dome of the Capitol and the extension of the wings of the building. As he lay dying he asked to be raised to a sitting posture that

he might look once more upon the noble outline of the Capitol. President Johnson directed that the Government departments should be closed as a mark of respect, and floral tributes were sent from the White House. Senator Sumner announced the death of Senator Foot to the Senate. The funeral was held in the Senate Chamber, and was attended by the President and his Cabinet, Senators and Congressmen, General Grant and other military and naval officers. The funeral arrangements were supervised by Arthur P. Gorman, Postmaster of the Senate and afterward a prominent Senator. The body was taken to Rutland, Vt., accompanied by a Congressional Committee, where funeral services were held, which were attended by Governor Dillingham and many distinguished Vermonters.

Senator Foot was a man of majestic presence. His voice was deep and sonorous and he was both an impressive public speaker, and an ideal presiding officer. He was said to be the most popular member of the Senate. In his eulogy, Senator Sumner said of Mr. Foot: "He carried into the chair the most marked individuality that has been seen there during this generation. He was unlike any other presiding officer. None but himself could be his parallel. His presence was felt instantly. It filled this chamber from floor to gallery. It attached itself to everything that was done. Vigor and dispatch prevailed. Questions were so stated as to challenge attention. Impartial justice was manifest at once. Business in every form was handled with equal ease. Order was enforced with no timorous authority." Alluding to the diligence and affection with which Sen-

ator Foot watched the completion of the Capitol, even during the strife of war, Mr. Sumner said: "His care secured those appropriations by which the work was carried to its close, and the Statue of Liberty was installed on its sublime pedestal."

Among the names suggested as Senator Foot's successor were those of John Gregory Smith of St. Albans, Hiland Hall of Bennington, Levi Underwood of Burlington and Judge Loyal C. Kellogg of Rutland. Governor Dillingham determined to act promptly in the matter of filling the vacancy and, returning from Senator Foot's funeral at Rutland, he stopped at Burlington, consulted George F. Edmunds, a leading lawyer of the State, then thirty-eight years old, and appointed him.

George Franklin Edmunds was born in Richmond, Vt., February 1, 1828. Both his maternal and paternal grandparents were Rhode Island Quakers. In 1826 his parents removed from Berkshire, Mass., to Richmond and purchased a large farm on the Winooski River, about two miles above the village, where their son George was born.

The local district school was on the Edmunds farm, and there he began his education at a very early age. He grew up a slender boy, lacking the health and strength of the average country lad. He was taught the various things that a boy on the farm should know, his parents carefully guarding his precarious health. His sports were hunting, trout fishing, riding farm horses and altogether his boyhood was a happy one. About the year 1840 the farm was sold and the family moved to the village, where, with his sister, George attended a select

school taught by a capable man. A year or two later he was sent to Burlington to attend an academy in preparation for college. In a few weeks his health became impaired and a long illness followed, necessitating the abandonment of a college career. He took lessons in Latin and French from his brother-in-law, A. B. Maynard, but being threatened with tuberculosis, he spent the winter of 1845-46 in Washington, for the benefit of his health. He continued his studies there, and had access to the law library of the United States Supreme Court. It was his privilege to hear cases argued by some of the great leaders of the American bar, a distinction which he was to win in later years, among them being arguments by Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate and John Van Buren in the famous "Passenger Case." In a letter to the author Mr. Edmunds related the following incident of this winter in Washington: "On one occasion, while reading in the Law Library, I had what was, to my youthful imagination, the greatest honor of my life, in showing to Mr. Webster and Mr. Van Buren, who came into the library where I was sitting reading 'Stephens' Pleadings,' a passage in the book settling a point of law they were disputing in their conversation. With some trepidation, and an apology, I handed the book to Mr. Webster, who, having read the paragraph, smiled, rose and said to me in his deep, soft tones, 'Young man, I thank you'."

In the spring of 1846 he returned home and continued his law studies with Mr. Maynard until 1848, when he went to Burlington to be a student clerk in the office of David A. Smalley and Edward J. Phelps, both

LUKE P. POLAND

Born in Westford, November 1, 1815. He was the first attorney admitted to the bar of Lamoille County Court. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1843 and was elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1848. In 1860 he was made Chief Judge and served in that capacity until 1865, when he was appointed United States Senator to succeed Jacob Collamer, deceased. He served in the Senate until 1867, when he was transferred to the House, where he remained eight years. Later he served in Congress from 1883 to 1885. Judge Poland became one of the strong men in the House. He was chairman of the committee that investigated the Credit Mobilier scandal, chairman of a committee to investigate conditions in Arkansas, chairman of a committee to investigate a Southern organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. One of his greatest tasks was the revision of the laws of the United States. He died July 2, 1887.

Luke P. Poland

eminent lawyers. Early in the year 1849 Mr. Edmunds was admitted to the bar and returned to Richmond to become a partner of his brother-in-law. The following year he removed to Burlington and formed a partnership with Charles D. Kasson, who died within a year. Mr. Edmunds speedily built up a lucrative practice at a time when the Burlington bar included such eminent men as David A. Smalley, Edward J. Phelps, Levi Underwood and L. E. Chittenden. In 1852 he married Susan Marsh Lyman, daughter of Wyllys Lyman, and a niece of George P. Marsh, then United States Minister to Turkey. She was a woman of great refinement and intelligence and during their married life of more than sixty years Mr. Edmunds consulted her in all matters of importance.

Mr. Edmunds' first public service was the performance of the duties of Moderator of the Burlington town meeting, in March, 1854. Later that year he was elected as Representative from Burlington to the State Legislature, being the candidate of the younger element in local politics. This office, and all that he subsequently held, came without any seeking on his part, either directly or indirectly. State elections were then held annually and Mr. Edmunds was reelected to the House in 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859. In 1855 he was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee and in 1857, 1858 and 1859 he was elected Speaker. In 1861 and 1862 he served in the State Senate, being chairman of the Judiciary Committee and President Pro Tem of the Senate. As a member of the Legislature he won distinction as a pains-

taking and careful legislator, who gave diligent attention to every detail of business.

For the next few years Mr. Edmunds devoted himself to his large law practice. Following the St. Albans Raid he was sent to Montreal by Secretary of State William H. Seward to obtain the extradition of the raiders on charges of murder and robbery. The Canadian courts, however, held that these crimes were acts of war. Mr. Edmunds at once notified the State Department of the condition of affairs and recommended a strict blockade of the Canadian border. This policy was adopted and was strictly enforced. As a result the Canadian Government adopted a more reasonable attitude, and partially reimbursed the banks for the money stolen by the raiders.

When Governor Dillingham stopped at Burlington, on April 3, he sent a note to Mr. Edmunds asking him to come to the American House. The two men had served together in the Legislature and had been fellow members of the Judiciary Committee. When the message came Mr. Edmunds was at his home in consultation with a Boston client, going over papers and evidence in an important railroad case. He responded to the summons, however, and was offered the appointment as United States Senator. Although Mr. Edmunds knew that some of his friends might suggest his name, he had no expectation that he would be appointed. He was reluctant to abandon his law practice, which was his only means of support, and his wife and children were in New York for the winter, where one of his daughters was receiving medical treatment. The Governor, how-

ever, was urgent not only that he accept the appointment but also that he should leave the next day for Washington. President Johnson had vetoed an important bill and the votes of both Vermont Senators was needed. With much solicitude as to how he should succeed, he accepted, and left the following day for the national capital. His credentials were presented by Senator Poland and he took his seat on April 5, 1866, at the age of thirty-eight years, being, with one exception, the youngest member of the body. On April 6 the Civil Rights bill, vetoed by President Johnson, came up in the Senate and was passed over the veto, with not a vote to spare. Without the vote of Senator Edmunds it would have failed. He was assigned, according to custom, to minor committee places, Pensions and Commerce being the committees on which he began his work.

One week after he entered the Senate he paid a brief but beautiful tribute to his predecessor at a memorial service held in honor of Senator Foot. On April 18, less than two weeks after he had taken his seat, a bill came up relating to the habeas corpus act, to which Senator Edmunds offered several amendments. His argument showed profound legal knowledge, a thorough mastery of the subject, and great skill in the running fire of debate which followed. The late Benjamin F. Fifield of Montpelier informed the author that this speech of the new Vermont Senator created a profound impression in the Senate and at once gave him a high standing among his colleagues.

On April 25, only twenty days after he entered the Senate, Mr. Edmunds made a powerful and eloquent

speech on a bill providing for the admission of Colorado as a State. It was with difficulty that a two-thirds majority was obtained on measures which must be passed over President Johnson's veto, and the addition of two Senators to the Republican strength would have been most welcome. The State Constitution, however, contained a clause granting the right of suffrage only to white persons. Senator Edmunds opposed the passage of the bill on account of what he believed to be this unjust provision, asserting that Vermont from its foundation tolerated no distinctions of race or color in the granting of this right. As he concluded this speech Charles Sumner arose and said: "I cannot forbear returning my thanks to the Senator from Vermont for the noble utterance that we have heard from him. He has reminded you of the principles on which you are to pass. He has held up before you the dignity of the occasion, and has rallied the Senate to its duty. I thank him, sir. His speech ought to produce an effect on his associates in this chamber. It ought to remind them that there is a truth which cannot be put aside for any temporary expediency. I am grateful to the Senator for the speech he has made. I think the Senate will do well to sleep upon it tonight, to reflect upon it, and when they come here tomorrow, to do their duty in maintaining those principles which he has so clearly advocated." Coming from such an eminent leader as Mr. Sumner, this was, indeed, a remarkable tribute to be paid to a young man, unknown outside his own State, who had served less than three weeks in that distinguished body.

Probably in all the history of the American Senate there have been few men who, coming into that chamber unknown to the country at large, gained a position of influence as speedily as did George F. Edmunds. James G. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress" alludes to this fact, and Mr. Blaine was by no means an ardent admirer or close friend of the Vermont Senator. Before he had served a year in the Senate Mr. Edmunds was taking such a prominent part in the debates that James Ford Rhodes, the eminent historian, quotes from his speeches in describing the period following the Civil War. In December, 1866, Senator Edmunds had charge of and explained the features of the Tenure of Office Bill. In January, 1867, "he felt sure that Negro suffrage must come."

Before the Civil War began an organization known as the Fenian Brotherhood, composed of persons of Irish extraction, was organized in New York, and circles were established in many parts of the United States, particularly in the large cities. As the brotherhood increased in numbers expressions of opinion favoring an Irish republic became common. Early in May, 1866, plans were made secretly for a Fenian invasion of Canada. The command of the expedition was given to Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, formerly an officer in the Union Army.

From May 29 to May 31 parties of Fenians began to move toward the Canadian border. On Friday morning, June 1, three hundred Fenians arrived at St. Albans, most of them coming from Boston and Lowell. Their leader was Major Spear, a former Union officer. Most

of the recruits left at once on roads leading toward the Canadian frontier. Other volunteers continued to arrive and on Friday night a camp was established on a hill north of St. Albans. Some of the Fenians proceeded to Fairfield, which contained a considerable number of persons of Irish descent. It was asserted on June 2 that 1,400 Fenians had arrived at St. Albans, but the number of recruits generally was overestimated. United States Marshal Hugh Henry and District Attorney D. C. Denison proceeded to St. Albans. Arms and ammunition were seized by the United States authorities at St. Albans and Burlington.

Parties of Fenians encamped at Fairfield, Swanton and East Highgate. Meanwhile a few companies of United States soldiers were sent to the Vermont border and were posted at St. Albans and Swanton. Governor Dillingham, after a visit to the frontier, decided that it was unnecessary to call out the State militia.

In the temporary absence of Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton ordered the seizure of arms designed for the raiders. Attorney General Speed issued a circular to all District Attorneys and Marshals, on June 5, instructing them to order the arrest of all leaders or conspirators called Fenians suspected of violating the neutrality laws of this country. President Johnson issued a proclamation of neutrality on June 6, directing General Meade to employ the land and naval forces of the United States "to prevent the setting on foot and carrying on of the (Fenian) expedition and enterprise aforesaid." This proclamation was distributed along the frontier.

General Sweeney, the Fenian leader, was arrested about midnight, June 6, at the Tremont House in St. Albans, by order of Major Gibson of the United States army. Colonel Meehan also was arrested. These men were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyt on June 8. They waived examination and bail was fixed at twenty thousand dollars for Sweeney and five thousand dollars for Meehan. Later Sweeney's bail was reduced to five thousand dollars. These arrests caused much excitement in New York and elsewhere.

The towns along the frontier, on the Canadian side of the border, were deserted by the inhabitants, and cattle and horses were driven away, although some supplies were confiscated by the invaders. On the evening of June 5, about seven hundred Fenians, mostly armed, crossed the line near Cook's Corners across the border from Franklin, without opposition. Others crossed the boundary line on June 7, near Frelighsburg, and at Pigeon Hill, in St. Armand. When the Fenians entered Slab City they seized a British flag at the Custom house. General Spear was in command at St. Armand and he made a short speech to his troops before they crossed into Canada. There was a slight skirmish soon after the invaders entered the Dominion, in which one Fenian was killed, one dangerously wounded, and fifteen were taken prisoners.

At two o'clock on Saturday morning, June 9, a council of war was called and it was decided that the invasion must be abandoned. Failure to receive ammunition and the approach of British regulars, made it prudent to retire to the American side of the line. The Fenian

troops thereupon returned to St. Albans, where each man signed a parole and was furnished transportation to his home.

General Meade and Lieutenant Porter, son of Admiral Porter, arrived at St. Albans on Saturday, June 9, with orders to preserve American neutrality. A ball was given in that village in honor of the distinguished visitor.

The collapse of the Fenian movement was due primarily to lack of organization and failure to assemble a sufficient number of men to make the movement formidable; but the vigilance of the United States authorities in seizing arms and ammunition and prosecuting the violators of the neutrality laws, was a powerful factor in the defeat of the enterprise. The sympathies of the people generally were with the Fenians. It must be remembered that less than two years had elapsed since the St. Albans Raid, and that sympathy openly expressed in Great Britain and Canada for the Confederate States, and the use of the Dominion as a base from which hostile expeditions had been conducted against the United States, had exasperated the people of Vermont and other Northern States. In his correspondence with the British Foreign Office, Secretary Seward said in reply to Lord Stanley's complaint in regard to the Fenian affair, "In seeking to make the territory of the United States a base for the organization of a republic in Ireland, and of military and naval operations for its establishment there, they (the Fenians) allege that they have followed, as an example, precedents of British subjects in regard to our Civil War, allowed by Her Majesty's

government." The keenness of this diplomatic thrust was given point by the truth of the allegation.

A second invasion of Canada was planned in 1867, and St. Albans again was considered as one of the bases of operations but no hostilities were conducted from Vermont during that year. Early in the summer of 1870 the Fenians again became active, and on May 23 and 24 nearly two hundred men arrived at St. Albans from the south, proceeding through Fairfield and Sheldon toward the frontier. Several pieces of artillery and a quantity of ammunition were transported in wagons along country roads. Other companies of Fenians arrived on later trains. General O'Neil, in command of the expedition, left the train at Georgia, just south of St. Albans, and proceeded by night to Franklin. On May 25 the Fenians advanced from Franklin Center toward Cook's Corners, on the Canadian side of the international boundary line. Gen. George P. Foster, United States Marshal, endeavored to dissuade the Fenians from advancing, but they refused to heed his advice or to be governed by President Grant's proclamation of neutrality. General Foster then informed the British commander that he had no troops with which to prevent the Fenians from crossing into Canada. An advance was made, Colonel Brown leading the skirmish line. One company was commanded by Capt. William Cronan of Burlington. General O'Neil was arrested by Marshal Foster, thrust into a closed carriage and driven to St. Albans.

The Canadian troops occupied a strong position, defended by rifle pits. The attack failed, if, indeed, it could be dignified by such a term. Two men were killed

in the skirmish of Richards' Farm, one of them being John Rowe of Burlington, and several were wounded. A council of war, held on the night of May 25, resulted in the abandonment of the campaign. It is alleged that the killed and wounded actually were shot upon United States territory. Generals Meade and McDowell of the United States army arrived at St. Albans on May 28 to prevent further violations of the neutrality laws, and proceeded to Malone, N. Y. Several Fenians were arrested by the United States authorities and General O'Neil and Captain Brown, convicted of transgressing the neutrality laws, were sentenced to terms in the State Prison. After serving a short time they were pardoned by General Grant.

Governor Dillingham was renominated without opposition at the Union Republican State Convention, and again a delegate convention was favored by a substantial majority. The Democratic ticket was renominated, headed by Charles N. Davenport for Governor. Justin S. Morrill declined again to be a candidate for Member of Congress. A vigorous campaign for Judge Collamer's seat in the Senate was waged by friends of Mr. Morrill and of Judge Luke P. Poland, appointed by the Governor to fill the Senatorial vacancy. Governor Dillingham was reelected, the official vote being as follows: Dillingham, 34,117; Davenport, 11,292; scattering, 3.

John W. Stewart of Middlebury was reelected Speaker. In his inaugural message Governor Dillingham gave a review of Vermont's war work. He commended a Normal School proposition to the Legislature and stated that the Vermont Reform School had been

located at Waterbury on a part of the farm once owned by Governor Butler. The position taken by Congress in the controversy over Reconstruction was approved.

Among the important laws enacted by the Legislature of 1866 was an act establishing the Orange County Grammar School at Randolph Center as a State Normal School for a period of five years, under the direction of the Board of Education. The board was authorized to receive similar proposals from other academies in the State, but the number was restricted to one in each Congressional district. The board was authorized to arrange courses of study for the schools. The secretary of the board was directed to hold teachers' institutes at which teachers' examinations were to be given. After five years no person was to teach without a certificate. The Governor was authorized to appoint Albert D. Hager of Proctorsville, State Geologist, commissioner to represent Vermont at the Paris Exposition.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified in the Senate without opposition, and in the House by a vote of 196 to 11. Resolutions were adopted in memory of Senators Collamer and Foot; favoring a law granting suffrage in the District of Columbia without respect to color; favoring a higher tariff rate on wool; and declaring that in the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, "justice and humanity imperatively demand that there should be no compromise with traitors—on the contrary that treason should be made odious and traitors punished."

The controversy over the Senatorship had been settled for all practical purposes in midsummer, Mr. Morrill's

following being of sufficient strength to make it apparent that he would be elected. Thereupon the Second District Republican Convention nominated Judge Poland for the vacant seat in the House. Mr. Poland accepted rather reluctantly, referring to the changing of places with Mr. Morrill as follows: "But if it be the pleasure of the people that we should change places it is not for me to find fault, and if any disagreeable consequences ensue it is your fault, not mine. I shall endeavor so far as I am able to represent you fearlessly and faithfully and to observe the true principles of Vermont Republicanism, in which I believe. But, gentlemen, if it should turn out that this swap should be like the one made by the king when he changed his chaplain and cook and thereby spoiled both the prayer and the pudding, the blame will lie with you and not with me." That no disagreeable consequences ensued, and that the swap spoiled neither the prayer nor the pudding, are statements which history amply justifies. The effects of this ill tempered speech, however, followed Judge Poland, to his disadvantage, throughout his public career.

The Legislature was called upon in 1866 to fill three Senatorial vacancies. For the remainder of Senator Collamer's unexpired term Judge Poland was chosen, receiving 212 votes in the House, while 15 votes were cast for Henry Keyes. For the full term of six years, Mr. Morrill was elected by a vote of 213, to 16, the smaller number being cast for T. P. Redfield. Senator Edmunds was elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Foot, receiving 213 votes. Fifteen votes were cast for H. B. Smith and one for H. G. Smith. In the

Senate, Poland, Edmunds and Morrill each received twenty-nine votes, all that were cast.

If it had been possible for Vermont to have three Senators, then Judge Poland might well have been chosen. He was a man of great ability, greater than a later generation has realized.

Justin S. Morrill came to this new office, one of the most honorable and desirable in public life, with the distinction that belonged to one of the leading members of the House, who held the chairmanship of the powerful Ways and Means Committee. He was also a member of the special Reconstruction Committee, being associated with men like Thaddeus Stevens, Elihu B. Washburne, Roscoe Conkling and George S. Boutwell. Of this committee Mr. Blaine said: "It was foreseen that in a special degree the fortunes of the Republican party would be in the keeping of the fifteen men who would be chosen. * * * Both in Congress and among the people the conviction was general that the party was entitled to the services of its best men. There was no struggle among members for positions on the committee and when the names were announced, they gave universal satisfaction to the Republicans." Mr. Morrill's name was signed to the report made by this committee.

In discussing Mr. Morrill's standing in the House at this time a private letter from Washington, printed in the *Burlington Free Press,* said:

"He is always listened to, as few Congressmen are—Blaine, Banks and Stevens are the only members who can be placed in the same catalogue. Mr. Morrill is always courteous, quiet, and modest and yet his influence

is greater than any other member except Thad Stevens. He is by far the most popular member in Congress."

Thaddeus Stevens, in the course of a debate, remarked concerning Mr. Morrill: "He has a name for skill, industry, and talents which will go down to posterity with this very legislation when all the rest of us are unknown ten days after death." In a speech made in Congress in 1865, Henry Winter Davis of Maryland accorded to Mr. Morrill the credit of being the ablest financier in either branch of Congress that it had been his pleasure to meet "during the last eight years."

Congressmen Woodbridge and Mr. Poland were elected in the fall of 1866. The contest for Congressman in the Third district was one of the most exciting ever held in the State. Portus Baxter had served three terms and for a period considerably longer than that had been very active in political affairs. Younger men were ambitious to succeed him and it was charged by his opponents that he had built up a political machine, or ring, which operated to his personal advantage. The mass convention which assembled at Hyde Park, August 15, 1866, is said to have been more largely attended than any regular convention ever held before or since that time. It was freely charged by the rival faction that men were hired in great numbers to attend. The attendance was variously estimated from three thousand to ten thousand, the smaller figure being more likely to be correct.

All kinds of vehicles were pressed into service and the pilgrimage to Hyde Park began two days before the convention. It is asserted that every house within a radius of eight or ten miles of the county seat was filled the

night of August 14, while many persons slept in barns and in the open fields.

The contest was between Congressman Baxter and Romeo H. Hoyt of St. Albans. Most of the newspapers of the district opposed Mr. Baxter. County meetings were held in order that members of a nominating committee might be chosen, this being a customary procedure in mass conventions.

The indications pointed to a majority for Baxter, although the opponents asserted that some of the Baxter adherents after passing between the tellers went back to the front of the line and passed through a second time. Judge Poland made a speech, after which there was much contention and the convention finally broke up without making a nomination. A bitter contest followed. There was no choice in the September elections, although Mr. Baxter had a substantial plurality. The vote was as follows: Baxter, 7,329; Hoyt, 4,511; Waldo Brigham (Dem.), 3,395; scattering, 433.

At a caucus of members of the Legislature from the Third district, Worthington C. Smith of St. Albans was nominated on the second ballot, over Asa O. Aldis, of the same town, by a vote of 45 to 16, and at a special election held in November, Mr. Smith was elected by a majority of 219 votes. The vote was as follows: Smith, 5,730; Aldis, 2,794; Waldo Brigham, 2,680; scattering, 44.

Worthington Curtis Smith, son of Hon. John Smith, and a brother of John Gregory Smith, was born in St. Albans, April 19, 1823. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1843, studied law, but entered

business, engaging in the iron trade. He aided in raising the first Vermont volunteers, was a member of the Vermont House of Representatives in 1863, and of the Senate in 1864 and 1865, being elected President Pro Tem in the latter year. He served three terms in Congress. He was a director and afterward president of the Vermont and Canada Railroad, vice president of the Central Vermont and president of the Missisquoi Railroad. He died January 2, 1894.

In the summer of 1866 Gen. George J. Stannard, whose name had been suggested as a suitable candidate for Congressman in the Third district, was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont.

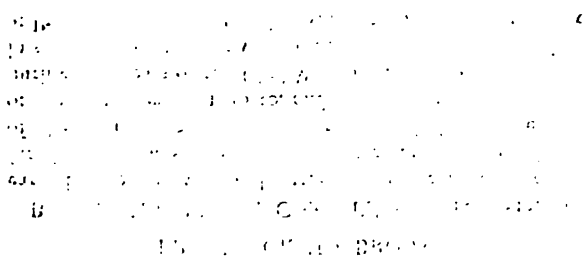
When Mr. Morrill took his seat in the Senate, on March 4, 1867, he was assigned to the Committees on Finance, Claims and Post-Offices and Post-Roads. He remained a member of the Finance Committee from his entrance to the Senate in 1867 until the date of his death.

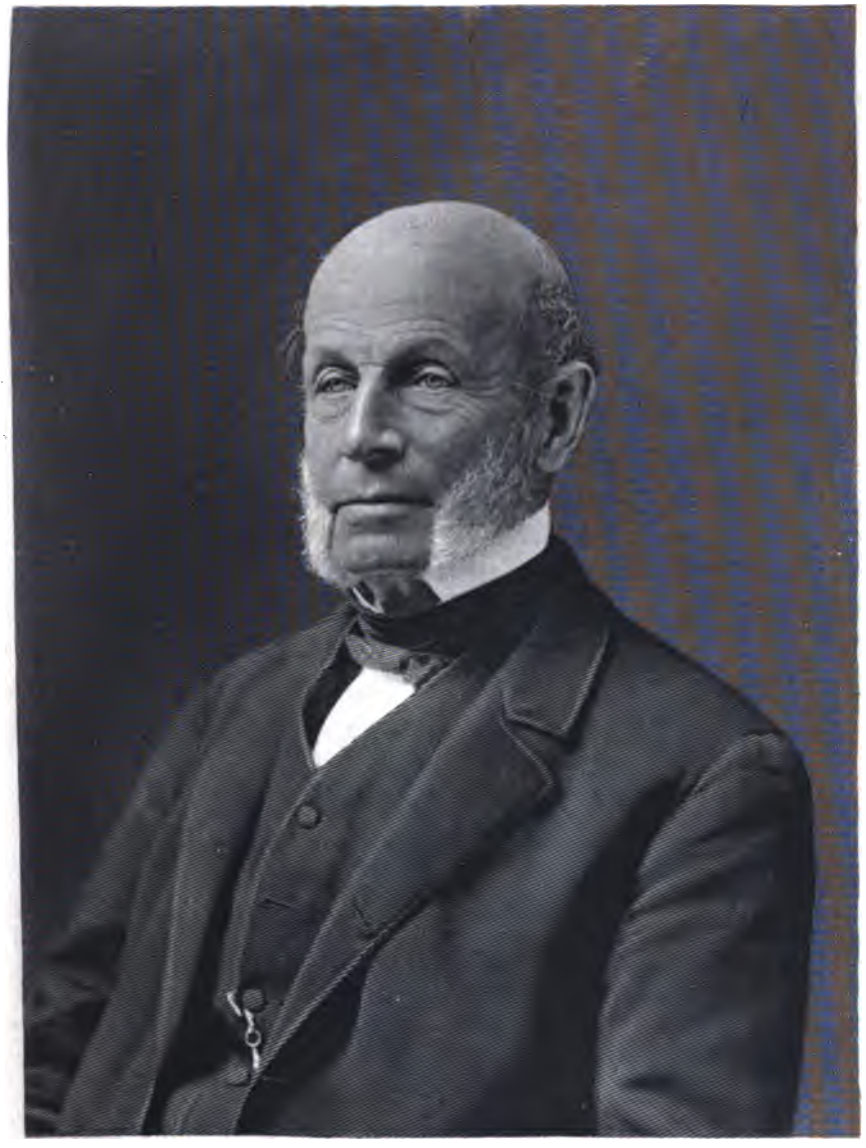
State Treasurer John B. Page was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor, his Democratic opponent being John L. Edwards of Derby. The result of the election was: Page, 31,694; Edwards, 11,510; scattering, 22.

John B. Page was born in Rutland, February 25, 1826. He was educated in the public schools and in Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester. At the age of sixteen he entered the Bank of Rutland and for many years he was president of the National Bank of Rutland. As trustee for the bondholders, Mr. Page became interested in the Rutland and Burlington Railroad and when

FREDERICK HOLBROOK

Born in East Windsor, Conn., February 15, 1813. In early life he removed to Brattleboro, where he engaged in farming. He was one of the founders and long president of the Vermont State Agricultural Association, a member of the State Senate, 1849-50, and was Governor of Vermont during two years of the Civil War, 1861-63. He was active in securing hospitals for Vermont soldiers and was an advisor of President Lincoln. He died April 27, 1909, aged ninety-six years.





Frederick Holbrook

the Rutland Railroad Company was reorganized he became its president. He was vice president of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, a director of the Champlain Transportation Company, was instrumental in the transfer of the Howe Scale Works from Brandon to Rutland, and was treasurer of the company. He represented Rutland in the State Legislature in 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1880. From 1860 to 1866 he served as State Treasurer. President Lincoln appointed him as Allotment Commissioner and he is said to have originated the plan for paying Vermont soldiers State pay of seven dollars per month. He was an active member of the Congregational church and a member of the corporation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He died October 24, 1885.

Speaker John W. Stewart was reelected. In his message Governor Page favored simplifying and improving the system of collecting taxes. He characterized the militia law as wholly inadequate, an opinion not infrequently expressed by various predecessors, and called attention to the need of developing the manufacturing resources of the State.

During the year additional Normal Schools had been established at Johnson and Castleton, and the sum of five hundred dollars was appropriated for each of the three schools. Towns were authorized to establish one or more central schools. Permission was given towns and cities to exempt new manufacturing establishments from taxation for a period of five years. The Montpelier and Wells River Railroad Company was incorporated.

The thanks of the Legislature were voted to Gens. W. F. Smith and W. T. H. Brooks, former commanders of the First Vermont Brigade, and to Gen. P. H. Sheridan for gallant service, and these officers were invited to visit the State. The action of Congress in its controversy with President Johnson was endorsed heartily. Appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts were adopted.

Earlier in the year, 1867, a special session had been called to consider a complicated railroad situation affecting Bennington and Rutland counties, which desired an outlet. Laws were passed enabling towns in those counties to purchase the bonds of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company or the bonds of any other road, to enable the Burlington and Rutland Railroad to make connections with New York, Albany and Boston.

During the session of 1866-67, Senator Edmunds, as chairman of the joint special committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the Tenure of Office bill, which required the concurrence of the Senate in removals from office by the President, the Cabinet officials being excepted. Senator Edmunds defended the civil service act against the attacks of Senators Conkling and Carpenter.

When arrangements were made for the trial of President Andrew Johnson before the Senate, to answer to impeachment charges preferred by the House, Mr. Edmunds of Vermont was made chairman of a committee to arrange rules of procedure in the Senate, and, in conjunction with Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who

was to preside at the trial, established the rules as they appeared in the official records. It was, indeed, remarkable that a man who had been in the Senate less than two years should have been chosen for such a difficult and responsible task. Senator Edmunds voted to impeach President Johnson. In a letter written in 1913, and printed in the *Century,* Mr. Edmunds expressed the opinion that the failure to impeach President Johnson was due in part, at least, to a belief that Senator Wade of Ohio, President Pro Tem of the Senate, who would have succeeded to the Presidency, was not in all respects a proper man for the office, and that had Senators Frelinghuysen or Harlan been President of the Senate, Mr. Johnson would have been removed. In November, 1867, Senator Edmunds introduced a joint resolution pledging the public faith to the payment of the public debt in coin, championed it and carried it through the Senate. This was the first message signed by General Grant as President.

Senator Morrill voted to impeach President Johnson, and wrote a letter to Senator Fessenden urging him to do likewise. Speeches were made in the House by the three Vermont Congressmen, Messrs. Poland, Woodbridge and Smith, supporting the impeachment resolution.

The Republican State Convention, held at Rutland on March 18, 1868, to elect delegates to the National Convention, declared: "We approve the action of Congress in respect to impeachment and earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a court of impeachment, to proceed without fear, favor or affection,

and to assure them that the people of Vermont will stand by and maintain the just judgment of the law." This convention was held nearly two months before the Senate voted on any of the articles of impeachment.

Early in the year Grant Clubs had been organized in various parts of the State and this convention adopted a resolution which said: "We but give expression to what is the heart of every Republican in Vermont in joining our voice to the common acclaim which names this soldier and statesman (Gen. U. S. Grant) as our leader in the next Presidential campaign." The delegates-at-large chosen were Trenor W. Park of Bennington, Gen. George J. Stannard of Burlington, Luther Baker of Newport and Col. Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford. General Stannard had just the number of votes necessary to elect him over George W. Grandey of Vergennes. The district delegates chosen were as follows: First District—Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley of Rutland, George C. Shepard of Montpelier; Second District—John C. Stearns of Bradford, W. H. Johnson of Bellows Falls; Third District, Dana R. Bailey of St. Albans, Gen. William W. Grout of Barton.

The Vermont delegates supported Grant and Colfax, the nominees of the convention. Mr. Park was named as a member of the National Committee. There was a rumor, which did not materialize, that Vermont would support Luke P. Poland as a Vice Presidential candidate. Early in 1868 Thurlow Weed urged that the Republicans should nominate for Vice President one of the following group: James G. Blaine, Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, George F. Edmunds or Galusha A.

Grow. At this time Mr. Edmunds had been a member of the Senate less than two years.

The Vermont delegates to the Democratic National Convention were H. B. Smith of Milton, Isaac McDaniels of Rutland, Henry Keyes of Newbury, P. S. Benjamin of Wolcott, E. R. Wright of Middlebury, George H. Simmons of Bennington, George H. Weeks of Lyndon, Charles N. Davenport of Brattleboro, Waldo Brigham of Hyde Park and John J. Deavitt of St. Albans. On the first two ballots the Vermont delegation voted for James E. English of Connecticut, as a Presidential candidate; and on the next four ballots, for Thomas A. Hendricks, Vermont being the first State to vote for the Indiana statesman. This support was continued until the last ballot, when Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York was nominated.

A feature of the campaign was Soldiers' and Sailors' Conventions, held by both parties. The Republican delegation was headed by Gen. William Wells, and the Democratic delegation by Gen. W. F. Smith.

Governor Page was renominated by the Republicans. The Democrats nominated John L. Edwards of Derby for Governor, and Morillo Noyes of Burlington for Lieutenant Governor. In the First district, Charles W. Willard of Montpelier defeated Congressman Woodbridge as a candidate for Congress.

Governor Page's majority was 20,162, the vote being: Page, 42,615; Edwards, 15,289. Grant's majority for President in November was 32,122. The vote by counties was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*
Addison	3,680	405
Bennington	2,592	885
Caledonia	3,078	1,069
Chittenden	3,494	1,208
Essex	761	283
Franklin	2,869	1,039
Grand Isle	371	156
Lamoille	1,881	458
Orange	3,220	1,240
Orleans	2,840	615
Rutland	5,241	1,169
Washington	3,718	1,380
Windham	4,311	941
Windsor	6,030	1,192
Legislative vote	81	6
Total	44,167	12,045

George W. Grandey of Vergennes was elected Speaker. In his inaugural message Governor Page reported improvement in financial conditions. The funded indebtedness amounted to $1,168,000. The aggregate indebtedness of all the towns and cities in the State was $1,939,198, and nearly one-half of this amount was reported from the counties of Bennington and Windsor. Attention was called to the need of reforming the tax laws and correcting unequal appraisals. The Governor favored the construction of a canal which would make possible a water route connecting the St. Lawrence and the Hudson Rivers by way of Lake Champlain.

Among the laws passed at this session was an act providing that union or graded schools should receive a proportionate share of public school money. The Secretary of State was directed to compile and print statistics relating to the resources of the State, including water powers and the products of mines and quarries. Resolutions were adopted favoring a ship canal connecting the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain, opposing a reciprocity treaty with Canada, deploring the death of Thaddeus Stevens and asking the delegation in Congress to endeavor to secure for Vermont a grant of unappropriated lands "for the aid and advancement of education and for the promotion of internal improvements."

Senator Edmunds was reelected for a full term of six years, receiving 29 votes in the Senate and 188 votes in the House. Eleven votes were cast for T. P. Redfield.

The new Congressman, Charles W. Willard, was born in Lyndon, June 15, 1827. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1851, studied law in the office of Peck and Colby and was admitted to the bar in 1853, forming a partnership with F. F. Merrill. In 1855 and 1856 he was Secretary of State and in 1860 and 1861 was a Senator from Washington county. From 1861 to 1873 he was editor and publisher of the *Green Mountain Freeman,* a Montpelier newspaper, with the exception of a period in 1865 when he was editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel.* He was a member of Congress from 1869 to 1875. In 1867 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the Vermont Statutes. He died June 8, 1880.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan came to Montpelier on October 30, as the guest of the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society, being greeted by crowds along the route through the State. He addressed the Legislature briefly and afterward was introduced by Ex-Governor Dillingham to the crowd outside. He attended the meeting of the Vermont officers and was received with much enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention in 1869 nominated Gen. Peter T. Washburn for Governor over Dudley C. Denison of Royalton and Julius Converse of Woodstock. G. W. Hendee of Morrisville was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The Democratic Convention nominated for the same offices, Homer W. Heaton of Montpelier and Morillo Noyes of Burlington, respectively. The result of the election was as follows: Washburn, 31,834; Heaton, 11,455; scattering, 26.

Peter T. Washburn was born in Lynn, Mass., September 7, 1814. When he was three years old his father removed to Chester, Vt., living later at Cavendish and at Ludlow. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1835, studied law in the office of Senator Upham at Montpelier, was admitted to the bar in 1838, and began practice at Ludlow. In 1844 he removed to Woodstock and formed a partnership with Charles P. Marsh. He represented Woodstock in the Legislatures of 1853 and 1854, and was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican National Convention of 1860. As commander of the Woodstock Light Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War, he led his company to Rutland, where it was incorporated as part of the First Vermont, of which he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel, and acted as

Colonel. In October, 1861, he was elected Adjutant General and performed the arduous duties of that position during the war very efficiently. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont.

Contrary to custom, Governor Washburn delivered his message in person. He reported that the funded debt of the State had been reduced from $1,650,000 at the close of the war to $1,075,000. He called attention to the number of young men leaving the State for the West and urged the importance of developing Vermont's resources. He recommended for careful consideration the report of the Board of Education favoring the abolition of all school districts.

The Legislature incorporated the town of Stannard, formerly Goshen Gore, in Caledonia county, the name being given in honor of Gen. George J. Stannard. During the session of 1869 the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified, unanimously in the Senate, and by a vote of 196 to 12 in the House.

Early in October Vermont was visited by a severe freshet. Rain began to fall on Sunday morning, October 3, and continued until Monday night, October 4. A thread mill at Bennington was carried away by the flood and not a bridge was left in Woodford. A house was swept away at Woodford Hollow, and three lives were lost. Factories and mills were destroyed at Brattleboro, where the estimate of the losses varied from $150,000 to $300,000. The damage at Springfield, Vt., was said to be $100,000 and several mills and factories were washed away at Windsor. The damage at Ripton was said to be $110,000 and the same amount

was given as an estimate of the losses in Lamoille county. At Saxtons River, thirty-five thousand pounds of wool were lost. In Caledonia county the rain was said to be the most severe since 1826. There were heavy losses at the Fairbanks scale plant in St. Johnsbury. The damage at Montpelier was estimated at $30,000. The Winooski River rose so high at the State capital that the dining room floor at the Pavilion Hotel was under water.

The thirteenth and last Council of Censors was elected in 1869, and was composed of the following members: Jasper Rand of St. Albans, Henry Lane of Cornwall, J. Burton Hollister of Manchester, Jonathan Ross of St. Johnsbury, William Harmon of Shelburne, Nathaniel W. French of Lunenburg, H. Henry Powers of Morrisville, John R. Cleaveland of Brookfield, Charles C. Dewey of Rutland, Timothy P. Redfield of Montpelier, Charles K. Field of Brattleboro and Joseph W. Coburn of Springfield. The first meeting was held at Montpelier, June 2, 1869, and subsequent sessions were held, July 2-4, July 27, August 6 and October 19-22.

A series of amendments was proposed, abolishing the Council of Censors and giving the Legislature the right to suggest amendments every ten years; providing that with the exception of municipalities no special laws should be enacted for corporations; substituting biennial for annual elections of State officers and members of the Legislature; providing for the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of six years;

enabling the Legislature to fill vacancies in the House and Senate; giving to women the right of suffrage.

A Constitutional Convention was called at Montpelier, on the second Wednesday in June, 1870. The convention met on June 8 and elected as president, George Nichols of Northfield. Among the well known members were Ex-Gov. Ryland Fletcher of Cavendish, Ex-Gov. Paul Dillingham of Waterbury, Edward J. Phelps of Burlington, Charles P. Marsh of Woodstock, Charles K. Field of Brattleboro, E. P. Walton of Montpelier, J. W. Hobart of St. Albans, H. Henry Powers of Morrisville, A. N. Swain of Bellows Falls, Edward Conant of Randolph, A. E. Jeudevine of Hardwick, E. B. Sawyer of Hyde Park, W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe, Loyal C. Kellogg of Benson, D. M. Camp of Newport and Merritt Clark of Poultney.

The article forbidding special legislation for corporations was defeated by a vote of 168 to 63. The amendment for filling legislative vacancies was lost by a vote of 145 to 39. The article relating to election of Judges was declared inexpedient by a vote of 233 to 2.

Several petitions favoring woman suffrage were presented, one from Brattleboro bearing 231 names, but the proposal was lost without debate by a vote of 231 to 1. The lone supporter of the amendment was Harvey Howes of West Haven.

The proposal favoring biennial elections brought forth much debate. Among its champions were Ex-Gov. Ryland Fletcher and Edward J. Phelps, while the leading opponents included Ex-Governor Dillingham and E. P. Walton. It was adopted by the close vote of 118

to 115. A reconsideration was ordered, 118 to 115, but it was adopted a second time by the same vote as that cast on its first adoption. The champions and opponents of the proposal to abolish the Council of Censors were much the same as those who fought out the question of biennial versus annual elections. Mr. Walton argued that the small towns would lose some of their rights by the proposed change and E. J. Phelps asserted that the destruction of the Christian religion was as probable as the loss of the rights of the small towns of the State by the proposed reform. This amendment was agreed to by a vote of 124 to 85. Adjournment was taken on June 14. The idea of a Council of Censors had been borrowed from Pennsylvania, which discarded the system after a few years, and no other State had used this method.

Governor Washburn died on February 7, 1870, at his home in Woodstock. He had overtaxed his strength in financing and constructing the Woodstock Railroad. He was the first Governor of Vermont to die in office with the single exception of Governor Chittenden. Lieut. Gov. George W. Hendee assumed the duties of Governor and completed the term.

The census of 1870 gave Vermont a population of 330,551, a gain of 15,453, or 4.9 per cent for the ten-year census period. Eight counties, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Lamoille, Orleans and Rutland, showed gains. Six counties, Addison, Grand Isle, Orange, Washington, Windham and Windsor reported losses. The largest gains were made in

Chittenden and Rutland counties. The following table gives the population by counties:

Addison	23,484
Bennington	21,325
Caledonia	22,235
Chittenden	36,480
Essex	6,811
Franklin	30,291
Grand Isle	4,082
Lamoille	12,488
Orange	23,090
Orleans	21,035
Rutland	40,651
Washington	26,520
Windham	26,723
Windsor	35,196

The following towns and cities contained a population in excess of 2,500: Burlington, 14,387; Rutland, 9,834; St. Albans, 7,014; Bennington, 5,760; Brattleboro, 4,933; St. Johnsbury, 4,665; Colchester, 3,911; Brandon, 3,571; Northfield, 3,410; Castleton, 3,243; Middlebury, 3,086; Montpelier, 3,023; Springfield, 2,937; Woodstock, 2,910; Swanton, 2,866; Rockingham, 2,854; Poultney, 2,836; Randolph, 2,829; Waterbury, 2,633.

Agricultural statistics show that there were in 1870, 3,073,257 acres of improved and 1,386,934 acres of unimproved land. The cash value of farms amounted to $139,367,075. The total value of farm property was $134,804,951. There were 33,827 farms in the State.

The average value of land and buildings was $3,296, and of all farm property, $3,985. The aggregate value of domestic animals, poultry and bees, was $19,111,068. The average value per acre was $37.21, but this was not the gold value.

There were in the State in 1870, 180,285 milch cows, 112,741 other cattle and 27,809 working oxen. There were 65,015 horses, 580,347 sheep, and 46,345 swine. Pounds of wool produced amounted to 3,102,137; pounds of butter made, 17,844,396; pounds of cheese made, 4,830,700. Vermont ranked ninth in pounds of butter made and sixteenth in number of milch cows. Crop yields were reported as follows: Barley, 117,333 bu.; buckwheat, 415,096 bu.; corn, 1,699,882 bu.; oats, 3,602,430 bu.; rye, 73,346 bu.; wheat, 454,703 bu.; hay, 1,020,669 tons; potatoes, 5,157,428 bu.; field beans, 95,242 bu.; tobacco, 72,671 lbs.; hops, 527,927 lbs.; flax, 12,899 lbs.; sweet potatoes, 96 bu.; orchard products (value), $682,241; maple sugar, 8,894,302 lbs.; maple syrup, 12,023 gals.; honey, 142,932 lbs.; forest products (value), $1,238,929.

The total value of the manufactures in the State in 1870 was $32,184,606. Some of the more important products are given herewith: Woolen goods, $3,550,962; cotton goods, $546,510; manufactures of leather, $2,052,913; lumber mill products, $6,069,725; planed lumber, $2,554,603; building materials, $7,428,470; scales, $1,629,000; sash, doors and blinds, $518,125; food and food preparations, $4,608,191. There were in the State 66 woolen factories, employing 1,895 hands; 8 cotton mills, with 28,768 spindles, 628 looms, and employ-

WILLIAM WELLS

Born at Waterbury, Vt., December 14, 1837. He enlisted in the First Vermont Cavalry, going out as Captain. He was promoted to the rank of Major, Colonel, Brigadier General and brevet Major General and was the last commander of the Cavalry Corps. He was awarded a medal of honor for gallantry at Gettysburg and participated in seventy cavalry engagements. After the war he became a prominent Burlington manufacturer. He served in both branches of the Legislature and was Collector of Customs for the district of Vermont. He died April 29, 1892.

William Miles

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL
U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

ing 451 hands. The total number of hands employed in manufacturing establishments was 18,686, and the aggregate amount of capital invested was $20,329,637. There were 656 lumber mills in the State, employing 4,124 hands, and 19 planed lumber mills, employing 1,342 hands. Lumber was the most valuable product of the State, in 1870, and the lumber industry of Chittenden county employed more men than any other industry in any Vermont county.

There were in Vermont, in 1870, 86 tanneries and 64 establishments making curried leather; 2 scale factories; 45 agricultural implement factories; 43 mills making sash, doors and blinds; 7 hosiery mills; 97 establishments making tin, copper and sheet iron ware; 47 making furniture; 37 making machinery; 169 manufacturing carriages and sleds; 29 engaged in marble and stone work; 5 basket factories; 4 paper box factories; 1 brass foundry; 18 brick yards; 2 bridge plants; 1 brush factory; 2 car shops; 5 charcoal and coke works; 7 coffin shops; 3 confectionery factories; 4 factories making fire arms and ammunition; 2 nail factories; 1 kaolin establishment; 12 lime kilns; 1 match factory; 6 patent medicine establishments; 37 starch factories; 7 cigar factories; 1 stone and earthen ware factory; 2 upholstery mills; 6 factories making washing machines and wringers; 21 wooden ware factories; 21 wood turning and carving establishments; 29 wool carding and cloth dressing mills; 20 establishments making boots and shoes; 81 flouring mills.

The value of some of the manufactured products is given herewith: Articles of wear, $1,824,796; marble

and stone products, $960,984; furniture and house fixtures, $898,103; boots and shoes, $838,325; machinery (not specified), $756,080; carriages and wagons, $620,207; iron and its manufactures, $589,020; tin, copper and sheet iron ware, $505,005; iron castings, $481,520; car shops, $452,470; men's clothing, $361,025; chair factories, $355,085; organs, $344,874; paper, $318,510; saddlery and harness, $286,071; packing boxes, $238,786; roofing materials, $228,675; printing and publishing, $220,960; children's sleds and carriages, $218,822.

Statistics for mining and quarrying show that there were 50 establishments in the State in 1870, employing 701 hands, with an output valued at $515,565. The various mines and quarries in operation were distributed as follows: Addison county, one marble quarry; Bennington county, four ochre mines and one marble quarry; Grand Isle county, one stone quarry; Orange county, two copper mines and one peat bed; Rutland county, five marble quarries and thirty slate quarries; Washington county, five slate quarries; Windham county, one iron mine. No reference is made to granite quarries.

Woolen factories were distributed as follows: Addison, 2; Bennington, 1; Caledonia, 3; Chittenden, 3; Franklin, 5; Lamoille, 1; Orange, 3; Orleans, 1; Rutland, 2; Washington, 5; Windham, 4; Windsor, 12. There was one worsted goods mill in Rutland county. Vermont reported 1,984 water wheels and produced 44,897 water horse power. Vermont ranked seventh in

water horse power, twenty-first in value of products manufactured and twenty-second in all industries.

The Republican State Convention of 1870 nominated John W. Stewart of Middlebury for Governor over Julius Converse of Woodstock, by a vote of 125 to 74. George N. Dale of Island Pond was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. Homer W. Heaton of Montpelier was the Democratic candidate for Governor. The official vote was as follows: Stewart, 33,367; Heaton, 12,058; scattering, 4.

John Wolcott Stewart, the first Vermonter elected Governor for a term of two years, was born in Middlebury, November 24, 1825. He was graduated from Middlebury College in the class of 1846, read law in the office of Hon. Horatio Seymour and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1854 he formed a partnership with Ex-Senator S. S. Phelps. He was State's Attorney of Addison county, 1851-54; represented Middlebury in the Legislature, 1856-57, 1864-67, and in 1876, serving as Speaker in 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1876; Senator from Addison county, 1861-62; Governor for two years; member of Congress, 1883-91; United States Senator to succeed Senator Redfield Proctor in 1908, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy until an election could be held. For several years he was president of the Middlebury Bank. He died, October 12, 1915. Governor Stewart, as he was known for many years, was a man of unusual ability, an efficient public servant, and a genial companion. During his long public career, covering a period of fifty-six years, he knew a great number of influential men in the State and Nation, and his

reminiscences of persons and events were exceedingly interesting. He was for many years a trustee of Middlebury College.

Congressmen Poland, Willard and Smith were re-elected. Charles H. Joyce of Rutland was chosen Speaker.

In his inaugural message, Governor Stewart referred to the loss sustained by the State in the death of Governor Washburn. He called attention to the need of amending the laws to conform to the biennial term of State officers. He reported a manifest advance in the cause of popular education and referred to the evils of the jail system.

The Legislature made the necessary changes in the statutes required by the transfer from annual to biennial elections. The educational laws were amended so that towns might abolish school districts and establish a town system. Compulsory school attendance was required between the ages of eight and fourteen. The sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated for each of the three State Normal Schools. A Board of Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining was established to consist of the Governor, the president of the State Agricultural College and six other persons. State Senators were apportioned among the several counties as follows: Addison, 2; Bennington, 2; Caledonia, 2; Chittenden, 3; Essex, 1; Franklin, 3; Grand Isle, 1; Lamoille, 1; Orange, 2; Orleans, 2; Rutland, 4; Washington, 2; Windham, 2; Windsor, 3. The State Treasurer was authorized to purchase the necessary gold coin with which to pay State bonds due in 1871. A resolution was

adopted providing for the preservation of the battle flags of the State, carried by the various regiments during the Civil War.

A State Convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention was held at Bellows Falls on May 1, 1872. The National administration was cordially endorsed and Vermont's first preference for candidates was said to be for the renomination of Grant and Colfax. A resolution favoring Henry Wilson of Massachusetts as the second choice of the convention for Vice President was tabled, an act which later was the cause of no little embarrassment to the Republicans of the State. The delegates-at-large elected were: John Gregory Smith of St. Albans, Horace Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Benjamin H. Steele of Hartland (over Ex-Gov. Frederick Holbrook of Brattleboro) and George W. Grandey of Vergennes. The following district delegates were chosen: First District—George A. Tuttle of Rutland, George Nichols of Northfield; Second District—James Hutchinson, Jr., of Randolph, William Harris, Jr., of Windham; Third District—George Wilkins of Stowe, Lawrence Barnes of Burlington.

The outstanding feature of the campaign of 1872 was the opposition of certain Republicans to the renomination of President Grant. A Liberal Republican National Convention, held at Cincinnati, May 1-3, placed in nomination a ticket headed by Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune,* for President, and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri for Vice President. The Vermont delegates to this convention were Rockwood Barrett, Charles Clement, Maj. J. A. Salisbury and John

Landon of Rutland, George W. Bolton of Castleton, J. B. Hollister of Manchester, Jed P. Ladd of Alburg and William H. Huestis of Ascutneyville. On the first four ballots the Vermont delegation cast seven votes for Horace Greeley and one vote for Charles Francis Adams. On the fifth ballot the vote was divided equally between Greeley and Adams.

At the Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 5-6, Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith announced, when the name of the State was called, "Vermont, as ever loyal, casts her ten votes for Ulysses S. Grant." The Vermont vote for a Vice Presidential candidate was cast for Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. President Grant was renominated and Henry Wilson was nominated for Vice President.

A stormy Democratic State Convention was held at Montpelier on June 12. Four-fifths of the delegates favored the endorsement of Greeley and the majority leaders were H. B. Smith of Milton, B. B. Smalley of Burlington and Hiram Atkins of Montpelier. The minority, led by John Cain of Rutland, Charles N. Davenport of Brattleboro and Gen. L. S. Partridge of Norwich, opposed a coalition with the Liberal Republicans. The platform adopted indicated a willingness to cooperate with the bolting Republicans and the following delegates, favorable to an endorsement of the Greeley-Brown ticket, were elected: H. B. Smith of Milton, George H. Weeks of Lyndon, William T. Horrobin of Bennington, Homer W. Heaton of Montpelier, Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington, James H. Williams of Bellows Falls, George W. Aiken of Troy, Charles J. Soper

of Middlebury, Thomas Keefe of Windsor and Lucius Robinson of Newport.

The Republican Convention to nominate a State ticket was one of the most largely attended ever held. There were three candidates for Governor on the first ballot, Governor Stewart, Julius Converse of Woodstock and Frederick Billings of Woodstock. After the first ballot had been taken Governor Stewart's name was withdrawn and much of his strength was thrown to Mr. Converse, who was nominated by a very narrow margin. The vote was: Converse, 202; Billings, 194; scattering, 4. Russell S. Taft of Burlington was nominated for Lieutenant Governor over Henry Clark of Rutland. Speeches were made by Senator Morrill and by Mr. Billings, the defeated candidate. The eloquence of Mr. Billings' speech aroused such enthusiasm that it was frequently remarked that had such a speech been made before, rather than after the voting, he would have been the nominee.

Mr. Billings was one of Vermont's great men. Born at Royalton, Vt., September 27, 1823, he removed with his father to Woodstock in 1835. He was prepared for college in the Woodstock schools and entered the University of Vermont at the age of seventeen, graduating in the class of 1844. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1846 he was appointed Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs by Governor Eaton, serving two terms. In 1848 he went to California, and began the practice of law at San Francisco, where he soon acquired wealth and influence. He became a partner in the law firm of Halleck, Peachy, Bil-

lings and Park, the head of the firm later being General-in-Chief of the Union armies during a part of the Civil War, and the junior member, Mr. Park, later was a distinguished citizen of Bennington, Vt. Mr. Billings became prominent in the affairs of California and it was reported that President Lincoln shortly before his death contemplated inviting him to take a seat in the Cabinet. After his marriage in 1862 to Julia, daughter of Eleazer Parmly of New York, he closed his business in San Francisco and after a period spent in foreign travel returned to Woodstock, Vt., which, thereafter, was his home. After the failure of Jay Cooke, in 1873, Mr. Billings became interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise, which was in financial straits. He bought a large block of the stock, secured additional capital, and was active in pushing the work to completion, although he sold enough stock to Henry Villard to give the latter control before the work was actually finished. He was interested in all good things, in religion, in education, in art. His noble gift of a beautiful library building to the University of Vermont is a monument alike to his generosity and his artistic taste. He died September 30, 1890.

Luke P. Poland was renominated for Congressman over B. H. Steele of Derby, by a vote of 93 to 60.

A Liberal Republican State Convention was held at Burlington, of which Daniel Roberts was chairman. A Democratic Convention was held at the same place on the same day, and a fusion ticket was agreed upon. A. B. Gardner was nominated for Governor, and W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe, a Democrat, was nomi-

nated for Lieutenant Governor. Later in the campaign the "Straight-out" Democrats, who had nominated a national ticket headed by Charles O'Conor of New York and John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, held a State Convention. A call was issued, signed by Charles N. Davenport and others, and an electoral ticket was nominated.

Early in the campaign the coalition of Democrats and Liberal Republicans appeared to be formidable. Strenuous efforts were made by both parties. During the summer President Grant spent a few days with George M. Pullman at his summer home at Thousand Islands, N. Y. On Wednesday morning, August 7, General and Mrs. Grant, their sons, Fred and Jesse Grant, Gen. P. H. Sheridan and Gen. Horace Porter, arrived at Ogdensburg, N. Y. The directors' car of the Central Vermont Railroad carried the distinguished party to Plattsburg, where a steamboat trip to Lake George was arranged. An invitation was extended, asking the President and his party to visit Burlington, and it was accepted. The guests arrived on the *Oakes Ames* on Thursday morning, August 8, and were met at the steamboat wharf, where carriages were taken for a drive around the city. A procession was formed and the visitors were driven through the principal streets amid the cheers of the people and the ringing of bells. Many of the buildings along the route were decorated. A reception was held at the American House, the citizens being presented by Mayor Dodge and Gen. William Wells. Returning to the wharf, the visitors embarked on the

steamer *Vermont* for the trip to the southern part of the lake.

During the campaign Mr. Greeley visited the Vermont State Fair, held at St. Johnsbury, where he delivered a speech on agriculture and greeted many people.

The result of the election showed a gain of 4,000 in the Republican majority over that of 1870, which, it was believed, foreshadowed Grant's reelection. The vote was: Converse, 41,946; Gardner, 16,613; scattering, 14.

Vermont's vote for President by counties in 1872 was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Anti-Greeley Dem.*	*Scattering*
Addison	3,586	517	19	2
Bennington ...	2,473	867	85	..
Caledonia	2,841	713	25	..
Chittenden	3,561	1,347	16	..
Essex	823	276	..	..
Franklin	3,029	916	114	5
Grand Isle	398	173	12	3
Lamoille	1,756	401	7	..
Orange	2,777	839	41	1
Orleans	2,594	363	8	..
Rutland	4,896	1,564	47	..
Washington ..	3,330	1,222	32	..
Windham	3,953	609	58	..
Windsor	5,463	1,119	89	..
Total	41,480	10,926	553	21

Majority for Grant, 29,980.

The Vermont Presidential Electors, who cast their votes for Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, were Harmon Canfield of Arlington, Elisha P. Jewett of Montpelier, Alonson Allen of Fair Haven, Abishai Stoddard of Townshend and Romeo H. Start of Burlington.

Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury was elected Speaker. Governor Converse, in his inaugural message, opposed the purchase of Vermont bonds at a large premium, when they had only a few years to run. In his opinion the burden of taxation was unequally distributed. The enforcement of the liquor laws in some parts of the State was "lamentably neglected if not wholly disregarded." He recommended the establishment of a public library in every town in the State.

The Legislature passed an act reorganizing the militia. One regiment of infantry was authorized, containing twelve companies, each company to contain fifty-one officers and men. The formation and operation of railroad companies were regulated by law. Authority was given towns and cities to aid in constructing railroads, but the liability assumed must not exceed eight times the amount of the grand list. The editing, printing and publishing of the journals of the Council of Safety and the Governor and Council were authorized and the office of State Geologist was created.

The bondholders under the first or second mortgages of the Vermont Central Railroad, and others were incorporated as the Central Vermont Railroad Company, for the purpose of purchasing the Vermont Central or Vermont and Canada Railroad, or both. Ten other railroad companies were incorporated. The acts of in-

corporation numbered one hundred and sixty-five. Joint resolutions were adopted, approving the course of President Grant in his endeavor to reform the civil service, and accepting a bust of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks.

Governor Converse was nearly seventy-four years old when he entered upon his duties. He was born at Stafford, Conn., December 27, 1798. He came to Vermont in 1801, was educated in the common schools and Randolph Academy. He studied law in the office of William Nutting at Randolph, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He began the practice of law at Bethel, where he formed a partnership with A. P. Hunton. In 1840 he removed to Woodstock and formed a partnership, first with Andrew Tracy and later with James Barrett. He represented Bethel in the Legislature in 1833; was a member of the first and the second Senate, from Windsor county, in 1836 and 1837; was State's Attorney of Windsor county, 1844-47; represented Woodstock in the Legislature, 1847-49 and 1867-68; and was Lieutenant Governor, 1850-52.

Congressmen Poland and Willard were reelected. Congressman Worthington C. Smith was succeeded by George W. Hendee of Morrisville. Mr. Hendee was born at Stowe, November 30, 1832. He was educated in the public schools and at People's Academy, Morrisville. He studied law in the office of W. G. Ferrin of Johnson and was admitted to the bar in 1855, opening an office at Morrisville. He served as State's Attorney of Lamoille county, 1857-59; represented Morristown in the Legislature, 1861-62; was Deputy Provost Marshal during the Civil War; was Senator from Lamoille county,

1866-68; and was chosen Lieutenant Governor in 1869. When Governor Washburn died, February 7, 1870, he succeeded to the Governorship, serving until his successor qualified in October of that year. His Congressional service included three terms, 1873-79. He was a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims and the District of Columbia, and aided in drafting and securing the passage of a bill changing the form of government of the Federal District. Governor Hendee was National Bank Examiner from 1879 to 1885. For many years he was a director of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad and at one time was president of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railroad of Canada. He was also a director and vice president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Morrisville. He died December 6, 1906.

One of the principal events of 1873 was the dedication at Burlington, on July 4, of a lofty monument, surmounted by a statue of Ethan Allen, over the grave of the hero of Ticonderoga. The exercises included a military and civic parade and an oration by Lucius E. Chittenden. The Governor and his staff, Judges and other public officials, and sixteen veterans of the War of 1812 were in attendance. It is estimated that ten thousand persons were present at the dedication.

Before the electoral votes cast in 1868 were officially counted, Senator Edmunds, on February 8, 1869, introduced a resolution relating to the vote of the State of Georgia. In this connection Rhodes says: "Edmunds was one of the best lawyers in the Senate, and to settle the difficult question had proposed the plan which fol-

lowed the precedents of 1821 and 1837 in the cases of Missouri and Michigan." Rhodes frequently refers to the part taken by Senator Edmunds in the great debates of the Reconstruction period, mentioning his clear legal mind and his power of sarcasm. Writing of the Ku-Klux bill, which was pending in 1871, this eminent historian says: "The Senate Committee on the Judiciary was a strong body. Of the seven who composed it five were excellent lawyers, Trumbull (the chairman), Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter and Thurman. As one surveys in retrospect the able men of the legal profession who have adorned the Senate, one would hesitate to affirm that, excepting Webster, Calhoun and Fessenden, greater adepts in constitutional law have argued in that arena of debate than Trumbull, Edmunds and Thurman." Trumbull and Thurman opposed the Ku-Klux bill. Edmunds reported it from the Judiciary Committee and in closing the debate "made a powerful legal argument in its support." And this remarkable tribute was paid to a man who was still a new Senator as terms of service ordinarily are considered in that body.

Later Senator Edmunds proposed amendments to the Colorado bill and to one admitting the Territory of Nebraska as a State, which provided that a condition of admission should be suffrage rights which did not discriminate on account of race or color. In a private letter Senator Edmunds alluded to the fact that Senator Wade of Ohio lectured him rather roughly for the objection he had raised, saying that this course was like shaking a red rag at a bull, and that there was no danger that slavery would be established by the people of Colo-

rado. Mr. Edmunds insisted, however, and aided by Senator Sumner and others secured the amendment he desired.

Senator Edmunds reported, had charge of and carried through the Civil and Political Rights Bill, passed in 1870, and the act of 1871 designed to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The act compelling transcontinental and western railroads to repay to the United States Government bonds which had been loaned to them during the railway construction period, was framed by Senator Edmunds and Senator Thurman of the Judiciary Committee, during the session of 1871-72, but was reported to the Senate by Mr. Thurman in order that the largest possible number of Democratic votes might be obtained for the measure. Powerful railway interests endeavored by every method at their disposal to defeat the bill, which found in Senator Edmunds one of its strongest advocates, but it was passed as reported, and the entire amount due the Government was paid.

Senator Edmunds' committee assignments in a few years were made more desirable. As a result of his demonstrated legal ability he was soon assigned to the Judiciary Committee, and a little later to the Appropriations Committee. In 1871 he was chairman of the Pensions Committee and in 1872 was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a position which he held with great distinction during the remainder of his service in the Senate, with the exception of the period from 1879 to 1881, when the Democrats were in control, and his

intimate friend, Senator Thurman of Ohio, held the position.

In his "Men and Memories," John Russell Young, a famous journalist, said of President Grant: "The friends, however, whose advice had most weight with him in doing his country splendid service, were Hamilton Fish, Senator Edmunds of Vermont, and Mr. (George W.) Childs. I say this upon the authority of General Grant himself."

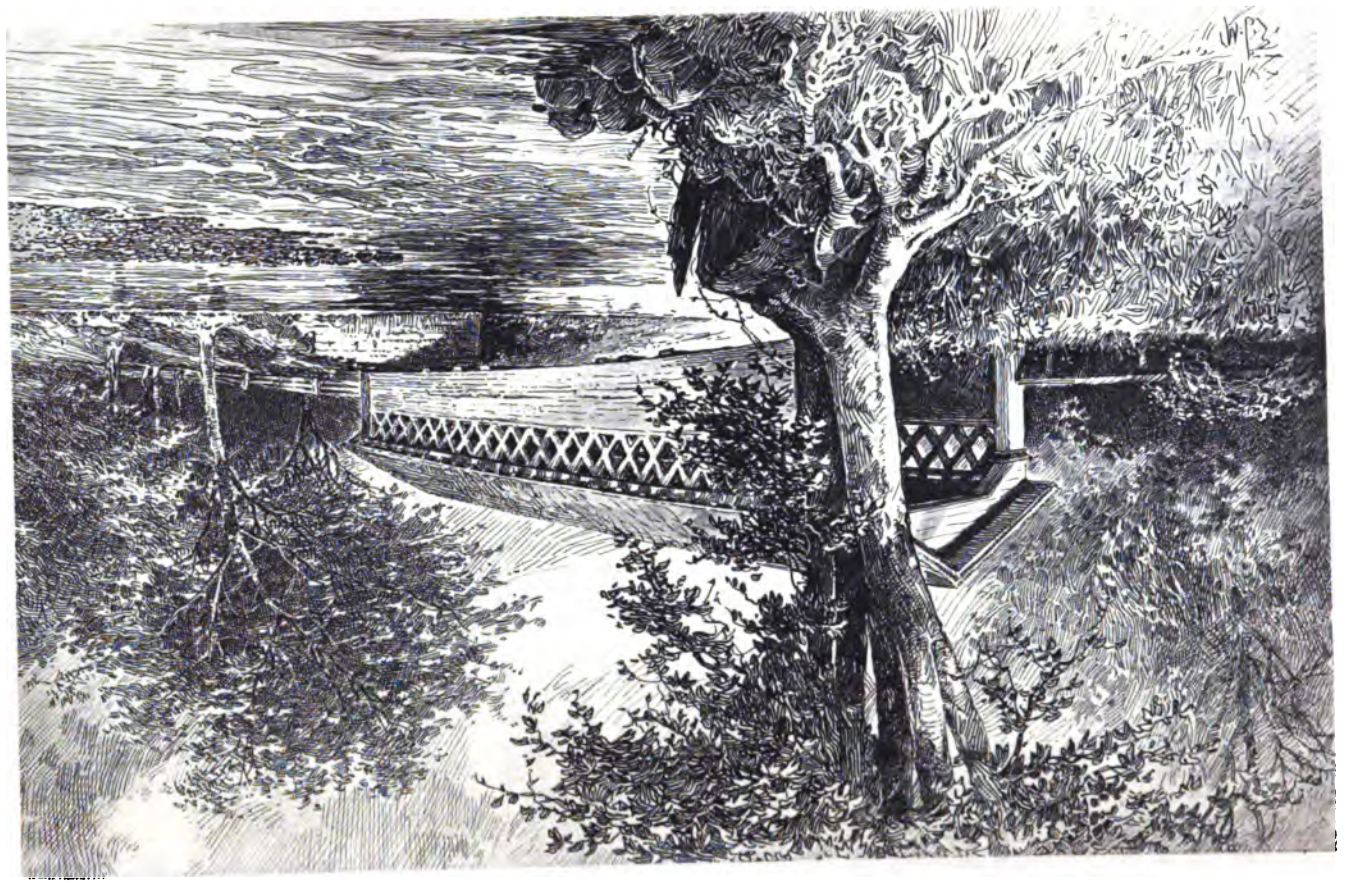
Early in Grant's first term he offered Senator Edmunds the position of Judge of the Second United States Circuit Court, comprising Vermont, Connecticut and New York, a position which he was strongly tempted to accept, as he liked the law. Knowing that he must live in New York City, he made some inquiries in regard to the rental of a small and modest house in a healthful part of the city, and found that the rent would be six thousand dollars, the exact amount of the salary which he would receive. He decided, therefore, that he could not afford to accept the office. Later during President Grant's first term, in 1870, Senator Edmunds was asked to accept the position of United States Minister to Great Britain, preceding the negotiations concerning the Alabama claims, which he felt compelled to decline on account of the expense which acceptance of the position would compel him to assume.

In 1870 Senator Morrill voted against ratifying the treaty annexing San Domingo to the United States, as did his colleague, Senator Edmunds, a measure which President Grant ardently favored. A committee of which Senator Pendleton of Ohio was chairman re-

OLD BRIDGE AT BENNINGTON

From Painting by Aston Knight

By courtesy of Mr. James C. Colgate
of New York City



ported a bill giving members of the Cabinet the right to seats on the floor of the House with the right to participate in debate after the manner of the House of Commons. Mr. Morrill opposed it in an elaborate speech, discussing the legal, constitutional, and the practical phases of the subject. The measure was defeated and Senator Pendleton attributed the defeat to Mr. Morrill's speech. Mr. Morrill believed that some record should be made by the Senate of the electoral frauds in the South, although he was not as radical on the subject as many of his colleagues.

A later generation has well nigh forgotten the high quality of statesmanship shown in both Senate and House by Luke P. Poland. As a former Chief Judge of the State Supreme Court, Mr. Poland naturally was assigned to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rhodes, the historian, in speaking of this committee, of which Senator Poland was a member, quoted Senator Fessenden of Maine as saying that the Freedman's Bureau Bill was "the best thought a very able committee (the Judiciary) has brought to bear on it." Senator Poland also signed the majority report on the Ku-Klux Bill.

But it was in the House that Mr. Poland performed his greatest public service. What was known as the Credit Mobilier scandal grew out of alleged dishonesty in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. As Speaker Blaine was involved in the charges made, he called to the chair one of the leading Democratic members, S. S. Cox, and moved the appointment of an investigating committee. Mr. Cox appointed Luke P. Poland of Vermont as chairman. This committee made

a thorough investigation and reported in favor of the expulsion of Oakes Ames of Massachusetts and James Brooks of New York. Rhodes says that the appointment of Poland as chairman, McCrary of Iowa and the two Democratic members was "a guarantee that the inquiry would not result in a whitewashing report." In reporting the result of the investigation, Mr. Poland said: "This country is fast becoming filled with gigantic corporations, wielding and controlling immense aggregations of money and thereby commanding great influence and power. It is notorious in many State Legislatures that these influences are often controlling, so that in effect they become the ruling power of the State. Within a few years Congress has, to some extent, been brought within similar influences, and the knowledge of the subject has brought great discredit upon the body, far more, we believe, than there were facts to justify. But such is the tendency of the time, and the belief is far too general that all men can be ruled with money, and that the use of such means to carry public measures is legitimate and proper. No member of Congress ought to place himself in circumstances of suspicion so that any discredit of the body shall arise on his account. It is of the highest importance that the National Legislature should be free of all taint of corruption, and it is of almost equal necessity that the people should feel confident that it is so. In a free government like ours we cannot expect the people will long respect the laws, if they lose respect for the lawmakers."

Two Republican factions in 1874 disputed for the control of the government of Arkansas. President

Grant recognized the Baxter faction and a constitutional convention was called, which adopted a new Constitution. In October, 1874, A. H. Garland, later a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, was elected Governor.

In February President Grant sent a special message to Congress in which he declared his belief that Brooks and not Baxter had been legally elected Governor in 1872, and that the Arkansas Constitutional Convention of 1874 had not been legally called. A House committee, of which Mr. Poland was chairman, investigated conditions in this Southern State and reported that there was no reason for recommending interference by the Government. Rhodes says of the Arkansas situation: "The President took direct issue with Poland's committee and exerted his influence against the resolution. * * * But Poland, who was a good lawyer and had been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his State, was equal to the contest and supported his resolution in an able and convincing speech." The Poland resolution was carried by a vote of 150 to 81, notwithstanding President Grant's opposition. Men like Garfield, George F. Hoar, Dawes, Kasson, Eugene Hale and General Hawley supported him.

Mayes, in his "Life of L. Q. C. Lamar," quotes this distinguished Southern statesman as saying that Poland was "the man who saved Arkansas." "He absolutely put behind a lifelong ambition when he made his protest against Grant's interference. He had for all his life cherished the hope that he might get a certain judgeship. Just before he made his report on Arkansas affairs he became aware that his ambition was about to be realized.

He knew that if he made that anti-administration report it would crush his hopes forever. * * * I shall never forget how the gray-haired old hero rose and spoke that which unspoken would have realized the proudest dream of his life."

An administration bill gave to the President power to suspend the *habeas corpus* privilege in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi for two years and until the end of "the next session of Congress thereafter." Speaker Blaine, Mr. Poland, General Garfield and General Hawley spoke against the measure in party caucus. It was forced through the House, but failed in the Senate.

Judge Poland was chairman of a commission which investigated the operations of a secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, which terrorized Southern Negroes. The report of this committee filled thirteen volumes. His greatest work, however, was the revision of the laws of the United States. Speaking of this task Hon. Loren Blodgett said: "Having originated the whole work while a member of the Senate in 1866 and followed it as chief director in all subsequent proceedings in both Houses of Congress for seven years, Judge Poland consummated what all regarded as a great work, which no other member of either branch could claim. No test so severe, both as to familiarity with the ordinary construction of the statutes and as to legal discrimination in regard to the intrinsic incompatability of acts which had successively overlapped each other for nearly a century, has at any time been applied to a committee in Congress during an active session. Indeed, under no

circumstances and at no time has a like effort been made. The energy and determination of the distinguished chairman were always conspicuous and the work was accepted by Congress in June, 1874, without amendments. In reviewing this revision or codification it is impossible not to accord it a rank quite distinct from, if not higher than, any previous work of the kind known to history."

Judge Asahel Peck, who had been on the Supreme Court bench for fourteen years, announced in 1874 his intention to retire and public opinion turned to him as a suitable candidate for the Governorship. Trenor W. Park of Bennington and Bradley Barlow of St. Albans withdrew their names as candidates for the Republican nomination.

The Republican State Convention of 1874 adopted a platform which declared as a cardinal doctrine of the party, "that a currency always redeemable in coin is the only true and safe one for the honesty and welfare of the community as it is for the honor and good name of the Nation." The President was thanked for his steadfast and active support of these principles. Water communication between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic by way of Lake Champlain was favored. Senator Edmunds addressed the convention. Judge Peck received 309 votes and was nominated as the party candidate for Governor. Votes were cast for other candidates as follows: Lieut. Gov. Russell S. Taft of Burlington, 125; A. L. Miner of Manchester, 66; N. T. Sprague of Brandon, 56; W. G. Veazey of Rutland, 5. Lyman G. Hinckley of Chelsea was nominated for Lieutenant Governor over Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johns-

bury. The Democratic convention nominated W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe for Governor.

Congressman Hendee was renominated. Charles W. Willard's name was withdrawn as a candidate for Congress and Col. Charles H. Joyce of Rutland was nominated. Luke P. Poland was renominated, receiving 82 votes, 36 being cast for Dudley C. Denison of Royalton, 25 for John B. Mead of Randolph and 5 for Hoyt H. Wheeler of Jamaica. Some of the younger men in the district, however, were getting restive for a change. Opposition to Judge Poland's attitude in supporting the "newspaper gag" and the "Salary Grab" bills were used against him, the latter measure being very unpopular at the time. The followers of Denison and Mead withdrew from the convention and, assembling in another hall, nominated Mr. Denison. There was no choice in the election, although Denison led in the contest. The vote was, Denison, 7,038; Poland, 5,756; C. N. Davenport (Dem.), 1,960; Mead, 608; scattering, 326. Before a second election was held Poland's name was withdrawn, but he received a substantial vote, although Mr. Denison was elected. The vote was: Denison, 8,280; Poland, 4,111; McLane (Dem.), 1,535. Vermont's policy of retaining able men in the Senate for long terms of service has not been followed to the same extent in the House.

The vote for Governor resulted as follows: Peck, 33,582; Bingham, 13,258; scattering, 21. Asahel Peck was born at Royalston, Mass., February 6, 1803. His father's family removed to Vermont in 1806 and the lad was educated in the common schools and in the

Washington County Grammar School. He entered the sophomore class of the University of Vermont in 1824, and left college in his senior year to study French at an educational institution in Canada. He studied law, first with his brother Nathan at Hinesburg, and later in the office of Bailey and Peck at Burlington. He was admitted to the bar in 1832 and after practicing alone in Burlington he formed a partnership with Archibald Hyde, and later was associated in the law business with David A. Smalley. He was a Judge of the Circuit Court of Vermont from 1851 until its abolition in 1857. In 1860 he was elected a Senator from Chittenden county. During the same year he was elected to the Supreme Court bench, serving continuously until 1874. He was Governor of the State for two years and at the conclusion of his term he retired to his farm in Jericho, where he resided until his death, May 18, 1879. He was never married.

Dudley C. Denison was born at Royalton, September 13, 1819. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1840, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was a Senator from Windsor county in 1853 and 1854; State's Attorney for the same county, 1858-60; and represented Royalton in the Legislature, 1860-62. He was United States District Attorney for Vermont, 1864-69. He served two terms in Congress. Mr. Denison died at Royalton, February 11, 1905.

Charles H. Joyce was born in Andover, England, January 30, 1830. He came to this country with his parents in 1836, their home being established at Waitsfield, Vt.

He worked on a farm each summer and attended district school each winter until he was eighteen years old. He also studied at Waitsfield and Northfield Academies and at Newbury Seminary. His public career began with three terms as page in the House of Representatives. He taught school while pursuing the study of law with F. F. Merrill of Montpelier and Col. F. V. Randall of Northfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began the practice of law at Northfield in 1855. He removed to Rutland county in 1855. In 1856 and again in 1857, he was elected State's Attorney of that county. He was appointed Major of the Second Vermont Volunteers in 1861 and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was compelled to resign early in 1863 on account of ill health, and opened an office in Rutland for the practice of law. He represented Rutland in the Legislature in 1869 and 1870, serving as Speaker during his second term. His Congressional service covered the period from 1875 to 1881. He died November 22, 1916.

In his inaugural message, Governor Peck declared: "A Board of Education may be regarded as the settled policy of the State. It has done much to further the cause of education by arousing a more general interest in the subject and otherwise." He found the condition of the jails such that imprisonment in them was "practically a sentence to idleness in a school of vice." He was of the opinion that a workhouse for minor offenders would prove a public benefit. He renewed the recommendation made by his predecessor for the establishment of town libraries. E. P. Walton of Montpelier had been engaged

to edit "Governor and Council." H. Henry Powers of Morrisville was elected Speaker, resigning later to accept an election to the Supreme Court bench.

The work of the legislative session included the passage of a general insurance act. The real estate of railroads was to be assessed for purposes of taxation at a rate not exceeding two thousand dollars per mile, but such property should be exempt from taxation for a period of ten years from the time when regular trains began to run over the entire length of the railroad within this State. The Board of Education was abolished and the office of State Superintendent of Education was created, such official to be elected in joint legislative assembly. Considerable opposition had been aroused by the assertion that there had been too frequent changes of text books. Joint resolutions opposed a reciprocity treaty with Canada and favored a waterway connecting the St. Lawrence River with the Atlantic Ocean by way of Lake Champlain, "forming an important line of communication between the great cities on the Atlantic seaboard and the grain and lumber regions of Canada and the Northwest."

The members of the Congressional delegation were asked to use their best endeavors to secure a proper indemnity from the United States Government for losses sustained during the St. Albans Raid. The special committee to which was referred the petition of representatives of the Iroquois Indians, reported that a claim was made to all the land west of the Green Mountains, north of a line from Ticonderoga, N. Y., to Sutherland Falls in Rutland, extending along the summit of the mountains

to the Canadian line, and containing approximately 2,244,000 acres, for which $89,600 was demanded. This claim was presented in 1798, 1812, 1826, 1854 and 1855, and at no time was a favorable report made. A joint resolution was adopted, asserting that if a valid ownership ever existed it was extinguished by treaties negotiated between France and Great Britain in 1763, and the United States and Great Britain in 1783, and the petitioners had no legal or equitable claim to any of the lands described in the petition. The report was signed by B. B. Smalley of Burlington for the committee.

A special legislative session, called by Governor Peck on account of the burning of the buildings of the State Reform School at Waterbury, was convened on January 15, 1875. The sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated to make good the loss and the Governor was authorized to purchase the Champlain Arsenal property at Vergennes, and to sell the State property at Waterbury.

Trains were run over the Woodstock Railroad for the first time, September 29, 1875. This road extends from White River Junction to Woodstock.

The Burlington and Lamoille Railroad Company was organized on February 27, 1875, and several towns along the route bonded to aid in building it. The work of construction was begun at Jericho in May, 1875. The road was supposed to be completed so that a connection could be made with the Lamoille Valley Railroad in Cambridge by September 1, 1876. Considerable work was done on the Lamoille Valley road during the winter of 1875-76, but early in the spring of 1876 it was discontinued. In

1877 it was opened from Burlington to Cambridge Junction.

Senator Edmunds was never a man who sought publicity for his achievements and the credit which belonged to him for not a few important legislative acts has gone to others. As an illustration of this statement, the act providing for the resumption of specie payments, passed in 1875, may be cited. The story may be told best in Mr. Edmunds' own words, which he was kind enough to furnish the author for historical purposes, and is as follows: "On the occasion of proceedings for the resumption of specie payments, resulting in the passage of the resumption bill of 1875, the Eastern and Western views in the Senate were greatly divided, the Western Senators feeling that resumption ought not to be established, thinking it could not be maintained. The Eastern Senators thought the experiment should be tried. The West also was badly tinctured with the double standard delusion of sixteen to one, and with a desire for free coinage of silver. Most of the Eastern Senators thought quite otherwise.

"At the request of three or four of the Eastern Senators, of whom I was one, a Republican confidential caucus was called, and met and appointed a committee of eleven, I think, to confer and if possible to propose a bill for some action on the subject that would satisfy all interested. I was a member of that committee, which for three weeks had almost daily, or rather nightly, confidential consultations, and agreed upon a bill to provide for resumption. Drafting this bill was committed to a committee of two, Senator Logan of Illinois and myself.

and we agreed upon a draft containing, I believe, precisely the words which appear in the statutes of 1875 providing for resumption. We reported our draft to the committee, which agreed to it precisely as we had drawn it. The committee reported it to the caucus, which agreed to it, I believe, unanimously, with the exception of Senator Morton of Indiana, who reserved leave to vote against it in the Senate. In fact, every Senator, stating that he wished to do so with frankness, had a perfect right to vote against the bill if he thought fit, without any complaint from the others. It was agreed in the caucus that if the bill was to be passed at all it was to be passed in the precise form, punctuation and all, in which the committee framed it. It was then directed by the caucus that this draft should be put into the hands of Senator Sherman, then chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and that it should be reported from the Finance Committee in precisely that form, and that any amendment proposed to it in the Senate should be voted down. Thus, in due course, the bill came before the Senate and was passed into a law in that session. It was a curious instance of the possibility of confidential consultations in those days, that the whole steps in the preparation of the bill and its deposit with the Finance Committee for report, did not, so far as known, become public."

In March, 1876, President Grant appointed Judge Alphonso Taft of Ohio to fill a vacancy in the office of Secretary of War. Secretary Taft was a native of Vermont, having been born in Townshend, November 5, 1810. His grandfather, Aaron Taft, was one of the

first settlers of this Windham county town, and with him came his son, Peter R. Taft, who later, married Sylvia Howard of Townshend. Alphonso Taft's son, William Howard Taft, was elected President of the United States in 1908. Alphonso Taft emigrated to Ohio and became a prominent man in that State. Before the end of the year 1876, he was transferred from the War Department to the position of Attorney General. President Arthur appointed him United States Minister to Austria, and, in 1884, Minister to Russia.

Although two Vermont members of the House of Representatives, Hendee and Joyce, voted against the measure and only one, Denison, in its favor, Congress passed a bill authorizing a Centennial Exposition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, in order properly to observe the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

As early as March 15, 1876, a citizens meeting was held at Burlington to consider Vermont representation at the Centennial. The following committee was appointed to solicit funds. Gen. P. P. Pitkin of Montpelier, Col. Redfield Proctor of Rutland, Henry Lane of Cornwall, M. S. Colburn of Manchester, C. F. Thompson of Brattleboro, John W. Hartshorn of Lunenburg, J. D. Hatch of Burlington, F. S. Stranahan of St. Albans, P. S. Benjamin of Wolcott, Joseph Bates, 2nd, of Derby, W. W. Grout of Barton, Hiram Harlow of Windsor, Roswell Farnham of Bradford, Jed P. Ladd of Alburg and Dudley P. Hall of Lyndon.

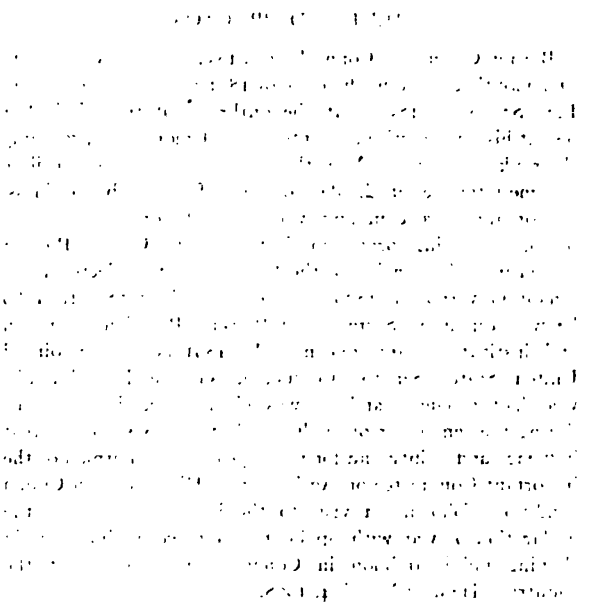
Governor Peck had declined to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of appropriating money

for a State building but expressed sympathy with the project and at the request of the citizens' committee he applied for a site for Vermont headquarters. The State was given until April 18 to get building material on the exposition grounds. Then followed a period of indecision and uncertainty. N. T. Sprague, Jr., of Brandon had offered, under certain conditions, to erect a Vermont building. Later this offer was withdrawn and O. S. Bliss of Georgia, Vt., secretary of the Centennial Dairy Commission, offered to furnish space for Vermont in the headquarters of his commission provided the sum of two thousand, five hundred dollars was raised for necessary expenses. Mr. Sprague changed his mind and authorized the erection of a two-story building, 48x34 feet in size, with a French roof, a broad hall through the center and a piazza on three sides, which was constructed. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of State Treasurer John A. Page of Rutland, Gen. P. P. Pitkin of Montpelier and Col. M. S. Colburn of Manchester. Norman Millington of Shaftsbury was made superintendent of the Vermont headquarters.

The Vermont exhibits included live stock, maple sugar, marble, granite, lime, platform scales, lathes, saw mill machinery, cottage organs and woolen goods. Out of a total of thirty-eight prizes awarded to exhibitors of sheep and goats, Vermont secured nine, or nearly one-fourth, on Merino sheep. Joseph T. Stickney of Shoreham was given a prize for the best flock of Merinos of any age. The State of Vermont was commended for a fine display of minerals, building stone and marbles. An award

REDFIELD PROCTOR

Born in Cavendish, Conn., June 1, 1831, and graduated from Dartmouth College in the close of 1851 and from the Albany Law School in 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War he left his law practice and entered the Union Army, reaching the rank of Colonel. After the war he practiced law until he became interested in the development of the marble business. He organized a company which has become the largest marble producing corporation in the world. Colonel Proctor served in both branches of the Legislature, was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1876 and Governor in 1878. In 1889 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Harrison and instituted many reforms. In 1891 he was appointed United States Senator to succeed George F. Edmunds, who had resigned, and he was given successive elections during the remainder of his life. He was a Senator of great influence and ability and for many years was chairman of the important Committee on Agriculture. His speech on Cuban conditions following a visit to the island, just before the declaration of war with Spain, had a powerful influence in shaping public opinion in Congress and throughout the country. He died March 4, 1908.



Redfield Proctor

was made for a display of Vermont copper. The names of Joseph S. Patterson and P. P. Pitkin are given as the State Board of Centennial Managers.

October 27 was observed as Vermont day at the Centennial. Owing to the fact that the Legislature was in session, Governor Fairbanks and other State officials were unable to attend. Ex-Gov. John B. Page held a reception, and an address was delivered by Henry Clark of Poultney. Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio and Gov. John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania called at the Vermont headquarters, during the day. Many Vermonters visited the exposition during the summer and fall.

Among the important House bills of the session was a measure introduced by Congressman Hendee, reorganizing the government of the District of Columbia.

The Republican State Convention, held at Burlington on March 29, elected as delegates-at-large to attend the National Convention, Luke P. Poland of St. Johnsbury, Col. W. G. Veazey of Rutland, George Howe of Brattleboro and George H. Bigelow of Burlington. The district delegates elected were: First District—Mason S. Colburn of Manchester, F. E. Woodbridge of Vergennes; Second District—Warren C. French of Woodstock, Roswell Farnham of Bradford; Third District—Silas P. Carpenter of Richford, John S. Mason of Richmond. The scandals arising during the second Grant administration are hinted at in the platform, which declared: "We are in favor of the untiring prosecution and punishment of public fraud and crime wherever existing, and we repeat the declaration, 'Let no guilty

man escape'." The delegation was uninstructed, but was supposed to be divided in its preference for Presidential candidates between James G. Blaine of Maine and Secretary of the Treasury Joseph H. Bristow of Kentucky.

The Democratic State Convention, held June 1, 1876, nominated W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe as its candidate for Governor, and elected as delegates to the National Convention, Marcus D. Gilman of Montpelier, Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington, P. S. Benjamin of Wolcott, Jasper Rand of St. Albans, James H. Williams of Bellows Falls, Joseph W. Bliss of Bradford, C. M. Chase of Lyndon, Thomas B. Kennedy of Fairfield, John Cain of Rutland and George M. Fisk of Northfield. The platform favored a tariff for revenue only. The delegates were not instructed but a resolution was adopted recognizing the "eminent ability, courage and fidelity of Samuel J. Tilden, the reform Governor of New York."

The Republican National Convention was held at Cincinnati, opening on June 14. The chairman of the Vermont delegation, Luke P. Poland, had been mentioned as a possible presiding officer, and Vice Presidential candidate, but neither honor was awarded to him. Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio was nominated for President on the seventh ballot. On each of the first three ballots Vermont cast one vote for Hayes, one for Blaine and eight for Bristow. On the next three ballots, two Vermont votes were cast for General Hayes and eight for Bristow, and on the last ballot all the Vermont votes were cast for the Ohio candidate, and he was nominated by a narrow margin over James G. Blaine.

A young blacksmith named Rutherford Hayes came to Brattleboro, Vt., in February, 1778. He was a farmer and tavern keeper. A son, Rutherford Hayes, Jr., engaged in the mercantile business in Brattleboro and accumulated what was considered a competence in the early years of the Nineteenth century. He removed to Delaware, Ohio, in 1817, and died in 1822. Rutherford B. Hayes, the future President, was born soon after his father's death.

Judge Poland, who had been a Bristow leader, placed William A. Wheeler of New York in nomination for the Vice Presidency, and Mr. Wheeler was nominated. He was a resident of Malone, N. Y., a student in the University of Vermont in the class of 1842 with Robert S. Hale, John A. Kasson and other men who became famous. He was unable to graduate on account of a weakness of the eyes, but was given his degree as in course in 1876. He became a well known lawyer and banker, was president of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867, and became one of the leading members of the National House of Representatives, serving from 1861 to 1863 and 1869 to 1874. President Mathew H. Buckham of the University of Vermont wrote a "Life of William A. Wheeler," which was used during the campaign, William D. Howells having written a "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes."

The Republican Convention, called to nominate State officers, was held on June 27. The result of the first ballot for Governor was as follows: Gov. Asahel Peck, 144; Jacob Estey of Brattleboro, 129; John B. Mead of Randolph, 93; Horace Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, 62;

Charles Dewey of Montpelier, 35; scattering, 28. The names of E. P. Walton of Montpelier and B. D. Harris of Brattleboro had been mentioned frequently as possible candidates for the Governorship, but they were not placed in nomination. The second ballot showed no marked change from the first, although Fairbanks gained thirty-two votes and all the other candidates but Colonel Mead lost slightly. Before the third ballot was taken all the candidates except Fairbanks were withdrawn, and he was nominated without opposition. Col. Redfield Proctor of Rutland was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. Mr. Fairbanks had declined to enter a political contest. On the day of the convention he was travelling across the State on a business trip when he received a telegram which said: "You are to be Governor of Vermont in spite of yourself."

The Fourth of July, 1876, was generally celebrated with music, processions and patriotic speeches, this day being the one hundredth anniversary of American independence.

An active political campaign was waged in Vermont. Former Postmaster General Marshall Jewell of Connecticut and Ex-Secretary B. H. Bristow of Kentucky spoke in Vermont, and William A. Wheeler delivered an address in St. Albans. Senator Edmunds spoke in Ohio and New York. In 1876 the Liberal Republicans of 1872 generally returned to their former political affiliation in Vermont.

Fairbanks was elected Governor by a majority of 23,662. The official vote was as follows: Fairbanks (Rep.), 44,723; Bingham (Dem.), 20,988; scattering,

73. Congressmen Hendee, Denison and Joyce were reelected.

Horace Fairbanks was born at Barnet, March 21, 1820, being the son of Erastus Fairbanks, Governor of Vermont at the outbreak of the Civil War. His education was obtained in the public schools and at academies in Peacham, Lyndon, Meriden, N. H., and Andover, Mass. He became a clerk in the office of E. and T. Fairbanks & Co., and in 1843 became a partner, and later the financial manager of a corporation which manufactured more scales than any other firm in the world. He secured from the New Hampshire Legislature a charter for the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, furnished financial backing and was identified with the construction of the road from the beginning of the enterprise. The Athenaeum, containing a library and art gallery, was given to St. Johnsbury by Mr. Fairbanks, the formal opening taking place November 27, 1871. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1864 and 1872, a Presidential Elector in 1868 and a Senator from Caledonia county in 1869. He died in New York, March 17, 1888.

The Legislature organized by electing Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, Speaker. He had been called to New York on business and did not reach the State House until the roll call had begun. Ten minutes after his arrival he was elected Speaker, on the first ballot.

In his inaugural message, Governor Fairbanks referred to the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. Attention was called to the fact that ten years before, "after having cheerfully met the enormous

taxation necessary for the support of the war," the State had a funded debt of $11,625,000. At the close of the last financial year, the State had on hand assets, mostly in ready money, to the amount of $72,907.11 in excess of all existing liabilities. Although a portion of the State debt was not due for several years, and really due from the State to the State, the Governor said: "We have the proud satisfaction of having entered upon the second century substantially free from debt, and with no State financial burdens for posterity to bear." He considered the system of prison discipline radically wrong in principle, and criticised the methods used in appraising property for taxation. He urged arbitration where it was possible in place of jury trials. The creation of the office of Attorney General was favored.

The important legislation of the session included the establishment of a Board of Agriculture, to consist of the Governor, the President of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, and six persons to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Not less than one meeting was to be held annually in each county in the State. A new law was enacted relating to the appraisal of property. The right of appeal from the appraisal of listers was granted. County equalizing conventions were authorized to be held each year when a quadrennial appraisal was made, and a State Equalizing Board completed the system. A Work House was established under the management of a board of three commissioners and the control of the State Prison was given to a board of three directors and a superintendent. Courts of insolvency were created in

several probate districts and the Judge and Register of Probate were made officials thereof. The Railroad Commission was authorized to establish a uniform system of railroad accounting.

Places where intoxicating liquor was sold unlawfully were to be declared public nuisances. Any graded school was authorized to establish a department for the instruction and training of teachers. Town superintendents of schools at annual county meetings were directed to choose one of their own number and two practical teachers to constitute a county examining board. Provision was made for licensing practitioners of medicine.

The President's action in sending a military force into South Carolina for suppressing domestic violence and threatened insurrection was "cordially approved." Other resolutions favored a resumption of specie payments by January 1, 1879, and the repeal of the national bankruptcy law.

Vermont's Presidential Electors chosen were Charles E. Houghton of Bennington, Jacob Estey of Brattleboro, Henry N. Sollace of Bridport, Roswell Farnham of Bradford and Avin C. Welch of Williston. The early election returns indicated a victory for Tilden and Hendricks, the Democratic candidates, and members of that party celebrated the supposed victory. Vermont's Presidential vote by counties in 1876 is given herewith:

	Hayes	*Tilden*	*Scattering*
Addison	3,787	835	150
Bennington	2,428	1,733	...
Caledonia	2,885	1,558	16
Chittenden	3,962	2,287	4

Essex	755	467	...
Franklin	3,152	1,895	3
Grand Isle	424	271	1
Lamoille	1,841	707	...
Orange	3,079	1,727	4
Orleans	2,822	835	3
Rutland	5,237	2,480	2
Washington	3,653	2,246	8
Windham	4,395	1,298	11
Windsor	5,671	1,915	6
Total	44,091	20,254	208

Majority for Hayes, 23,629.

After election it was discovered that one of the Vermont Electors, H. N. Sollace, a brother-in-law of John G. Saxe, the poet, was ineligible, owing to the fact that he was Postmaster at Bridport. As the result of the Presidential election was very close neither party could afford to lose an Elector to which it was entitled. It was reported that the Democrats would attempt to secure a writ of mandamus from United States District Judge D. A. Smalley, himself a Democrat, ordering the Board of Canvassers to declare Amos Aldrich of Woodford the Elector chosen in the First District, rather than H. N. Sollace, who was ineligible. This complication, and one of a similar nature in Oregon, was the cause of considerable anxiety to President Grant, members of his Cabinet and other Republican leaders.

In order to extricate the Vermont Electors from this complication, Ex-Congressman Woodbridge of Vergennes, on November 10, 1876, introduced a bill in the

Vermont Legislature which would enable Electors to fill any vacancy that might occur. A substitute bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House, provided that when a vacancy existed in the office of Presidential Elector at the time provided for a meeting of the Electors, occasioned by death, refusal to act, neglect to act, neglect to attend, or for any other cause, the other Electors should fill the vacancy immediately. This bill passed the House on November 18, and the Senate on November 20, and became a law.

S. C. Shurtleff of Montpelier, attorney for Amos Aldrich (Dem.), appeared before the Vermont Board of Canvassers at the morning session on November 21 and asked that his client should be declared one of the Electors, as a result of the ineligibility of Sollace, his opponent. F. E. Woodbridge of Vergennes, W. C. French of Woodstock and B. F. Fifield of Montpelier, appeared in opposition to the request. On the afternoon of the same day the board adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That this Board of Canvassers are of the opinion that their powers are simply ministerial, and that their duties are clearly defined. They therefore decline to receive evidence outside of the certificate of votes by the proper town authorities."

Two days later Aldrich served notice upon Governor Fairbanks, protesting against the issuance of a certificate of election to Sollace. Meanwhile Sollace had resigned the office of Postmaster. The Vermont Electors, with the exception of Sollace, met on December 5, and, acting upon the advice of counsel, filled the vacancy caused by the absence of the Bridport man, by electing him again.

On the next day a formal meeting of the Electors was held, when Mr. Sollace appeared, declared that he had resigned his Federal office and stated that while he had no doubt that he had a right to act as a Presidential Elector, he refused to do so. Acting under the new law, the Board again elected Mr. Sollace and the Electors formally cast the vote of Vermont for Hayes and Wheeler. This action was taken in spite of the protest of G. W. Fisk of Northfield, attorney for Amos Aldrich, who asserted that the Democratic candidate and not Mr. Sollace, was entitled to vote as an Elector. The Vermont chapter did not close here, but for a time attention was centered upon events in Congress.

Early in the session Senator Edmunds proposed a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by authorizing the United States Supreme Court to count the electoral vote, but it was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 31. Senator Edmunds took a leading part in all the Senate debates on the Presidential contest. The situation was, indeed, serious. The Senate was controlled by the Republicans and the House by the Democrats. Neither party was disposed to yield. Only a little more than a decade had passed since the restoration of peace, and there was grave danger that another civil war might result. On December 7, G. W. McCrary, a Republican Congressman from Iowa, moved that a committee be appointed to confer with a Senate committee on the Presidential succession. Both House and Senate adopted the resolution and Edmunds of Vermont headed the Senate committee. This joint committee was authorized to prepare and report some measure, either

legislative or constitutional, which should determine the result of the election by some tribunal of unquestioned authority, the decision of which would be generally accepted as final.

A meeting of the joint committee was held on January 12, 1877, when Senator Edmunds reported a proposition from the Senate committee that a tribunal should be formed consisting of the four senior Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and nine members of the two Houses of Congress. The Senate and the House were authorized to name ten members, five from each body, and one was to be excluded by lot. The House members agreed to the general principle but insisted that the exclusion of one member should apply only to the Justices. All but one member agreed to a plan whereby one of the six senior Associate Justices was to be excluded by lot. Before a unanimous decision was reached news of the plan was made public and a great hue and cry was raised against raffling off the Presidency. It was, therefore, decided to report a tribunal consisting of five Senators, five Representatives, and the five senior Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. It was understood that the political affiliation of two of these Justices was with the Republican party, two with the Democratic party, and that the fifth Justice, David Davis of Illinois, was independent of any partisan bias.

Senator Edmunds introduced the Electoral Commission bill in the Senate on January 20, 1877, and supported it in a powerful speech. Although the measure was opposed by Republican leaders like Blaine, Sherman, Cameron, Hamlin, Ingalls and Morton of Indiana, it

passed by a vote of forty-seven to seventeen. The three Vermont Congressmen voted against the bill, as did prominent Republicans like Garfield, Kasson, Frye and Hale, but it passed the House by a vote of one hundred and ninety-one to eighty-six. Some of the leading Republican newspapers of Vermont were outspoken in opposition to the Electoral Commission and criticised Senator Edmunds for his advocacy of the policy.

Edmunds was named as the first Senate member of the commission. It so happened that as a result of an attempt to defeat Senator Logan of Illinois, Justice David Davis was taken up as a Senatorial candidate and elected. The four Justices thereupon selected Justice Bradley as the fifth member of the judicial section of the commission.

It was asserted in the newspapers of that time that Senator Edmunds opened the discussion in favor of the Hayes Electors in the Florida case, the first of the disputed cases to come before the Commission. This case, like the others that came before that tribunal for decision, was settled in favor of the Republican contestants, by a vote of eight to seven.

As it became evident that the Commission would decide in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, the Democrats endeavored to find weak points in the Republican case. An attempt was made to prevent the counting of the vote of Henry N. Sollace, the Vermont Elector, whose eligibility had been called in question. A package had been sent to Abram S. Hewitt, a New York Congressman, who had been active in the management of the Democratic campaign, containing what purported to be a cer-

tificate of election for Amos Aldrich as one of the Vermont Presidential Electors, signed by B. B. Smalley, Clerk of the United States Court for the District of Vermont. A telegram to that effect had been sent to Speaker Randall. When the House and Senate in joint session reached Vermont in the counting of the electoral votes, the package forwarded to Mr. Hewitt was presented, but the presiding officer, Senator Ferry, refused to receive it. The joint session thereupon adjourned. In the Senate, Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution that Henry N. Sollace's vote be counted, objection to the contrary notwithstanding, and it was agreed to unanimously. The Vermont case was discussed in the House on March 1, amid much tumult and excitement. A resolution was offered requiring the President of the Senate to return to the House the package offered by Mr. Hewitt, and Speaker Randall ruled that it was in order. Both Garfield of Ohio and Reagan of Texas protested against such an irregular certificate. Mr. Hendee of Vermont explained the local features of the case. An attempt was made to send the Vermont case to the Electoral Commission. After the two hours of debate allowed by law, about sixty Democratic members attempted to filibuster, but Speaker Randall was firm in his opposition to such a course, and the Vermont vote was accepted. At 10:35 o'clock on the night of March 1, the joint session was resumed, and the five votes of Vermont were counted for the Republican candidates. At 4:10 o'clock on the morning of March 2, 1877, the counting of the electoral vote was completed, and Senator Ferry, President Pro Tem of the Senate, officially de-

clared Rutherford B. Hayes to be the President-elect of the United States. Thus a great crisis in our national existence was passed, and whether one believes that the verdict reached was just or unjust, credit must be given to the patriotic statesmen who found an honorable way out of one of the most difficult and dangerous situations that has threatened the United States in all its history. The conspicuous leader, the master mind, in these delicate and difficult negotiations was George F. Edmunds. No man knew what such a commission might report. If Tilden had been declared the President-elect, then upon the head of George F. Edmunds would have been poured the anathemas of disappointed Republicans. He risked his reputation and his continuance in public life by the step he had taken; but he realized better than many of his fellow Republicans the danger of the situation, and he put patriotism above partisanship. This service alone entitles him to a place among the greatest American statesmen. To quote again from Rhodes, the historian, "There are few sublimer legislative achievements in our history than the Electoral Count bill, framed in the midst of intense political excitement and agreed to by thirteen out of the fourteen members of a bi-partisan committee. The almost unanimous concurrence rendered certain the approval of Congress and the country. To the two chairmen, Edmunds and Payne, must be given the greatest credit." There has been much dispute concerning the legality of the election of Hayes, and many persons still insist that Tilden was lawfully chosen. Mr. Edmunds, however, had no doubt on this score, and writing in the *Century Magazine,* thirty-six years after

the commission rendered its decision, he said: "I believe that the time has come when, among fair-minded and intelligent Americans who will investigate the public and printed documents and papers in existence on the subject, there will be few divergent opinions touching the justice and lawfulness of the election of Mr. Hayes. They will find that he was lawfully elected and installed to the office by fair and lawful means."

On Monday, March 5, 1877, Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated as President of the United States, being escorted into the Senate Chamber by Senator Morrill. The name of Senator Edmunds was suggested for the office of Secretary of State. President Hayes turned to Senator Morrill for advice and support. He offered him any Cabinet place at his disposal with two exceptions, but the Senator declined, saying:

"There is no gift, no office to which I could be appointed that I would accept in preference to a seat in the United States Senate. I consider that the highest honor that could be bestowed upon me and the highest function I could perform." Senator Hoar said that Senator Morrill brought to him a message from President Hayes asking what Massachusetts man he desired in the Cabinet. It is known that on one occasion, Senator Morrill declined the offer of the position of Minister to Greece.

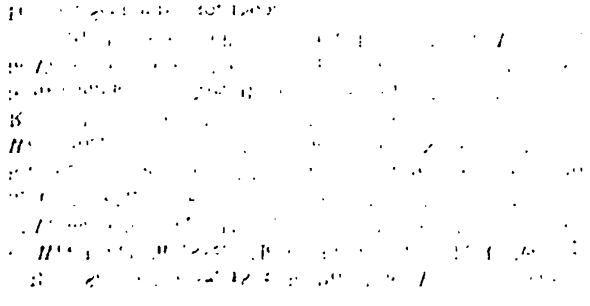
In 1876 Senator Edmunds had used his influence in behalf of a bill to appropriate one-half the net cash proceeds from the sale of public lands, to establish an educational fund to be divided among the States and Territories, according to the number of children of school age.

Judge David A. Smalley of the United States Court for the District of Vermont, died at his home in Burlington on March 10, 1877, aged sixty-eight years. His term of service had covered more than twenty years. The nomination of his successor, Hoyt H. Wheeler of Brattleboro, was one of the earliest of President Hayes' judicial appointments. Judge Wheeler was then forty-three years old. He was a native of the town of Jamaica, had been a member of both branches of the State Legislature, and had served more than six years on the Supreme Court bench.

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad was completed in 1877. This railroad, connecting Portland, Me., and Lake Champlain, originated with Gov. Horace Fairbanks, and to his energy was due its inception and completion. Ground was broken at St. Johnsbury on December 22, 1869, Thaddeus Fairbanks digging the first shovelful of earth. Salutes were fired, the band played and the celebration ended with a supper in the evening. The last rail was laid in the town of Fletcher, July 17, 1877. Special trains from St. Johnsbury and Swanton met at Fletcher and Governor Fairbanks drove a silver spike, completing a task which had lasted seven and one-half years. Speeches were made by Judge Luke P. Poland and John B. Brown of Portland, Me., the latter saying that his city had put three million dollars into the enterprise. The singing of the Doxology concluded the ceremony. In 1880 the road was reorganized as the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain. In 1885 it passed into the hands of the Boston and Lowell,

FREDERICK BILLINGS

Born September 27, 1823, in Royalton, Vt., but removed to Woodstock in 1835. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1844. He was admitted to the bar and went to California, where he built up a lucrative practice and became a prominent citizen of the State. Returning to Woodstock he became interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad, secured additional capital and was active in pushing it to completion. Mr. Billings was active in public affairs in Vermont and was interested in all good things. He gave a beautiful library building to the University of Vermont. He died September 30, 1890.



Frederick Billings

and later was acquired by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

This year, 1877, marked the completion of the first hundred years of Vermont's independence, following the next year after the centennial anniversary of the Nation. A local celebration at Westminster, January 17, 1777, marked the centennial of Vermont's Declaration of Independence, but the great event of the year was the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Bennington. A Vermont Centennial Commission was organized with Edward J. Phelps as president and nine ex-Governors were members.

The celebration began on August 15, 1877, with a procession including the Vermont National Guard, a battalion of New Hampshire militia, the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., veterans of the Civil War, and civic and military organizations. After an address of welcome, by Edward J. Phelps, Daniel Roberts of Burlington delivered an eloquent speech. A poem, entitled "Vermont," written by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr of Rutland, was read by Prof. J. W. Churchill of Andover, Mass. Brief speeches were made by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Ex-Gov. Walter Harriman of New Hampshire, Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts, Gov. Selden Connor of Maine and Gov. Charles C. Van Zandt of Rhode Island.

President Hayes and party arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon. The distinguished guests were met at Troy, N. Y., by members of the Bennington Monument Commission, at the State line by Adjt. Gen. Theodore S. Peck and at the Bennington station by Governor

Fairbanks and detachments of Vermont and New Hampshire militia. The party consisted of President and Mrs. Hayes, Attorney General Devens, Secretary of War George W. McCrary and Postmaster General Key. Secretary of State William M. Evarts arrived earlier than the President and his party.

The ringing of bells and a sunrise salute ushered in Bennington Battle Day, August 16. The village was elaborately decorated and a triumphal arch had been erected at the intersection of Main, North and South streets. A procession with Col. A. B. Valentine as chief marshal, containing numerous military and civic organizations, was reviewed by President Hayes.

Public exercises were held in a large tent. Prayer was offered by Rev. John W. Allen of North Woodstock, Conn., a grandson of "Parson" Allen, of Bennington Battle fame.

Edward J. Phelps presided, and Governor Fairbanks welcomed the guests. A scholarly oration was delivered by President Samuel C. Bartlett of Dartmouth College. An ode written by William Cullen Bryant was read by Prof. J. W. Churchill and a hymn by Mrs. Marie Mason was sung. President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Postmaster General Key and Attorney General Devens spoke briefly.

The public exercises were followed by a banquet. Edward J. Phelps presided at the after dinner speaking and proposed toasts to President Hayes and Queen Victoria. Speeches were made by Secretary of State William M. Evarts, Gov. B. F. Prescott of New Hampshire, E. W. Stoughton (afterward Minister to Russia),

Governor Fairbanks, Senator Edmunds, Postmaster General Key, Attorney General Devens, Senator Morrill, Hon. Thomas Allen of St. Louis, Mo., a grandson of "Parson" Allen, Lieut. Gov. Horatio G. Knight of Massachusetts, and President Bartlett of Dartmouth College. Attorney General Devens afterward said that Mr. Phelps had no equal in the United States for grace and felicity of address on such an occasion.

Historical celebrations were held at Hubbardton July 7, and at Windsor, July 8 and 9.

When John Sherman went into the Hayes Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, he was succeeded as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee by Senator Morrill, who held that responsible position until his death in 1898, with the exception of the periods 1879-81 and 1893-95, when the Democrats controlled the Senate. For many years Vermont Senators were chairmen of two of the most important committees of the Senate, Judiciary and Finance.

In November, 1877, Senator Morrill opened the debate on the Bland silver bill, which as reported in the Senate provided for the coinage of dollars of 412½ grains each, not less than two million dollars and not more than four million dollars to be coined each month. The Senator pronounced the measure, "a fearful assault upon the public credit." He said: "It resuscitates the absolute dollar which Congress entombed in 1834, worth less than the greenback in gold and yet to be a full legal tender." During all his long period of service in the Senate, Mr. Morrill was a tower of strength against any assaults to debase the currency or weaken the financial

strength of the Nation. He stood firm as a rock against the free coinage of silver and against all measures which he considered financial heresies. At the age of eighty-two years, he made a masterful speech, two hours in length, on the silver question.

The Republican State Convention of 1878 unanimously nominated Lieut. Gov. Redfield Proctor for Governor. E. P. Colton of Irasburg was nominated for Lieutenant Governor over Hugh Henry of Chester by a plurality of twenty votes. The platform approved the motives and general course of the Hayes administration.

The Democratic State Convention, for the third consecutive time, nominated W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe as the party candidate for Governor. The Republicans of the First Congressional district renominated Charles H. Joyce of Rutland. In the Second district, James M. Tyler of Brattleboro defeated Congressman D. C. Denison of Randolph, by a vote of 144 to 66. The convention was held at White River Junction, and on the same day Vice President William A. Wheeler passed through the place on his way to Boston, and spoke briefly.

The contest in the Third district was close and bitter. The principal contestants were Gen. W. W. Grout of Barton and Bradley Barlow of St. Albans, a wealthy contractor and railroad man. Charges reflecting upon his business integrity were freely made against Mr. Barlow. The district convention was held at Hyde Park on July 24, and the attendance was estimated at one thousand persons. On the first ballot the vote stood, Grout, 97; Barlow, 96; E. A. Sowles of St. Albans, 6;

G. N. Dale of Island Pond, 6; G. W. Hendee of Morrisville, 4; H. H. Powers of Morrisville, 2. Eight ballots were taken, Grout leading on every one except the fifth, when he was tied with Barlow, each having 99 votes. On the eighth ballot Grout was nominated, receiving 105 votes. Barlow received 94; Hendee, 3; Dale, 2; and Powers, 1. Barlow is said to have congratulated Grout and the fight apparently was ended. About three weeks later, however, on August 17, two district conventions were held. The first was an Independent Republican convention, held at St. Albans, which nominated Mr. Barlow for Congress. On the same day a Greenback convention nominated Barlow. The contest was a spirited one and charges of the use of money were made. The result of the vote was: Barlow, 9,119; Grout, 6,679; G. L. Waterman (Dem.), 3,572; scattering, 136. As there was no choice, a second election was held, and Barlow was elected, the vote being approximately, Barlow, 8,300; Grout, 4,300; Waterman, 1,000; scattering, 40. A considerable number of Democrats voted for Barlow. The vote for Governor resulted as follows: Proctor, 37,312; Bingham, 17,247; Carlos C. Martin, 2,635; Charles W. Willard, 730; scattering, 32.

Bradley Barlow was born in Fairfield, May 12, 1814. He was educated in the common schools and for a time was clerk in a store in Philadelphia. He succeeded his father in business at Fairfield and in 1851 he removed to St. Albans. For twenty years he was active in banking and railroad business. He was cashier and later president of the Vermont National Bank of St.

Albans and was interested in the Southeastern Railway of Canada and Northern Vermont. In 1860 he became interested in an overland stage business and mail contracts in the West, which were profitable. He invested largely in the Welden House, a St. Albans hotel, was a director of the Central Vermont Railroad and a director and president of the Vermont and Canada Railroad. Before the Civil War he was a Democrat, but later was a Republican. He represented Fairfield in the Legislature in 1845 and 1850-52, and St. Albans in 1864-65. He was a member of the Senate from Franklin county in 1866 and 1868, and of the Constitutional Conventions of 1843, 1850 and 1857. He served one term in Congress. He died at Denver, Colo., November 1, 1889.

James M. Tyler was born in Wilmington, April 27, 1835. He attended Brattleboro Academy, graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He formed a partnership with Gen. Stephen P. Flagg of Wilmington, which continued four years. He then formed a partnership with Charles K. Field of Brattleboro, which continued until Mr. Field's death. At the present time (1921) he is president of the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro. He represented Wilmington in the Legislatures of 1863 and 1864. He was State's Attorney of Windham county, 1866-68, and served two terms in Congress. He served on the Supreme Court bench of Vermont from 1887 until his retirement in 1908. He resides in Brattleboro.

Redfield Proctor, the new Governor, was born in Proctorsville, in the town of Cavendish, June 1, 1831, being the youngest son of Jabez Proctor. The village

of Proctorsville was founded by Capt. Leonard Proctor, a Revolutionary soldier, who served as an officer in the battles of Lexington, Trenton and Monmouth, and in the winter of 1783-84 removed to Vermont. Jabez Proctor was an active and an influential man. He was a member of the Governor's Council from 1822 to 1827, Judge of Probate for the District of Windsor from 1830 to 1834, and a Presidential Elector in 1824 and 1836. Through his mother, Betsey Parker, Redfield Proctor was related to the Redfield family, which gave two eminent jurists to the State. His elder sister was the wife of Stoddard B. Colby, a prominent citizen of Vermont. The young man attended Black River and Derby Academies, and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1851. Among his classmates were two Vermont men who afterward achieved distinction, Jonathan Ross and Charles W. Willard.

The lure of the West attracted him and soon after graduating from college he emigrated to Minnesota, then a frontier State, to seek his fortune. He was not successful and returned home to find Vermont the real "Land of Opportunity." His father had died when the lad was only eight years old, and he now assumed the duty of managing his mother's affairs. In 1856 he was elected a director of the local bank, and in 1858 married Emily Dutton, daughter of Samuel F. Dutton, of Cavendish, a prominent citizen of Windsor county. The village of Cavendish was called Duttonsville, and there had been a good natured rivalry between the two families and the two villages of Proctorsville and Duttonsville.

Desiring to study law, Mr. Proctor entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, graduating in 1859. He was admitted to the bar at Albany and at Woodstock, and for approximately one year, 1860-61, he practiced law in Boston with a cousin, former Chief Justice Isaac F. Redfield.

When the Civil War began he left his law office with only a day's notice, and returned to Vermont, being appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Third Vermont Volunteers. In July, 1861, he was detailed for service on the staff of Gen. William F. ("Baldy") Smith. In September, 1861, Governor Fairbanks appointed him Major of the Fifth Vermont Regiment.

During the Peninsular campaign Major Proctor was stricken with tuberculosis and ordered home on sick leave. He was so weak that he was obliged to remain in Washington for a month. He reached Vermont in May, 1862, and as soon as he was able, he spent much time in sitting on the bank of a trout brook, and fishing. The fresh air treatment was beneficial, although the regimental surgeon predicted that Major Proctor could not live long. Acting on the physician's advice, he resigned his commission, but as he continued to improve, he accepted the position of Colonel of the Fifteenth Vermont. As an officer of General Stannard's Brigade, he participated in the stirring events of the Battle of Gettysburg. The term of service of the regiment having expired, the men started for home, but upon request of General Canby remained in New York for a few days to aid in quelling the Draft Riots. Although his health prevented Colonel Proctor from attaining

higher military rank he was known as a good soldier. In November, 1864, he suggested a reunion of Vermont officers which resulted in the formation of a permanent organization.

After his return from service, Colonel Proctor and an army comrade, Col. Wheelock G. Veazey, formed a law partnership at Rutland. The confinement of the law office was not to his liking, nor did it agree with his health. He bought a farm a mile north of Rutland and gave some of his time to farming and to business. In 1869 he was appointed receiver of a small marble business at Sutherland Falls (now Proctor), and the opportunity of his life opened before him. He saw the possibilities of the marble business of Vermont, and in November, 1870, organized the Sutherland Falls Marble Company, which consolidated several smaller concerns. He put all of his own property into this business, borrowed what he could secure, and became the treasurer and manager of the company. Ten years later the business had prospered so that it was free from debt and occupied a strong financial position. In 1880 he was elected president of the Rutland Marble Company, which owned large marble quarries at West Rutland and mills there and at Center Rutland. Later in the year he formed the Vermont Marble Company, which was destined to become the greatest marble producing concern in the world.

In 1867 and in 1868, Colonel Proctor represented Rutland in the Legislature, serving during his first term as chairman of the Committee on Elections and during his second term as chairman of the Committee on Joint

Rules and as a member of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1874 he was elected a Senator from Rutland county, and was chosen President Pro Tem of the Senate. His promotion followed in regular order. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1876, and two years later became Governor. Colonel Proctor was a man gifted with great business ability and abundant common sense. He was democratic in his ways and inspired confidence. When called upon to express his views, he spoke acceptably, his deep, resonant voice carrying well in a large audience. His distinguished career in national affairs will be treated elsewhere.

In 1878 Governor Fairbanks delivered a retiring message to the Legislature, a policy that became a custom thereafter for outgoing executives.

In his inaugural message Governor Proctor was able to announce that the State was virtually out of debt, but the indebtedness of the towns probably was as large as at the close of the Civil War, as a result of financial aid extended to railroad enterprises. Therefore retrenchment and rigid economy was urged. "Heavy taxation," he said, "drives away capital (and) clogs the wheels of business." Attention was called to the heavy court expenses and the evils of special legislation. He advocated the modifying of the Governor's pardoning power by associating others with him in its exercise.

In his message this sound advice was given, as good for later generations as for his own time: "Let no man then, seek to build up class distinctions, which have no real foundation, or to excite a fancied conflict of interests. I say fancied, for no real one exists, or can exist

among us. It is a time above all others to learn the lesson of our mutual dependence. We cannot legislate universal prosperity, though unwise laws may greatly retard its coming. Honest labor and that 'firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance and frugality,' which our State Constitution enjoins, are the best remedies for the evils of the hour." The Legislature organized by electing as Speaker, James L. Martin of Londonderry.

Early in the summer of 1878 there had been an attempt to organize a movement for the election of Judge Luke P. Poland as United States Senator to succeed Justin S. Morrill, but Senator Morrill was chairman of the powerful Finance Committee, one of the most influential and respected members of the Senate, and his hold upon the people of the State was too strong to be shaken. Mr. Poland's name did not appear as a candidate and Mr. Morrill was reelected during this session. In the Senate the vote stood, Morrill, 26; Frederick Billings of Woodstock, 2; Asa M. Dickey of Bradford (Dem.), 1; James Barrett of Rutland, 1. The vote in the House was as follows: Morrill, 161; Dickey, 50; H. H. Powers of Morrisville, 9; Edward J. Phelps of Burlington, 4; Carlos C. Martin of Ferrisburg, 2; Frederick Billings, 1.

The important legislation of the session of 1878 included a general revision of the banking laws, particularly those features relating to investments by savings institutions, and provided for the taxation of savings banks and trust companies. The law relating to the management of penal institutions was amended. The name of the Work House was changed to the House

of Correction. The Governor was authorized to appoint three Supervisors of the Insane. An act to prevent a too frequent change of text books reflected popular dissatisfaction with a phase of the educational policy of the State. A text book committee of two was to be chosen in each town every fifth year to act with the Town Superintendent. The act establishing the State Board of Agriculture was repealed and the Governor was authorized to appoint a State Superintendent of Agricultural Affairs at a salary of $1,400 and expenses. The Governor was authorized to employ counsel when necessary, and to request one or more Judges of the Supreme Court, the number not to exceed three, to sit with him at hearings for pardons.

The Vermont Senators and Representatives in Congress were requested to use their efforts to secure the modification of the so-called Bland Silver Act so that the number of grains in the dollar should be increased or the amount of coinage limited, urging that it "would be a great wrong thus to inflate values and thereby necessitate another cruel shrinkage of values." Secretary Sherman's efforts to resume specie payments were heartily approved and members of the Congressional delegation were instructed to use all honorable means to prevent a repeal of the Resumption Act. The delegation in Congress was requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing a diplomatic school along lines similar to the Military and Naval Academies. A resolution was adopted opposing the admission of reporters of sensational newspapers to unrestricted interviews with

convicts sentenced to prison for the commission of high crimes.

The Governor was authorized to appoint a State Historian to compile a history of Vermont's part in the Civil War. Commissions were authorized to revise the Statutes and to report on the best method of reducing court expenses without injuring the efficiency of the courts.

Postmaster General David M. Key passed through Vermont on August 1, 1879, staying over night at Burlington, where he was serenaded and delivered an address from the piazza of the Van Ness House.

The plan to build the Brattleboro and Whitehall Railroad was agitated in southern Vermont during the late seventies and several towns bonded for this purpose. The laying of the rails was begun in April, 1880, and the road was completed as far as South Londonderry, October 20, 1880. The road was formally opened for passengers and freight traffic, November 18, 1880.

The census of 1880 gave Vermont a population of 332,286, a gain of 1,735, or only 0.5 per cent. The number of inhabitants in each county is given herewith:

Addison	24,173
Bennington	21,950
Caledonia	23,607
Chittenden	32,792
Essex	7,931
Franklin	30,225
Grand Isle	4,124
Lamoille	12,684
Orange	23,525

Orleans	22,083
Rutland	41,829
Washington	25,404
Windham	26,763
Windsor	35,196

The counties which showed gains were Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Essex, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans, Rutland and Windham, but the gains were very small. The counties which lost population were Chittenden, Franklin, Washington and Windsor. Most of the losses were in Chittenden county, and were due, apparently, to an incorrect return of the population of Burlington in 1870. In 1880 Rutland was the most populous town or city in the State. The towns and cities returning a population in excess of 2,500 were: Rutland, 12,149; Burlington, 11,364; St. Albans, 7,193; Bennington, 6,333; Brattleboro, 5,880; St. Johnsbury, 5,800; Colchester, 4,421; Rockingham, 3,797; Brandon, 3,280; Montpelier, 3,219; Springfield, 3,145; Swanton, 3,079; Hartford, 2,995; Middlebury, 2,993; Randolph, 2,910; Northfield, 2,836; Woodstock, 2,815; Poultney, 2,717; Castleton, 2,605.

In 1880 the census statistics showed that there were in Vermont 3,286,461 acres of improved and 1,596,127 acres of unimproved land. The total cash value of farms was $109,346,010; all farm property, including land and buildings, $130,811,490; domestic animals, poultry and bees, $16,586,195; farm implements and machinery, $4,879,285. The average value per farm was $3,683 and the average value per acre, $26.79.

President Chester A. Arthur

The figures for domestic animals were as follows: Milch cows, 217,033; other cattle, 167,204; working oxen, 18,868; horses, 75,215; sheep, 439,870; swine, 76,384; poultry, 517,992. Agricultural products were reported as follows: Butter, 25,240,826 lbs.; cheese, 1,545,789 lbs.; milk sold or sent to factories, 25,240,826 lbs.; wool, 2,551,113 lbs.; eggs, 3,150,131 doz.; maple sugar, 11,261,077 lbs.; maple syrup, 128,091 gals.; honey, 221,729 lbs. Vermont ranked tenth in pounds of butter made, being exceeded in total amount produced by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri. Vermont ranked first in maple sugar and fifth in amount of cheese produced.

The statistics for crop production in Vermont in 1880 are given herewith: Barley, 267,625 bu.; buckwheat, 356,618 bu.; corn, 2,014,271 bu.; oats, 3,742,282 bu.; rye, 71,733 bu.; wheat, 337,257 bu.; potatoes, 4,438,172 bu.; field beans, 51,542 bu.; hay, 1,052,183 tons; tobacco, 131,432 lbs.; hops, 109,350 lbs.; orchard products (value), $640,942; forest products (value), $1,947,755. In yield per acre Vermont ranked eleventh in barley, fourth in buckwheat, third in corn, third in oats, twenty-first in rye, fourteenth in wheat, twelfth in potatoes, thirteenth in beans, thirteenth in hay and twenty-fifth in value of orchard products.

In 1880 there were in Vermont 26,214 persons engaged in manufacturing, mechanical and mining industries. There were 2,874 manufacturing establishments and the value of the manufactured products amounted to $31,354,366. The capital invested was $23,265,224.

The biggest single industry was the lumber business of Chittenden county. There were 688 establishments manufacturing lumber or its products, with an output valued at $3,258,816. There were thirty-five factories making sash, doors and blinds, eighteen planed lumber mills, eleven factories making wooden handles, twelve coffin shops, thirty wood turning and carving shops, seventeen wooden ware factories, four packing box shops, six wood pulp mills, three factories making window blinds and shades, five factories making toys and games, fifty-six furniture factories, fifteen chair shops, and three scale factories. There were forty-four woolen mills, employing 2,084 hands and turning out a product valued at $3,217,807. The woolen mills proper were distributed by counties as follows: Addison, four; Bennington, one; Caledonia, three; Chittenden, three; Franklin, two; Lamoille, one; Orange, five; Rutland, one; Washington, seven; Windham, two; Windsor, ten. There were in 1880 eight cotton mills in Vermont, employing 721 hands, and 55,081 spindles, with an invested capital of $936,096 and producing goods valued at $855,864. They were located by counties as follows: Bennington, four; Chittenden, one; Windsor, three.

There were two shoddy mills with an output of $56,000. There were six factories making hosiery and knit goods, employing 383 hands, with an invested capital of $492,000 and producing goods, the wholesale value of which was $595,270. Vermont produced 6,620 tons of iron in 1880, and had one open hearth steel furnace. Vermont reported sixty-nine establishments engaged in marble and stone work with an output valued at

$1,303,790. The State ranked sixth in value of product and twelfth in number of establishments. There were two organ factories, the value of their product being $680,800. There were three scale factories, with an output valued at $2,080,477, being greater than the value of the scale factories in all other States of the Union. There were nine charcoal establishments, nine lime kilns, seven kaolin companies and ten patent medicine establishments. From 1870 to 1880 there was a slight decrease in value of manufactured products and in number of hands employed.

During the latter part of the Hayes administration the Democrats controlled the Senate, and inserted in the army appropriation bill a provision which, in effect, would have deprived the President of his constitutional power in the execution of the laws. It was feared by some Republicans that the President would sign the bill. Believing that such provisions were entirely out of place, and that they would deprive the President of the means of carrying on the Government unless he would consent to the changing of important laws, Senator Edmunds made a speech in which he opposed the bill. It was passed by both Senate and House, but was vetoed by the President, who sent a note to the Vermont Senator, saying that his argument had convinced him (the President) that it was his duty to veto the bill. Later Senator Eaton of Connecticut, in a criticism of the veto message, said: "The hand was the hand of Esau Hayes, but the voice was the voice of Jacob Edmunds."

During the Hayes administration Justice Hunt of the United States Supreme Court tendered his resignation,

and the President asked Senator Edmunds to accept the appointment to fill the vacancy. The Democrats had complained of the preponderance of Republican members of the court and had threatened to refuse the confirmation of any Republican, but it was intimated that they would waive the point in Mr. Edmunds' favor. Senator Roscoe Conkling was displeased because he had not been consulted in advance and induced Justice Hunt to withdraw his resignation. Ben Perley Poore, the well known Washington correspondent, said in his "Sixty Years' Reminiscences": "Invaluable in opposition and almost irresistible in assault, Senator Edmunds has always been regarded by the Republicans in the Senate as their 'tower of strength' when the political horizon was overcast."

The principal candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1880 were Gen. U. S. Grant and James G. Blaine. Early in the year there appeared to be considerable Grant sentiment, particularly among veterans of the Civil War, and some influential newspapers were favorable to the ex-President without actually endorsing his candidacy. Other Vermont Republicans were strongly opposed to Grant, believing that a third Presidential term was contrary to American ideals. At the annual meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, held early in the year, Governor Proctor, after alluding to President Hayes as a man of Vermont ancestry, suggested that the country might do well to come directly to Vermont for its next President. It was generally understood that this reference was in-

tended to apply to Senator George F. Edmunds, and it was received with much enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates-at-large was held on February 25. Hiram A. Huse of Montpelier offered the following resolution: "The Republicans of Vermont present to the Republicans of the country George F. Edmunds as a suitable person to be made the candidate of the Republican party for the next President. We do this not wholly or chiefly from our State pride in a man whose public service has been so honorable to the people whom he has represented, but because his pure life, his eminent ability, his valuable public service and his unflinching Republicanism have marked him by a higher title than the accident of birth-place or residence, as a person fit to be President of the United States. Himself a representative of what the Republican party ought to hold as its most precious possession, an unwavering fidelity to the principles upon which the party was built and has won its great reputation, and of the intellectual power and moral sense and courage through which alone it can preserve what it has so worthily achieved, his candidacy would be of itself a declaration of principles and the sign of success." On motion of Judge Poland the resolution was adopted unanimously. There was an element in the Republican party which saw in this movement a shrewd plan to prevent the election of a Grant delegation; and would have preferred an uninstructed delegation, professing to believe that in the event of a deadlock Edmunds would be stronger as a compromise candidate than he would with the support of the anti-Grant forces of Vermont and

Massachusetts behind him. It was reported at the time that for second choice the convention delegates were about equally divided between Grant and Blaine.

Ex-Gov. John Gregory Smith of St. Albans, Frederick Billings of Woodstock and Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Middlebury were unanimously elected delegates-at-large. There was a contest for the fourth place, the names of Judge Poland, Col. George W. Hooker of Brattleboro and Col. John B. Mead of Randolph being placed in nomination. Judge Poland withdrew his name and Colonel Hooker was elected. The district delegates chosen were: First District—John G. McCullough of North Bennington and L. Bart Cross of Montpelier; Second District—Col. John B. Mead of Randolph and H. C. Belden of St. Johnsbury; Third District—Col. G. G. Benedict of Burlington and Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park. Massachusetts also elected Edmunds delegates to the National Convention.

Frederick Billings of the Vermont delegation placed the name of George F. Edmunds in nomination as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. After describing the type of man needed for the party standard bearer, he said: "Such a candidate, healing all dissensions, of wondrous ability, of aggressive integrity, of the largest experience in public affairs, of the highest statesmanship, is that brave, clear, vigilant man, on whom rests no shadow of reproach, to whom in every crisis in the councils of the Nation we turn with joy and confidence—the central figure and leader of the Senate—the foremost type and defender of all that is best in Republican faith, the ideal candidate, seeking not the office, worthy of the

best days of this Republic, having the promise and potency of victory, is George F. Edmunds, and George F. Edmunds Vermont nominates for the Presidency.

"Gentlemen, we bring you this breeze from the Green Mountains. How quickly it will swell into a gale and how surely it will sweep the land." The nomination was seconded by John E. Sanford of Massachusetts. The long deadlock that followed when the balloting began, with the Grant delegates maintaining their ranks unbroken for ballot after ballot, is a familiar episode in the political history of the United States.

On the first ballot Edmunds had thirty-four votes, distributed as follows: Vermont, ten; Massachusetts, twenty; Connecticut, two; Ohio, one; Tennessee, one. From the second to the seventh ballot, inclusive, he had thirty-two votes, and from the eighth to the eighteenth, inclusive, he had thirty-one. This number dropped to thirty on the nineteenth ballot, but returned to thirty-one on the twentieth, where it remained until the twenty-eighth. On the twenty-ninth ballot the Massachusetts men left Edmunds for Sherman, although expressing a willingness to return if his nomination seemed possible. The Edmunds vote on the twenty-ninth ballot was twelve, and from the thirtieth to the thirty-fifth inclusive was eleven. On the thirty-sixth, which was the final ballot, his name disappeared and Vermont, following the lead of other States, voted for James Abram Garfield of Ohio, who became the party nominee.

The Grant delegates had planned to go to Edmunds if the General could not be nominated, but they waited too long. It has been asserted that if the Grant men

had gone to the Vermont candidate on the thirty-fifth ballot, in all probability he might have been nominated.

The Convention nominated as its Vice Presidential candidate Chester A. Arthur of New York, a native of Vermont, born in the town of Fairfield. It is related that in 1851, Arthur, who had just graduated from Union College, taught one term of school at North Pownal, Vt. About two years later a student in Williams College helped to pay his expenses by teaching an evening writing school in the same building at North Pownal. The name of this writing master was James A. Garfield.

George W. Hooker was nominated as the Vermont member of the Republican National Committee.

The Democratic State Convention elected as delegates-at-large to the National Convention, Lucius Robinson of Newport, L. W. Redington of Rutland, B. B. Smalley of Burlington and James H. Williams of Bellows Falls. Other delegates were: First District—B. B. White of Calais, Milo C. Huling of Bennington; Second District —Don C. Pollard of Cavendish, N. P. Bowman of St. Johnsbury; Third District, George L. Waterman of Hyde Park and F. W. McGettrick of St. Albans. No resolutions of instruction were adopted, but Hiram Atkins of Montpelier, one of the active leaders of the Vermont Democracy, was an ardent supporter of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, who was nominated as the party candidate for the Presidency. The effective work which Mr. Atkins did for Hancock at the National Convention has been cited as an example of the political influence sometimes wielded by a country editor. Vermont sec-

onded the name of William H. English of Indiana as the Vice Presidential candidate, and he was nominated.

The Republican Convention held for the nomination of State officers chose Roswell Farnham of Bradford as candidate for Governor without opposition. John L. Barstow of Shelburne was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. Luke P. Poland, detained by court business, sent a letter to the convention saying that as chairman of the Congressional committee which investigated the Credit Mobilier scandal, he found nothing in all the testimony presented, or in facts that came to his knowledge, that led him to doubt General Garfield's personal integrity, notwithstanding the charges made by Garfield's enemies.

In the First Congressional district, Colonel Joyce was renominated by one majority over Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart. James M. Tyler was renominated in the Second district. In the Third district, Gen. William W. Grout of Barton was nominated, receiving 107 votes, 43 being cast for E. A. Sowles of St. Albans and 36 for H. Henry Powers of Morrisville.

The Democrats nominated Edward J. Phelps of Burlington as the party candidate for Governor. An active campaign was waged, Mr. Phelps being attacked for his alleged lukewarm attitude toward the Northern cause during the Civil War. One of the most effective Republican speeches was made by B. F. Fifield of Montpelier, and it was extensively circulated throughout the Northern States as a campaign document.

The vote polled in the September election, 70,684, was the heaviest ever cast for a Governor of Vermont until

the vote of women swelled the total in 1920. It was as follows: Roswell Farnham (Rep.), 47,848; Edward J. Phelps (Dem.), 21,245; Madison O. Heath (Greenback), 1,578; scattering, 13. General Garfield wired, "Vermont's victory helps the cause everywhere."

A reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held at Burlington, June 16, 1880. Joaquin Miller read a poem. Luther R. Marsh of New York delivered an oration, and the distinguished guests included Generals Sheridan, Miles, Sickles, McMahon, King, Franklin, Slocum, E. M. McCook, and Charles Dudley Warner, the author. Governor Proctor and Senator Edmunds were speakers at the banquet.

Roswell Farnham, Governor-elect, was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1827. He came to Bradford, Vt., with his father in 1840. He was educated at Bradford Academy and the University of Vermont, graduating from college in the class of 1849. After teaching at Dunham, Que., Franklin and Bradford he was admitted to the bar. He served as State's Attorney for Orange county, 1859-62; was State Senator, 1868-69; Presidential Elector, 1876; and a member of the State Board of Education. He went out in the Civil War as Second Lieutenant of the First Vermont, and later was Captain and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Vermont. After the war he resumed the practice of law. He died at Bradford, January 5, 1903.

A military review was a feature of Governor Farnham's inauguration. In his message he referred to the excellent financial condition of the State. There was a sufficient amount of cash on hand to pay all debts

and leave a surplus. He alluded to the prevalence of a desire to return to annual legislative sessions. Only the added expense deterred him from making such a recommendation. He thought the State was not keeping pace with educational progress and he favored the appointment of a Board of Education. He urged the encouragement of manufacturing industries. James L. Martin was reelected Speaker.

One of the important measures of the session was an act to equalize taxation. Property was to be set in the list at one per cent of its value in money on April 1. Express and telegraph companies were taxed two per cent on their gross receipts. Places where intoxicating liquors were sold were held to be common nuisances. An act was passed to prevent and suppress contagious diseases among domestic animals. Oleomargerine could not be exposed for sale or sold unless it had the name of the product on the container. County courts were authorized to appoint annually three county road commissioners. Women were given the right to vote in school meetings and to hold school offices.

Manufacturing establishments erected and mines and quarries opened were exempted from taxation for five years and a vote of the town might exempt for ten years. The Board of Agriculture as originally constituted was reestablished. The Governor was authorized to detail two companies of militia to represent the State at the Yorktown Centennial and the sum of $2,000 was appropriated. John L. Barstow was appointed Vermont commissioner. The town of Salem was annexed to Derby.

The redistribution of Congressional seats resulted in

a loss of one Vermont Congressman and the State was divided into two districts, the First including Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland counties, and the Second, Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor counties.

A resolution was adopted hailing with satisfaction the efforts of President Hayes to reform the civil service. A joint resolution was adopted inviting General Grant to visit Vermont as the guest of the State. He accepted for the week of October 24, but later was obliged to decline the invitation.

Twenty-three proposals of amendment to the State Constitution were presented to the Senate. The first, changing the date of the State election to November and the convening of the Legislature to January, was adopted by the Senate, 20 to 0, but was rejected by the House, 11 to 133.

A House of Representatives of one hundred and fifty members, apportioned according to population, was adopted in the Senate, 20 to 0, and rejected in the House, 14 to 140.

Other proposals were as follows: Forbidding legislation enabling towns to aid railroads, was adopted, 26 to 0 in the Senate, and 144 to 3 in the House; in 1882, concurred in by the House, 144 to 3, but rejected by the Senate, 12 to 16, lacking the necessary two-thirds vote.

Providing for annual instead of biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature, rejected by the Senate.

Making members of the General Assembly ineligible

to election to any executive or judicial office, rejected by the Senate.

Providing for special elections to fill vacancies in the Senate or House, adopted by the Senate, 22 to 0, and by the House, 132 to 25; in 1882, rejected by the Senate, 6 to 22, and by the House, 38 to 131.

Repealing amendments requiring election of Assistant Judges of county courts, rejected by the Senate.

Relating to trials by jury in cases where real estate was not involved and the amount in controversy did not exceed one hundred dollars, rejected by the Senate.

Empowering the Governor, the Senate and the House to require the opinion of the Supreme Court, adopted by the Senate, 25 to 0, but concurrence refused by the House.

Enabling constitutional amendments to be proposed at any legislative session, rejected by the Senate.

Limiting municipal indebtedness, rejected by a vote of 13 to 11, being less than the necessary two-thirds.

Relating to the returning and canvassing of votes for State officers, adopted by the Senate, 25 to 0, but rejected by the House.

Empowering the Governor to veto certain items in appropriation bills, rejected by the Senate.

Empowering the Legislature to establish one Supreme Court for the State and to regulate terms and places of session, rejected by a vote of 10 to 17.

Creating an advisory board of pardons, adopted by the Senate, 21 to 7, and by the House, 132 to 13; in 1882, adopted by the Senate, 25 to 0, but rejected by the House, 164 to 0.

Making special charters subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by future Legislatures, adopted by the Senate, 26 to 0, but not reported out of committee to the House.

Requiring an additional oath of members of the General Assembly concerning Federal offices of profit or trust and defining such offices, adopted by the Senate, 27 to 0, and by the House, 123 to 0; in 1882, concurred in by the Senate, 19 to 9, and by the House, 125 to 2.

Providing for the election of the Secretary of State and Auditor of Accounts by popular vote, adopted by the Senate, 21 to 1, and by the House, 132 to 13; in 1882, concurred in by the Senate, 16 to 12, and by the House, 159 to 27.

Relating to future proposals of amendment, rejected by the Senate.

Permitting constitutional amendments to be proposed every fourth year, adopted by the Senate, 22 to 1, but rejected by the House.

Prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, adopted by the Senate, 21 to 1, and by the House, 134 to 28; in 1882, concurred in by the Senate, 23 to 5, but rejected by the House, 117 to 78.

The only proposals of amendment submitted to the people on March 6, 1883, were the nineteenth, relating to an additional oath for members of the General Assembly, and the twentieth, providing for the election of Secretary of State and Auditor of Accounts on the regular State ticket. The first of the two submitted was adopted by a vote of 11,135 to 556; and the second, by a vote of 11,059 to 557.

Senator Edmunds was reelected, receiving all the votes in the Senate. The vote in the House was, Edmunds, 203; B. B. Smalley (Dem.), 16.

William Wallace Grout, the new member of the Congressional delegation, was born of American parents at Compton, Que., May 24, 1836. He attended the common schools, St. Johnsbury Academy, the Orleans Liberal Institute at Glover and was graduated from the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the bar and opened a law office at Barton. In 1862 he recruited a company for the Fifteenth Vermont Regiment and was appointed Captain. Later he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, serving in General Stannard's Brigade. Following the St. Albans Raid he was given command of the troops stationed along the Canadian frontier and was given the rank of Brigadier General. In 1866 he purchased the *Orleans Independent Standard,* a Barton newspaper, and conducted it for about a year. From 1864 to 1866 he was State's Attorney of Orleans county. He represented Barton in the Legislature in 1868, 1869 and 1870 and was one of the active members of the House, serving again in 1874. In 1876 he was a member of the State Senate and was President Pro Tem of that body. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He served one term in Congress, 1881-83, was defeated for renomination in 1882, but again was elected in 1884 and served continuously until he retired voluntarily in 1901. His service in the House, of which he was an active and useful member, covered a period of nine terms, or eighteen years, a longer term of service

than that of any other Vermont Congressman. He died at Kirby, October 7, 1902.

Unlike the election of 1876, there was no prolonged uncertainty concerning the result of the contest in 1880. Garfield and Arthur were elected, although the majority was not large. The Presidential vote in Vermont by counties in 1880 was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Green-back*	*Scatter-ing*
Addison	3,608	570	52	5
Bennington	2,631	1,411	....	...
Caledonia	3,134	1,372	29	4
Chittenden	3,902	2,020	94	...
Essex	853	472	5	...
Franklin	3,018	1,652	354	3
Grand Isle	397	239	17	...
Lamoille	1,702	587	268	...
Orange	3,107	1,631	32	26
Orleans	2,911	804	27	5
Rutland	5,458	2,331	42	11
Washington ...	3,611	1,927	224	35
Windham	4,637	1,426	9	15
Windsor	6,122	1,740	59	5
Total	45,091	18,182	1,212	109

Majority for Garfield, 25,588.

The Presidential Electors chosen were: W. Y. W. Ripley of Rutland, William W. Lynde of Brattleboro, James K. Batchelder of Arlington, Sumner S. Thompson of Lyndon and David H. Beattie of Maidstone.

JOHN W. STEWART

Born in Middlebury, November 24, 1825, and graduated from Middlebury College in 1846. He was admitted to the bar in 1850. He served in both branches of the State Legislature and was chosen Speaker in 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1876. He was elected Governor in 1870, being the first incumbent of the office elected for a term of two years. He was a member of Congress from 1883 to 1891. Upon the death of Senator Redfield Proctor he was appointed to succeed him, being then in his eighty-third year, but vigorous and active. He served until Carroll S. Page was elected. His public career covered a period of fifty-six years. He died October 12, 1915.

John W. Stewart

The Republicans celebrated Garfield's election, and Senator Edmunds spoke at a meeting held in Burlington.

Late in June President Garfield planned a trip through New England, the schedule including the Commencement exercises at Williams College, the President's *alma mater;* the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction at St. Albans, Vt.; a visit at the home of Secretary of State James G. Blaine in Augusta, Me.; the acceptance of an invitation given by the New Hampshire Legislature; and a visit at Boston. It had been planned that Gen. T. S. Peck, Gen. L. G. Kingsley and Col. G. W. Hooker, of the Governor's staff, should meet the Presidential party at Williamstown, Mass., and escort its members into Vermont, while Governor Farnham and other members of his staff would meet the President at Bennington, proceeding with him through the State.

On Saturday morning, July 2, 1881, President Garfield and Secretary Blaine drove to the Baltimore and Potomac station at Washington to take a train for New England. As the President entered the station he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office seeker, who may have been mentally unbalanced. The President lingered between life and death for several weeks. The most skilful medical aid was summoned, one of the attending physicians being Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, an eminent surgeon, who was a native of Wilmington, Vt. In spite of all that medical science could do, death came on September 19, 1881. A message of condolence was sent to Mrs. Garfield by Governor Farnham, and the Governor issued a proclamation recommending that the people of the State assemble in their respective churches

on the Friday afternoon following the President's death and that places of business be closed from three to four o'clock. This recommendation was generally followed and on the next Sunday many memorial sermons were preached. Senator Edmunds was a member of the Senatorial Committee appointed to accompany the dead President to his last resting place in Ohio. Governor Farnham attended the funeral as a representative of Vermont.

As a result of the assassination of President Garfield, Vice President Chester Alan Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, being the only native of Vermont thus far (1921) to hold the highest office in the Nation. Stephen A. Douglas, a son of Vermont, had been a regularly nominated candidate for the Presidency and votes in National Conventions had been cast for Senators Jacob Collamer and George F. Edmunds as possible Presidential nominees. General Arthur was the first native of Vermont to be elected Vice President. Since that time two others, Levi P. Morton, born in Shoreham, Vt., and Calvin Coolidge, born in Plymouth, Vt., have been elected Vice Presidents of the United States, and one Vice President, William A. Wheeler, of New York, was educated at the University of Vermont. Silas Wright of New York, a graduate of Middlebury College, declined a Vice Presidential nomination.

William Arthur, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1820, coming to Vermont where he taught school in Fairfield, Burlington, Jericho, Williston, Waterville and Bennington, beginning the study of law during this period. Later he decided to become a clergyman, and in 1828 was ordained a Baptist preacher. He

was an impulsive, enthusiastic man of excellent character and was much beloved. Several years before he entered the ministry he had married Miss Melvina Stone of Dunham, Que. His first parish was the Baptist Church at Fairfield, Vt., over which he was settled soon after his ordination. In 1830 the family moved into a new log parsonage, and here, on October 5, 1830, a son was born. It is related that the clergyman danced with joy when informed that the baby was a boy. The attending physician was Dr. Chester Abell, and tradition says that in accordance with Doctor Abell's request the name Chester was bestowed upon the minister's son. Many years later the site of this log parsonage was marked with a granite block, to commemorate the birthplace of a President of the United States.

After several years in Fairfield, the family moved to Essex, and later to New York. Chester was a good student and at the age of eighteen years graduated from Union College. After teaching school he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in New York City. He was an anti-slavery Whig and joined the Republican party when it was organized. He became a successful lawyer and was active in Republican politics. In 1859 he married Ellen L. Herndon of Fredericksburg, Va., and two children, Chester A., Jr., and Nellie, were born to them. Mrs. Arthur died in 1879. At the age of thirty years, Governor Morgan appointed Arthur Engineer-in-Chief of the militia of New York with the rank of Brigadier General. During a part of the Civil War he was Acting Quartermaster General and Inspector General of New

York, and in this capacity organized and equipped thousands of New York troops. In 1871 President Grant appointed him Collector of Customs for the port of New York, an office which he held until 1878, when President Hayes removed him as a result of a factional contest in the Republican party. His record as a public official was admirable. He resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals and Ransom. In 1880 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention and supported the candidacy of General Grant. Garfield's nomination made the choice of a Grant supporter as a Vice Presidential candidate a matter of political expediency. The New York delegation considered General Arthur and Stewart L. Woodford for the position and chose the former.

Soon after the inauguration of President Garfield he appointed as Collector of the port of New York a man particularly offensive to Senators Conkling and Platt of the Empire State, whereupon they resigned and sought a reelection. Arthur was a friend of Conkling and was supposed to be an opponent of the administration in the bitter contest that followed. Much anxiety was expressed by thousands of American citizens when the possibility of Arthur's succession to the Presidency became apparent. By many he was considered only a machine politician, unfitted for the high office of President, and it was feared that he would be controlled by Conkling and the reactionary forces of American politics. Never were prophets of evil more thoroughly discredited. Chester A. Arthur was a credit to the high office which he filled, and his record is one of the most admirable

made by any President in recent years. Steering clear of factionalism, he administered his duties honestly and faithfully, with a statesmanlike grasp of public questions. Never has a more perfect gentleman occupied the White House. A fine figure of a man, he impressed all who came in contact with him by his tact and courtesy. He was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1884, but was defeated by James G. Blaine, by a small majority. He died November 18, 1886.

The American Institute of Instruction opened its sessions at St. Albans on the evening of July 5 and continued through July 6 and 7. Governor Farnham welcomed the visitors to the State. The speakers included Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Charles Carleton Coffin of Boston, J. L. M. Curry of Virginia and President Buckham of the University of Vermont. A telegram was sent to Secretary Blaine regretting President Garfield's inability to attend the convention and expressing sympathy for his sufferings and hope for ultimate recovery.

The Centennial of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., was observed October 18-20, 1881. Lieut. Gov. John L. Barstow had been appointed commissioner to make preparations for the participation of Vermont in this event. Two companies of Vermont militia, each containing fifty-one men, represented Vermont, the Ransom Guards of St. Albans (Co. D), Capt. F. Stewart Stranahan commanding, and the Estey Guards of Brattleboro (Co. I), commanded by Capt. E. A. Bond, being chosen for the honor. The Brigade Band of St. Albans, accompanied the militia and the Burleigh Guards of Whitehall, N. Y., accompanied the

Vermont soldiers. A special train was provided and was in charge of Quartermaster General Levi G. Kingsley of Rutland. Governor Farnham and Adjutant General Peck were guests of the Centennial Commission. President Arthur, members of his Cabinet, and many distinguished guests were present. The Vermont companies participated in a grand review on October 20.

A Republican Congress, chosen in 1880, elected Col. George W. Hooker of Brattleboro, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. One of the few acts which bears Senator Edmunds' name is the anti-polygamy law, which he was influential in enacting in 1882. This was supplemented in 1884 by the Edmunds-Tucker Act, which authorized the United States Government to seize and administer the property of the Mormon Church.

During the Arthur administration a vacancy occurred on the Supreme Court bench, and the President sent the nomination by Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to Senator Edmunds' committee room, urging him to accept it, but the dangerous state of health of a member of his family, which he felt might necessitate leaving Washington for a long time, made it seem best to decline the honor. The Judges of the court, knowing the situation, kindly offered to perform his duties during his enforced absence, but the Senator did not feel that he ought to accept under the circumstances.

The Republican State Convention, held June 21, 1882, nominated Lieut. Gov. John L. Barstow of Shelburne for Governor by acclamation. Col. Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford was nominated for Lieutenant Governor

over Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro, by a vote of 291 to 208, few votes being cast for other candidates. The Democratic candidate for Governor was George E. Eaton of Danville.

Congressman Joyce was defeated for renomination in the First district by Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Middlebury, the vote being, Stewart, 178; Joyce, 139; H. Henry Powers, 8; scattering, 6. Judge Powers had declined to be a candidate. In the Second district, Congressman Grout failed of reelection, being defeated by Ex-Congressman Luke P. Poland. The vote was, Poland, 167; Grout, 123; W. P. Dillingham, 10; James M. Tyler, 7; scattering, 1. The name of W. C. French of Woodstock was withdrawn.

During the first term Congressman Grout had served on the Committee on Territories he had prepared and reported from the committee the bill creating the Territory of North Dakota. His first speech in Congress was in support of a bill making the Bureau of Agriculture a separate department and its head a Cabinet officer.

The old antagonism against Judge Poland had not subsided, and a closely contested campaign was waged. Many of General Grout's friends insisted upon voting for him, although he did not formally become a candidate. However, Poland won by the narrow majority of 403.

The vote was as follows: Luke P. Poland, 12,394; George L. Fletcher, 6,363; William W. Grout, 4,583; H. D. Dunbar, 390; W. P. Dillingham, 338; scattering, 317.

John L. Barstow, the new Governor, was born in Shelburne, February 21, 1832, and was educated in the public schools. He began to teach in the district schools at the age of fifteen. He went West while a young man and engaged in business in Detroit. In 1857 he returned to Shelburne and took charge of his father's farm. In the fall of 1861, while serving as Assistant Clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, he was appointed a non-commissioned officer of the Eighth Vermont Volunteers and later was promoted to the positions of Adjutant, Captain and Major. He was commended for service in the field and for gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson. He served as Acting Adjutant General under Generals Thomas and Weitzel. When he was promoted to the rank of Major his company gave him a handsome sword, and when he was mustered out the men of his regiment presented him with another sword, even more beautiful than the first. As a result of his service in the Louisiana swamps his health was affected, and for several years he suffered from malaria. He represented the town of Shelburne in the Legislatures of 1864 and 1865 and was a Senator from Chittenden county in 1866. While serving his first term in the House, at the request of Adjutant General Washburn, he was sent on a special mission to Canada in connection with developments growing out of the St. Albans Raid. He was appointed commander of one of the three brigades of State militia, organized after the Civil War. From 1870 to 1878 he served efficiently as United States Pension Agent at Burlington and was commended by Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, for his

fidelity. He served as Vermont Commissioner at the Yorktown Centennial Celebration. In 1880 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor and was elected Governor in 1882. He was one of the commissioners designated to purchase a site for the Bennington Battle Monument. President Harrison appointed him a commissioner to act with Gen. A. McD. McCook to treat with the Navajo Indians and served as the disbursing officer. For many years he was a trustee of the Burlington Savings Bank. He died at his home in Shelburne, June 28, 1913.

The Legislature organized by reelecting James L. Martin, Speaker. In his inaugural message Governor Barstow referred to the death of George P. Marsh and Judge Pierpoint. He discussed educational topics at some length. In 1880 there were in Vermont 2,359 school districts, 75,238 pupils in school, and 4,359 teachers. The average weekly wage of Vermont teachers was $5.55, including board. This was compared with an average wage of $3.15 in 1850, $3.72 in 1860 and $6.06 in 1870. The total school expenditures in 1880, not including text books, was $446,216.90. These figures were compared with an expenditure for education of $217,402.33 in 1850; $334,932 in 1860; and $543,629.28 in 1870. The Governor called attention to the fact that the Board of Education was abolished in 1874 by a vote that was practically unanimous. In 1878 each town was permitted to select its own text books and one hundred and eighty-six towns went back to an "obsolete" arithmetic of 1867. He recommended creating the office of Attorney General and suggested a joint standing committee of phraseology to examine and make

uniform the language of all bills introduced. Attention was called to the decrease of rural wealth and population and the small gain in villages and cities.

Among the important laws passed was an act establishing a system of corporation taxes, which included in its provisions railroad, insurance, express, telegraph and telephone companies, savings banks and trust companies. It is worthy of note that at this stage in the history of Vermont telephone property appears as a proper object of taxation. The office of Commissioner of Taxes was created and the salary was fixed at one thousand dollars and expenses. An act was passed revising, consolidating and amending the laws relating to the grand list. The text books recommended in 1879 were to be continued until 1889, together with a text book on physiology and hygiene, giving "special prominence to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system." Redfield Proctor, S. E. Pingree and G. G. Benedict were appointed commissioners to arrange for the publication of a State military history. Joint resolutions were adopted relating to the death of George P. Marsh, expressing appreciation of his honorable services, and providing for the appointment of a commission of three members to investigate the condition of Vermont forests and report on their need of protection.

Governor Barstow appointed as a Forestry Commission, Redfield Proctor, Frederick Billings and Edward J. Phelps. William P. Dillingham of Waterbury was appointed the first Commissioner of Taxes. The amount of revenue contributed during the first year the law was in force amounted to $196,678.51, and of this sum the

railroads paid in taxes $85,516.96. Gen. Edward H. Ripley was named as Commissioner for Vermont to the American Exhibition at London. Joel H. Gates of Burlington and Henry G Root of Bennington were appointed Commissioner and Alternate, respectively, to the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. Mrs. J. Gregory Smith of St. Albans and Mrs. Edward Peck of Burlington were named as delegates to the women's department of the New Orleans Exposition.

During the summer of 1883 labor troubles developed in the copper mines at Vershire, or Ely, as the town had been named, in honor of one of the principal owners of the mining property. A thriving business had been done here, but in the early eighties the output became smaller and the business less profitable. The copper company had not paid its employees promptly on more than one occasion and the miners naturally were resentful. Early in July about three hundred men, mostly miners, unable to secure their wages, amounting to about twenty-five thousand dollars, took possession of the property of the Ely Mining Company, looted the company store, secured arms, seized one hundred and fifty kegs of powder, entered and searched several houses, and threatened to blow up bridges and destroy the villages of Vershire (Ely) and West Fairlee unless the money due them was paid by four o'clock the following afternoon.

Sheriff Luke Parish of Orange county and S. B. Hebard of Chelsea went to Burlington and laid before Governor Barstow a written statement, setting forth the facts that rioters had created an insurrection that was

beyond the power of the civil authorities to control. It developed that the copper company had approximately four thousand dollars on hand and the Governor insisted that this amount should be distributed pro rata.

After consulting with Edward J. Phelps and Torrey E. Wales, Governor Barstow, on the afternoon of July 6, issued a call for five companies of the Vermont National Guard to report at daybreak the next morning at Vershire. A special train of seven cars, to which was attached a freight car containing ammunition and camp equipage, left Burlington late in the afternoon, carrying the Barlow Grays of St. Albans, thirty men; the Kingsley Guards of Rutland, thirty-eight men, including Ex-Governor Proctor; the Capitol Guards of Montpelier, forty men; and the New England Guards of Northfield, forty men. Col. W. L. Greenleaf of Winooski commanded the troops, and Governor Barstow, Adjutant General Peck, Colonels Woodbury, Gilmore and Fletcher, accompanied the party.

The expedition arrived at the Ely station at 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning, July 7. The men were drawn up in line and twenty rounds of ammunition were issued to each man. Colonel Greenleaf addressed the men briefly. The troops were conveyed from the station to the vicinity of the village in coke wagons, where they arrived about six o'clock in the morning, General Peck and Colonel Woodbury mounted on horses, leading the way. The militia marched up the street of the village before the miners had left their beds and their presence overawed any further display of lawlessness. Twelve

of the leaders of the uprising were arrested and placed under military guard.

Meanwhile the Bradford Company, commanded by Capt. John H. Watson, now (1921) Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court, had been transported to West Fairlee in wagons, and after a forced march from that place had captured the powder magazine and arrested four armed miners who were on guard.

Governor Barstow accompanied the troops "solely in the interest of the laborers, hoping in case resistance was offered to be able to influence them to submit to the laws without a conflict," as he said in his retiring message. The Governor exacted a promise from the manager of the mines to pay the money in his possession. The troops returned to their homes on Saturday, with the exception of the Bradford Company, which remained until Sunday. Special police were sworn in and performed guard duty for a brief period. After an investigation by State's Attorney J. K. Darling, the miners arrested were discharged. Many of them left town without waiting for any portion of the wages due them.

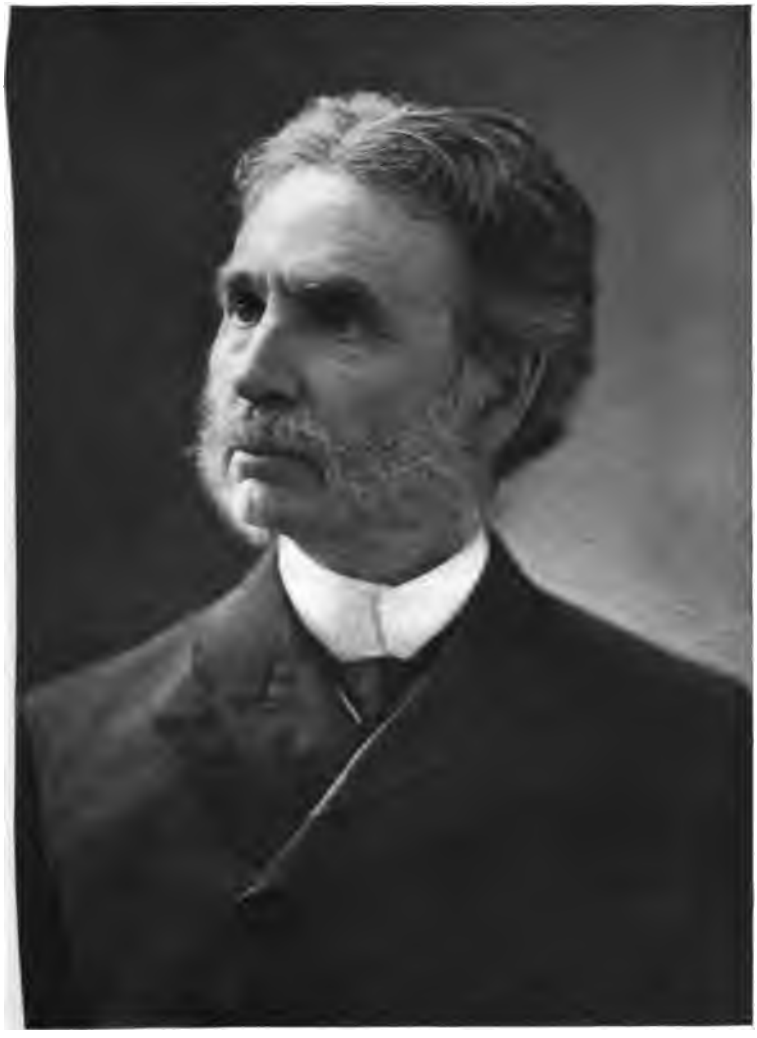
Apparently the miners had been badly treated. Some of their families were in destitute circumstances and the Montpelier company, which had brought surplus provisions, distributed them to the needy women and children. The Governor visited Vershire again the following week, but found that a large number of the miners had scattered without filing any claims against the company. Governor Barstow recommended to the Legislature that a law should be passed giving laborers

a first lien upon the products of the employing firm and a speedy method of enforcing their just claims.

It had been supposed that not more than twenty men in each company would respond to such a sudden call, but nearly eighty-five per cent of the members of the companies summoned responded within a period varying from one to two hours. This was the first time that the troops had been called out to suppress a riot since a disturbance at Bolton in the late Forties, during the construction of the Central Vermont Railroad. Governor Barstow was generally commended for his policy in calling out the troops, although he was vigorously denounced by delegates attending a Central Labor Union meeting held in New York.

Senator Edmunds was elected President Pro Tem of the United States Senate, March 3, 1883, with the understanding that he would resign when Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, the senior Republican Senator, returned. He did resign, but Senator Anthony's health would not permit him to perform the duties of presiding officer and the Vermont Senator again was chosen, and he continued in this position until the opening of the session in December, 1885. He was interested in the proposal to establish a National University at Washington.

Early in 1884 Senator Edmunds proposed that General Grant be placed upon the retired list of the army with the rank and full pay of the position which he resigned when he became President, a proposal which met with great favor throughout the country.



Ex-Governor Samuel E. Pingree

As the time for the Republican National Convention of 1884 approached, it appeared that the principal candidates would be President Arthur and James G. Blaine. There were many persons, however, including some of the independents, who were not favorable to either of these men. It became evident that the movement to nominate Senator Edmunds would be more formidable than it was in 1880. This feeling was expressed by *Harper's Weekly,* on March 1, 1884, when it declared that Edmunds would be more acceptable than Arthur to a "large and resolute body of independent Republican voters," and therefore a stronger candidate. This paper said: "We have no doubt that Mr. Edmunds is at this time the sober preference of the party as an inflexible Republican of spotless personal character, of unquestionable political record, of conceded ability, and of prolonged public experience, who, without trimming or demagoguery, is identified with no faction, and while sure to command the full party vote, would be entirely acceptable to independent voters."

The civil service reform element was strongly in favor of Mr. Edmunds' nomination, and voicing this desire *Harper's Weekly* said that in 1871 "when the first so-called Civil Service Commission met at Washington, Mr. Edmunds was the only Senator who seemed to take a hearty and intelligent interest in the question or who regarded it as other than a rather foolish party dodge in view of the Liberal disaffection of that year. On the fourteenth of December, 1871, he introduced a bill embodying the reform views, and which was substantially the first bill introduced by Mr. Pendleton four

years ago (in 1880). This bill Mr. Edmunds advocated in an admirable speech. He is also the author of the law prohibiting political assessments, which is substantially that of Senator Hawley, which was incorporated in the reform bill as it passed. There is, in fact, no member of Congress and no conspicuous public man in the country who has been longer or more steadfastly the friend of the reform system than Senator Edmunds."

The Vermont Republican State Convention met at Montpelier, April 30, 1884, and made the following declaration: "Resolved, That we present to the Republicans of the Union George F. Edmunds as the embodiment of these principles (enumerated in the platform), as the vigilant defender and representative of what is best in the Republican faith, as one whose high and unselfish public service has made him the possession of the country rather than of any State or section, and one whose aggressive integrity, large ability, sagacious statesmanship and unblemished record fit him for the Chief Magistracy, and one whose nomination will be a sure promise and sign of success." The Vermont delegates-at-large included some of the State's most eminent men, headed by Ex-Gov. John Gregory Smith as chairman, and including Redfield Proctor, Frederick Billings and B. D. Harris of Brattleboro. They were instructed to vote for Mr. Edmunds "as long as his name shall be before the National Convention and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination."

President Arthur's administration was commended as "just, conservative and free from reproach." The delegates elected from the First district were Henry

Ballard of Burlington and A. B. Valentine of Bennington. The Second district delegates were B. F. Fifield of Montpelier and T. C. Fletcher of St. Johnsbury.

Most of the Massachusetts delegates were for Edmunds, and owing to a deadlock in the New York Convention between the followers of Blaine and Arthur, the friends of the President threw their strength to the Vermont Senator and Edmunds delegates-at-large were elected to represent the Empire State. They included Theodore Roosevelt, then only twenty-five years old and just entering upon his long and brilliant public career, and President Andrew D. White of Cornell University, John I. Gilbert of Malone and Edwin Packard, president of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn. George William Curtis, the brilliant reformer and editor, and Congressman James W. Wadsworth were district delegates from New York who were active in the support of Edmunds. Attempts had been made to induce the Edmunds delegates in the New York State Convention, about seventy-five in number, to compromise with one of the larger factions, but they steadfastly refused.

About two weeks before the assembling of the National Convention, Mr. Roosevelt and one of his fellow delegates invited all the Edmunds delegates from New England and New York to meet in New York City. About twenty men attended this conference and plans were outlined after a general discussion of the political situation. Several Vermonters attended, including Redfield Proctor, B. F. Fifield, B. D. Harris of Brattleboro, Henry Ballard of Burlington and T. C. Fletcher of St. Johnsbury. A canvass made by the *New York Herald*

about this time showed that the Republican members of the New York Senate expressed their Presidential preferences as follows: Edmunds, six; Arthur, three; Blaine; two; one each for John Sherman, General Sherman and Senator Hawley; non-committal, four. In the Assembly, the poll gave Edmunds, twenty-six; Blaine, ten; Arthur, seven; Harrison, one. The *Boston Advertiser's* canvass of prominent Massachusetts Republicans showed the following vote: Edmunds, three hundred and fifty-nine; Arthur, seventy-three; Blaine, twenty-five. *Harper's Weekly* declared: "Mr. Edmunds' strength is undeniable. He unites eminent public ability and service with the greatest availability—a very unusual combination in a Presidential candidate."

Senator Edmunds himself was not ambitious to receive this honor. In a letter to Congressman William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, an ardent Blaine supporter, the Senator denied certain charges made against him and took occasion to say: "I am neither willing nor desirous to be either candidate or President, which everybody who has spoken to me or written to me knows." To personal friends he declared that he knew too much of the cares and trials of a President to desire the office, and that if he were elected he believed it would kill him.

The Convention met at Chicago, June 3, 1884. A caucus of Edmunds supporters was held on June 2, which was attended by more than three hundred persons. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts presided and speeches were made by President White and George William Curtis. Edmunds headquarters were opened at the Palmer

House. Ex-Secretary Carl Schurz and Horace White of the *New York Evening Post* were active supporters of the Vermont Senator. According to the convention report of the *New York Times* nearly everybody soon learned to know Theodore Roosevelt, "for there is not a State headquarters which he has not visited in his canvass for Edmunds, and scarce an influential delegate with whom he has not conversed in a straightforword, manly way."

President Andrew D. White has left the following bit of description: "Arrived at Chicago, June 2, 1884, I found the political caldron seething and bubbling. Various candidates were earnestly supported, and foremost of all President Arthur and Mr. Blaine. The independent delegates, led by Theodore Roosevelt and George William Curtis, and the Massachusetts delegation, headed by Governor Long, Senator Hoar and Henry Cabot Lodge, decided to support Senator Edmunds of Vermont. No man stood higher than he for integrity as well as for statesmanlike qualities, and legal abilities; no one had more thoroughly the respect of thinking men from one end of the country to the other."

The names of candidates were presented on the evening of the third day of the convention. The name of Edmunds was not reached until late at night, when the delegates were weary, but the presentation by Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts and the seconding speech by George William Curtis were so eloquent and forceful that they commanded the close attention of the great assemblage and won the highest praise. In his address

Governor Long appealed "from the excitement of this vast concourse to the afterthought of the firesides of the people." In presenting his candidate he declared that his name "will carry over all the land a grateful feeling of serenity and security, like the benignant promise of a perfect day in June. It will be as wholesome and refreshing as the Green Mountains of the native State of him who bears it. Their summits tower not higher than his worth; their foundations are not firmer than his convictions and truth; the green and prolific slopes that grow great harvests at their feet are not richer than the fruitage of his long and lofty labors in the service of his country. Honest and capable, unexceptionable and fit, the best and the most available, the very staunchest of the old Republican guard, the most unflinching of American patriots, with the kindly heart of a courteous gentleman, as well as the robust and rugged mind of a great statesman, yet is he not more sternly just in the halls of Congress than tender in that sanctuary of the American heart—the American home. Gentlemen, I nominate as the Republican candidate for the next President of the United States, the Honorable—aye! the Honorable George F. Edmunds of Vermont."

In closing his brilliant seconding speech, George William Curtis said: "Mr. President, in the beginning of the Revolution a Green Mountain Boy crossed Lake Champlain; and, followed by his brave comrades climbed the sheer precipice, and in the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress, demanded and received the surrender of British Ticonderoga. There is another Green Mountain Boy; let us make him our captain in

the great contest upon which we enter; make him our captain of the host, the vast host of loyal followers, as indeed, followers we shall be, doubtless, of any man who bears the banner of the Republican party; and in the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Republican party, he will demand and receive the surrender of the Democratic party. His name is in your hearts before it leaves my lips. Incorruptible, unassailable, a Republican whom every Republican trusts to the utmost; whom every Democrat respects with all his heart; a candidate who will make every Republican State surer, every Democratic State uneasy, and every doubtful State Republican, and who will awake all the old conquering Republican enthusiasm of principle and character. This is the candidate whose name has been presented to us by the Old Bay State; and the candidate whose nomination on behalf of every American who believes that political honesty is the best political policy, I proudly second in repeating the name of George F. Edmunds of Vermont."

President Andrew D. White's estimate of these nominating speeches is quoted from his reminiscences as follows: "The various candidates were presented by prominent speakers, and most of the speeches were thoroughly good; but unquestionably the best, from an oratorical point of view, was made in the nomination of Mr. Edmunds by Governor Long of Massachusetts, both as to matter and manner it was perfection; was felt to be so by the convention; and was sincerely applauded even by the majority of those who intended to vote for Mr. Blaine."

Henry Ballard of Vermont was chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The balloting began on the morning of the fourth day, Edmunds receiving ninety-three votes on the first ballot, distributed as follows: Arkansas, two; Indiana, one; Massachusetts, twenty-five; Michigan, seven; Minnesota, six; Missouri, six; New Hampshire, four; New Jersey, six; New York, twelve; Pennsylvania, one; Rhode Island, eight; Vermont, eight; Wisconsin, six; Montana, one. On the second ballot, Edmunds received eighty-five votes, losing the two from Arkansas, one from Massachusetts, two from Michigan, one from Missouri, one from New Hampshire and one from Wisconsin. On the third ballot he received sixty-four votes, his loss from his strength on the second ballot being one from Indiana, two from Michigan, one from Minnesota, one from Missouri, six from New Jersey and five from Wisconsin. On the fourth and last ballot on which Blaine was nominated, Edmunds received forty-one votes, distributed as follows: Massachusetts, eighteen; New Hampshire, three; New Jersey, one; New York, nine; Pennsylvania, one; South Carolina, one; Vermont, eight. The Vermont delegates voted for Gen. John A. Logan for Vice Presidential candidate. Col. George W. Hooker was elected member of the Republican National Committee.

There was some dissatisfaction in Vermont as the result of the nomination of Blaine. The *Burlington Free Press* said the result was a surprise and a disappointment, but gave the ticket a mild indorsement.

The Democratic State Convention, held on June 5, 1884, elected as delegates-at-large Bradley B. Smalley

of Burlington, John C. Burke of Alburg, Frank H. Bascom of Montpelier and Amos Aldrich of Woodford. First district delegates chosen were John D. Hanrahan of Rutland and James A. Brown of South Hero. George L. Spear of Braintree and William A. Richardson of Island Pond were delegates from the Second district. The delegates were not instructed, but it was generally supposed that they favored the renomination of Samuel J. Tilden of New York.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Chicago, July 8-11, and nominated Governor Cleveland of New York for President, the Vermont delegates supporting him on every ballot. Bradley B. Smalley was reelected the Vermont member of the Democratic National Committee. He was also made a member of the executive committee, having in charge the management of the campaign, and chairman of the committee on speakers.

Vermont sent delegates to the Greenback National Convention, which nominated Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts for President and this year the Prohibition party made its first appearance in Vermont.

Early in the year Dr. George Nichols of Northfield declined to be a candidate for Governor and at the State Convention, held June 18, Col. Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford, then holding the office of Lieutenant Governor, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. For Lieutenant Governor, E. J. Ormsbee of Brandon received 297 votes and J. K. Batchelder of Arlington, 233 votes, and Mr. Ormsbee was made the nominee. The Republican national ticket was endorsed. The Demo-

cratic candidate for Governor was Lyman W. Redington of Rutland.

Congressman John W. Stewart was renominated in the First district. In the Second district there was a spirited contest. The first ballot resulted as follows:

W. W. Grout of Barton	159
W. P. Dillingham of Waterbury	111
G. W. Hooker of Brattleboro	88
W. C. French of Woodstock	16
Justus Dartt of Weathersfield	1

Grout gained slowly on succeeding ballots, as did Dillingham. On the eighth ballot General Grout was nominated, having a majority of three votes. The vote was as follows:

Grout	190
Dillingham	125
Hooker	47
French	7
Dartt	5

Colonel Hooker was active in the work of the Republican National Committee and accompanied Mr. Blaine, the Presidential nominee, on one of his speaking tours. The only part which Senator Edmunds took in the campaign was to preside at a rally held at Burlington on August 26. He read a brief statement in which he criticised the Democratic party, but did not mention Mr. Blaine's name. This lack of support on the part of Senator Edmunds was the cause of some dissatisfaction on the part of Vermont Republicans. Senator Edmunds, although an earnest and loyal Republican, was a man

of independent judgment, and it is apparent that he did not approve the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

Following is Vermont's vote for Governor in 1884:

Samuel E. Pingree	42,524
Lyman W. Redington	19,820
Samuel Soule	635
Charles M. Stone	200
Scattering	19

The Republican vote fell off about 12 per cent, a fact which was not considered a good omen for party success in November.

Samuel E. Pingree was born in Salisbury, N. H., August 2, 1832. He was educated in the public schools, in academies at Andover, N. H., and McIndoe Falls, Vt., and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1857. He studied law with A. P. Hunton of Bethel, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and established a law office in the village of Hartford. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company F, Third Vermont Volunteers. He was soon chosen First Lieutenant; was promoted to the rank of Captain in August, 1861; was commissioned Major, September 27, 1862, for meritorious conduct; and on January 15, 1863, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was seriously wounded at Lee's Mills, Va., and after the battle of the Wilderness commanded the Second Vermont until it was mustered out, July 27, 1864. He was elected State's Attorney of Windsor county in 1867 and served until 1869. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1882, and Governor in 1884. He was chairman of the

State Board of Railroad Commissioners from 1886 to 1894. In 1868 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention.

James K. Batchelder of Arlington was elected Speaker. Governor Pingree delivered his inaugural address in person as have most of his successors. He called attention to the fact that the law relating to the appraisal of property had been generally disregarded, so that one-third or one-half of the known worth of specific property was taken as its just and full value. The Act of 1880 equalizing taxation had improved conditions and had brought out much personal property for taxation. He believed that there had been no improvement in legislation in the quarter of a century during which he had had professional or official knowledge of State laws, which had "more universally and emphatically commended itself to the approbation and confidence of the people than this act of 1880." He recommended an increase in the number of weeks of school required, and favored the town rather than the district system of schools.

The Legislature of 1884 provided for the submission to the several towns of the State in 1885 and 1886, the question of the abolition of the district and the adoption of the town system of schools. The law relating to savings banks, trust companies and insurance companies was revised. The sum of thirty-six thousand dollars was appropriated for an addition to the State House for the use of the Supreme Court, the State Library and the Vermont Historical Society. Provision was made for the examination of banks, and insurance companies

were ordered to make annual reports. The act relating to the insane was revised. The Governor was authorized to appoint two Fish Commissioners. The adulteration of maple sugar, maple syrup and honey was prohibited. A resolution was adopted thanking Congressman John W. Stewart for "the earnest and able manner in which he has urged upon the attention of Congress the importance of national control of interstate commerce." The State Board of Agriculture was directed to make forestry one of the subjects of instruction at the meetings held under its auspices. The Soldiers' Home was incorporated during the session of 1884.

Senator Justin S. Morrill was reelected on October 14, 1884. In the Senate he received twenty-seven votes and three were cast for Timothy P. Redfield. The vote in the House was as follows: Morrill, 177; T. P. Redfield, 26; W. P. Dillingham, 3; J. M. Tyler, 1; H. Henry Powers, 1; C. F. Clough, 1.

The result of the national election was very close and the result was in doubt for several days, but Cleveland won, thus returning the Democratic party to power for the first time since the election of James Buchanan in 1856. The Democrats of Vermont celebrated the triumph with much enthusiasm. The Presidential vote of 1884 by counties was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Green-back*	*Scattering*
Addison	3,478	600	170	34	7
Bennington ..	2,335	1,366	29	1	..
Caledonia ...	2,631	1,314	281	23	..
Chittenden ..	3,629	1,875	75	41	..

Essex	898	500	60	3	..
Franklin	2,619	1,396	226	144	..
Grand Isle ..	407	207	18	16	..
Lamoille	1,567	631	73	164	..
Orange	2,351	1,392	117	26	..
Orleans	2,476	681	126	18	..
Rutland	5,096	2,253	160	134	5
Washington .	3,129	1,812	167	107	6
Windham ...	3,788	1,703	136	16	..
Windsor	5,110	1,601	115	58	..
Total ...	39,514	17,331	1,753	785	18

Majority for Blaine, 19,627.

Vermont's Presidential Electors were J. D. Hatch of Burlington, Hiram Harlow of Windsor, George T. Childs of St. Albans and Edward C. Redington of Bradford.

The defeat of Mr. Blaine was a keen disappointment to Republicans generally, including many in Vermont. That Senator Edmunds would have held the strong independent vote which refused to support Mr. Blaine is beyond question, and it is probable that had Edmunds been nominated he would have been elected. He was handicapped by the fact that he resided in a small State that was more surely Republican than any other in the Union. Nature had not endowed him with those qualities of personal magnetism and cordial good fellowship which made Mr. Blaine the most popular of American political leaders, with the exception of Henry Clay and Theodore Roosevelt. But when intellectual and legal ability, experience, statesmanship and high char-

acter are considered, it is not too much to say that he was ideally equipped for the Presidency and excelled in those qualities many of the men who have held that high office. Senator Edmunds did not expect to receive the Republican nomination and his defeat in the convention probably came as a relief rather than a disappointment.

Senator Edmunds, as President Pro Tem of the Senate, administered the oath of office to Vice President-elect Thomas A. Hendricks, who had missed this honor by the slightest possible margin eight years before. Resolutions of thanks were adopted, commending the Vermont Senator for the faithful and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of the position, to which he responded in a brief but felicitous speech.

President Cleveland's Cabinet contained a native of Vermont, William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, who was appointed Postmaster General. He was a son of Levi D. Vilas of Chelsea, who emigrated to the West in 1851. The younger Vilas had studied law; enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; had been a professor of law in the University of Wisconsin; had served in the State Legislature; and had been delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884, being permanent chairman of the convention which nominated Governor Cleveland. Early in 1884 President Cleveland transferred him to the position of Secretary of the Interior. He served as United States Senator from Wisconsin from 1891 to 1897. His death occurred August 28, 1908.

One of the first of President Cleveland's appointments, after the nomination of his Cabinet officials, was that of Edward J. Phelps of Burlington, Vt., as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain, made on March 23, 1885, less than three weeks after the inauguration. None of the new President's appointments excited greater surprise than that of Mr. Phelps and in none was the wisdom of the President's choice more thoroughly justified. In Vermont he was known as one of the ablest of a brilliant group of lawyers. To leading members of the American bar his name was familiar as that of a man noted for profound legal learning and eloquent speech. But his name was new to the great mass of the American people, and naturally was unknown to the British public, although he was well past sixty years old.

Edward John Phelps was born in Middlebury, June 12, 1822, and was a son of Samuel Shethar Phelps, Judge of the Supreme Court and United States Senator, known as "one of the intellectual giants of Vermont." The young man entered Middlebury College at the age of fourteen and graduated at eighteen, one of his classmates being Henry N. Hudson, the well known Shakespearean scholar. After his graduation he taught in Virginia. In 1842 he entered the Yale Law School, later completing his studies with Hon. Horatio Seymour of Middlebury. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, practiced law in his native town for two years, and in 1845 removed to Burlington, which was his home for the remainder of his life. Like his father, he was a Whig, and in 1851 he was appointed second Comptroller of the

EBENEZER J. ORMSBEE

Born in Shoreham, Vt., June 8, 1834. He studied law, and soon after his admission to the bar enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War, rising to the rank of Captain. He served in both branches of the Legislature, was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1884 and Governor in 1886. He was appointed Land Commissioner at Samoa, serving from 1891 to 1893. He resides in Brandon.

Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.

United States Treasury, holding the office during the remainder of the Fillmore administration. He returned to Burlington and almost immediately was elected State's Attorney of Chittenden county. This was the only elective office he ever held, with the exception of membership in the Constitutional Convention of 1870. Like many other Silver Gray Whigs, who were not in sympathy with the more radical anti-slavery element, he became a Democrat when the Whig party was disbanded. He soon won a place among the leading lawyers of the State. That his ability as a lawyer was recognized far beyond the boundaries of Vermont is indicated by his election in 1881 as president of the American Bar Association. In 1879 he had delivered an address before that association on John Marshall which called forth the admiration and enthusiasm of the lawyers present. From 1880 to 1883 he was professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Vermont. In 1881 he was elected Kent professor of law at Yale University. In 1882 he lectured on constitutional law in Boston University. He was the first president of the Vermont Bar Association. In 1880 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont. He married Mary Haight, a woman of great tact and rare charm. It was said of Mr. Phelps' father that "he might be termed regal in person. Of commanding stature, to rare symmetry of form he added a dignity of bearing which always commanded attention and admiration." These qualities his distinguished son inherited. He was a man at whom one would turn to look a second time. He carried himself with a certain

natural dignity that indicates the aristocrat in the truest and best sense of the term.

President Cleveland had met Mr. Phelps several years before he came to the Presidency and was very favorably impressed by his manner and accomplishments. After his inauguration the President, in conversation with B. B. Smalley, Democratic National Committeeman, inquired concerning Mr. Phelps. Mr. Smalley remarked that Mr. Phelps would not accept political office, a statement which led the President to declare this to be just the type of man he wanted. Later he asserted that this was a personal appointment. The father of Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard and the late Senator Phelps were colleagues in the Senate, and becoming warm friends, the family intimacy continued to the second generation. During the preceding summer Secretary, then Senator, Bayard had visited Mr. Phelps at his Burlington home, and he was known to be an admirer of his Vermont friend.

The names of John Bigelow of New York, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio and Gen. George B. McClellan had been considered in connection with the English mission. The name of Mr. Phelps had been suggested as a possible Minister to Italy. He had known that his name was considered for the appointment only a few days before it was made. This nomination had met with the cordial approval of the Vermont Senators.

The appointment of Mr. Phelps was cordially received by men of all parties in Vermont. B. B. Smalley telegraphed the President, thanking him for the appointment. The *Burlington Free Press* said: "It is cer-

tainly an honor to our State that a Vermonter should be selected for the highest diplomatic appointment in the gift of the President, and it will be highly gratifying to our readers, and to Vermonters generally of both parties. In ability, cultivation, courtesy and high breeding, he is equal to the place, and will fill it, we are sure, with dignity, capacity and success, though it has been occupied by such men as Charles Francis Adams, Hamilton Fish, John Lothrop Motley and James Russell Lowell. The *Springfield Republican* referred to the appointment as "an unexpected but deserved honor to a man of exceptional qualities for diplomatic service." The *New York Times* observed that "Mr. Phelps, who joins to sound and varied learning some of the more graceful and agreeable attainments proper to a cultivated mind, will creditably fill the place which Mr. James Russell Lowell's ability, tact and accomplishments have made it so hard to fill by any successor to himself."

The *London Gazette* said of the new Minister: "Mr. Phelps is a Vermont lawyer unknown on this side of the Atlantic. Doubtless he is a most respectable person." Less could not well have been said, but the point of view changed as soon as the Phelps family had entered upon the social duties of the American embassy. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, who took the house vacated by Mr. Lowell, were delightful entertainers, and they soon became exceedingly popular. Mr. Phelps was very happy in his public addresses and tactful in his diplomatic duties. His address on "The Law of the Land," delivered in November, 1886, before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, won high praise. During his term

of office he negotiated an extradition treaty and began preliminary negotiations for a Fisheries Commission.

When a change of administration in the United States made the retirement of Mr. Phelps a political necessity, a dinner was given in his honor at the Century Club, at which Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, said: "The great American republic has in times gone by sent to us great men to represent it. We have had Everett, Buchanan, Adams, Motley, Lowell, and other men of eminence and authority to represent the republic in this country. But I venture to say that no one of Mr. Phelps' predecessors has ever been the recipient of such unanimous and cordial expressions of regard, and I am sure that no American Minister has ever left our shores amid more universal regret. He has shown us how to keep up the honor and glory of the great nation which he represents, without forgetting the courtesy due to the great country to which he is accredited, and thus he has won the sympathies of English society, charmed many an English home, and has remained all the while unchanged, the American Minister, a man of letters and of learning and above all, an American gentleman."

The reply of Mr. Phelps has been described as "a short, wholly impromptu speech of matchless grace and elegance." So felicitous was this response that Lord Rosebery before retiring on the night of the banquet wrote a note to Mrs. Phelps, saying of her husband's speech, that it was "so exquisite, that, on an occasion which seemed beyond the reach of eloquence to improve, it crowned the sensations of the audience."

Mr. Phelps would have adorned any public station to which he might have been called, but as a result of his political affiliations, in a State which more steadfastly than any other had given its adherence to another party, he had been shut out from the more important official positions which Vermont had to bestow. But he missed by a very narrow margin appointment to one of the greatest and most responsible positions in America, and one for which he was eminently qualified, that of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to succeed Hon. Morrison R. Waite, who died March 23, 1888. The name of Edward J. Phelps was prominently mentioned for this high office. In a letter to the author, the late Hon. John W. Stewart, then in Washington as a Member of Congress, an intimate and life-long friend of Mr. Phelps, said: "At the President's personal solicitation Senator Edmunds had expressed his opinion of Mr. Phelps' eminent (qualifications) for the position then vacant by the death of Judge Waite. The conference resulted in Mr. Cleveland's expressed determination to nominate Mr. Phelps. Shortly afterwards Mr. Edmunds reported to me the interview, assuring me that Mr. Cleveland would send Mr. Phelps' name to the Senate for confirmation. Mr. Edmunds was positive so that I regarded the matter as settled.

"For some reason not then apparent, Mr. Phelps' name was withheld, but several days later, on my way to the Capitol, I met a Southern Democrat, a personal friend. I mentioned the fact that Mr. Phelps would receive the nomination, and expressed surprise at the delay in sending in his name as determined. My friend said he

wished he would do so, but added that he would not. I referred to Edmunds' report and its result, and said that my authority could not be a mistake. He replied that General (Patrick) Collins of Boston with certain influential New York Irish Democrats, had made very strong protests against the proposed appointment, and had assured the President of the loss of the Irish vote if he persisted in his choice, and that (with) his then pending reelection (it) would be disastrous. This threat thwarted Cleveland's purpose." This account is corroborated by a letter from the late Senator Edmunds, and from other authentic sources. The American correspondent of the *London Times* wrote: "The American-Irish prevented the appointment of a man who as United States Minister at London had been on friendly terms with a coercion government."

George W. Smalley, for many years London correspondent of the *New York Tribune,* in his "Anglo-American Memories," has said: "It is doubtful whether an abler man than Mr. Phelps ever came from the United States to London as Minister. He was hailed at once as a brother by his brethren of the bar, and they put him on a level with their best. His simplicity of character, his humor, his truthfulness, were evident to everybody. Intellectually he was anybody's equal. As Minister he had like all his predecessors his trade to learn. But he soon learned what was essential; learned diplomacy as if it were a new cause he had to master for a great trial." He also mentions the promise of the Chief Justiceship made to Mr. Phelps, his visit to America, and the opposi-

tion of General Collins. He refers to Mr. Cleveland's "surrender, no doubt under strong political pressure."

In the "Autobiography" of the late Senator Cullom of Illinois, he referred to the efforts of Senator Edmunds to secure the position of Chief Justice for Mr. Phelps. A copy of a speech antagonistic to President Lincoln, made by Mr. Phelps during the Civil War, was read when the Vermont Senator opposed the confirmation of Melville W. Fuller. There are many who have deeply sympathized with the desire of the Irish people for a larger measure of self government, who have regretted that racial prejudices should have entered into this matter. Thus America lost the services of a man ideally equipped for the position of presiding officer of our highest court, who would have made, probably, one of the greatest Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court. The irony of fate is apparent when the student of history recalls the fact that in spite of President Cleveland's yielding in the Phelps appointment, he was defeated for reelection in 1888.

In 1893 President Harrison appointed Mr. Phelps senior counsel for the United States in the international tribunal at Paris which heard the Behring Sea controversy. With him were associated two of America's most eminent lawyers, Frederick R. Coudert and James C. Carter. The closing argument of Mr. Phelps extended over a period of eleven days and covered three hundred and twenty-five pages of the official report of the proceedings. When this able and comprehensive argument was completed, the president of the tribunal, M. de Courcelle, speaking in behalf of the court, said of

Mr. Phelps' difficult task: "It has been discharged in such a manner as fully to deserve our admiration, blending the deep science of the lawyer with literary refinement and diplomatic dignity. I beg I may be allowed to consider the laurel you have won at this cosmopolitan bar as a fair addition to the wreath of honors you have conquered on different fields, both in the New and the Old World."

Mr. Phelps loved all that was beautiful in literature, music, art and nature. He was a man of rare culture, who could write admirably both prose and verse. He had an unusual capacity for friendship, and his friends were deeply attached to him.

After leaving public life he returned to his duties as lecturer at Yale. He died at New Haven, Conn., March 9, 1900, after an illness of about two months, and is buried in a beautiful old cemetery at Burlington, Vt., near his friend, George F. Edmunds. Vermont has contributed to the service of the Nation none greater than these neighbors who lived and labored together and now sleep on the same fair hillside which looks out upon the serene and majestic beauty of the Green Mountains which both loved so well.

Governor Pingree, in the spring of 1885, inaugurated in Vermont the custom of observing Arbor Day, and his proclamation is said to have been the first issued by any State east of the Mississippi River.

Vermont Day was observed at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885. John B. Mead, the State Commissioner, presided. Speeches were made by Hiram Atkins, editor of the *Montpelier Argus*, O. M. Tinkham, Parker Earle,

superintendent of the Horticultural Department, and J. Q. A. Fellows of New Orleans. Both Mr. Earle and Mr. Fellows were natives of Vermont. A luncheon of Vermont products was served.

During the summer of 1885, Gen. William Wells was removed from the office of Collector of Customs for the Vermont district, and Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington was appointed in his place. There was some controversy over this episode, but it soon subsided.

Following the death of Gen. U. S. Grant, on July 23, 1885, Governor Pingree issued a proclamation setting aside August 8 as a day on which memorial services might properly be held. The day was generally observed throughout the State. The Governor and a portion of his staff attended General Grant's funeral, held at Riverside Drive, New York City.

There was an outbreak of smallpox in the Province of Quebec in the fall of 1885, and Governor Pingree applied to President Cleveland for aid. As a result the Secretary of the Treasury sent several medical inspectors to aid local boards of health in preventing the spread of the epidemic. Quarantine measures were adopted which proved efficient and there were only a few cases of smallpox in Vermont.

Gen. George J. Stannard died of pneumonia at Washington, on June 1, 1886. In 1881, Colonel Hooker, then Sergeant-at-Arms, had appointed him a doorkeeper in the National House of Representatives, and he held the position until his death. The wedding bells announcing the marriage of President Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom had hardly ceased ringing when the

body of the gallant old Vermont soldier, hero of Gettysburg, left the national capital for the Green Mountain State. General Stannard's funeral, held at Burlington, on June 5, was one of the most impressive ever attended in Vermont. A monument in honor of General Stannard, erected by the State and by the contribution of friends, was dedicated at Burlington on June 20, 1889. Addresses were delivered by Gen. W. W. Henry, Col. George W. Hooker and Col. W. G. Veazey.

The Republican State Convention of 1886 nominated Ebenezer J. Ormsbee of Brandon for Governor, the vote being, Ormsbee, 340; J. K. Batchelder of Arlington, 195; Luke P. Poland of St. Johnsbury, 43; Wheelock G. Veazey of Rutland, 13; scattering, 12. Col. Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro was nominated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor over Col. Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury by a vote of 425 to 145. The Morrison Tariff Bill was condemned. The policy of prohibition was commended and the Republican State Committee was instructed to send delegates to the National Anti-Saloon Convention. The movement led by Gladstone and Parnell for the amelioration of conditions in Ireland was declared "worthy of the sympathy and endorsement of the civilized world."

The Democratic State Convention nominated Stephen C. Shurtleff of Montpelier for Governor and endorsed the Cleveland administration.

An attempt was made in 1886 to defeat Senator Edmunds for reelection on account of his inactivity in the campaign of 1884. At one time the movement appeared to be rather formidable, but as the Republican

county conventions were held many of them declared for Edmunds, and the opposition was able to muster only a few votes in the Legislature. It is true that many Republicans were disappointed in the attitude of Senator Edmunds toward Mr. Blaine. It is equally true that the Senator was entirely honest, and realized that his course was sure to be unpopular. His constituents were wise enough, however, to respect the motives of the Senator, and to appreciate his ability, which they considered too great to be rejected because of a single difference of opinion. In a private letter written in 1885, he said: "I shall go on manfully, and try, as I have always done, to do my duty in the Senate. * * * My only ambition is that the honest and intelligent men of Vermont, and of the country shall think that I am brave enough to walk according to the light that I have, and not to worry about consequences."

The result of the vote for Governor, shown by the official canvass, is given herewith: Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, 37,709; Stephen C. Shurtleff, 17,187; Henry M. Seeley, 1,541; Truman B. Smith, 147; scattering, 18.

Ebenezer Jolls Ormsbee was born in Shoreham, June 8, 1834. He was educated in the public schools, Brandon Academy and South Woodstock Academy. He taught school for several years, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He enlisted in the "Allen Grays" of Brandon, which became Company G, First Vermont Volunteers, and was elected Second Lieutenant. Later he became a Captain in the Twelfth Vermont and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. He was an assessor in the Internal Revenue service from 1868 to

1872. In 1872 he represented Brandon in the Legislature. He was State's Attorney for Rutland county from 1870 to 1874, and was a Senator from Rutland county in 1878. He was Lieutenant Governor from 1884 to 1886. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him one of a commission of three members to treat with the Piute Indians. He is president of the Brandon National Bank.

Josiah Grout of Derby was elected Speaker. In his inaugural address Governor Ormsbee warned his hearers that illiteracy was increasing, and that Vermont was falling behind other States in educational progress. He declared that there were in the State one hundred and three schools with not more than six pupils each and four hundred and seventy schools with more than six and fewer than twelve pupils each. He favored the adoption of the town system of schools and the establishment of a railroad commission. He complained that the liquor laws were openly violated in many places. Endorsement was given to the plan for the erection of a Vermont monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

The General Assembly of 1886 established a Board of Railroad Commissioners of three members to which was given general supervision of the railroads of the State. A State Board of Health of three members was authorized and the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for establishing an experiment station as a part of the State Agricultural College. The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission of three members to revise the educational laws of the State and to report a bill at the next legislative session embodying

the findings of the commission. Governor Ormsbee appointed as such commission James M. Tyler of Brattleboro, Rev. Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury and S. W. Landon of Burlington. The first named member later was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court and resigned, the vacancy being filled by the appointment of Loveland Munson of Manchester. Provision was made for the purchase by the State of text books to be used in teaching scientific temperance in the public schools. A joint resolution adopted authorized an investigation of the State Normal Schools, the report of the committee at the next session being in the nature of a criticism of the existing system. One of the most stubbornly fought legislative contests was waged over the division of Rutland, creating a city and setting aside portions of the old town as new towns to be called West Rutland and Proctor. The bill to incorporate the town of Proctor passed the House by a vote of 128 to 92, and the Senate by a vote of 27 to 0. The West Rutland bill passed the House, 112 to 97, and the Senate, 27 to 1. Provision was made at this session for purchasing land and erecting a Vermont monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg. On the occasion of the death of Ex-President Arthur the flag on the State House was placed at half mast, and Hon. Luke P. Poland, who represented the town of Waterville, offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, which declared that the former President had filled "the position of Chief Magistrate of the Nation with conspicuous ability, dignity and fidelity. The people of the country have reason to feel grateful for his public services and the State of Vermont to be proud of

her native son." Judge Poland paid a tribute to the memory of Ex-President Arthur, and alluded to the fact that his own father and Rev. William Arthur, father of the Ex-President, were neighbors.

In the election for United States Senator, George F. Edmunds received 198 votes, W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe (Dem.), 28, and Wheelock G. Veazey of Rutland, 8. The votes for Veazey represented the anti-Edmunds sentiment. In the Senate the vote was, Edmunds, 29; Bingham, 1.

A controversy arose early in the year 1886 between the Cleveland administration and the United States Senate over removals from office. The Tenure of Office Act, passed during the Reconstruction Period, when Congress desired to limit the power of President Johnson, was still on the statute books. In March Senator Edmunds, for the Senate Judiciary Committee, reported resolutions condemning the refusal of Attorney General Garland to send to the Senate copies of papers relating to the removal of public officials, and Senator Edmunds took an active part in the discussion. Although brought into conflict with the President on several measures the personal relations between the two men were cordial, and Parker, in his biography of Grover Cleveland, alludes to the respect which the President had for Senator Edmunds, and his soundness on currency matters. In Cleveland's "Presidential Problems," he said of Edmunds: "He was one of the most courteous and amiable of men, at least when outside of the Senate."

One of the important measures with which the name of Senator Edmunds is associated, is the Electoral Count

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM

Son of Gov. Paul Dillingham, was born in Waterbury, December 12, 1843. He studied law and became one of the leading lawyers of the State. He served in both branches of the Legislature, was State Tax Commissioner from 1882 to 1888, and in the last named year was elected Governor. In 1900 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Justin S. Morrill. He has held many important committee positions, is an authority on immigration, having been Chairman of the Senate Committee on that subject and head of a commission that went to Europe to investigate immigration. He is now (1921) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Wm. P. Dillingham.

Act, approved February 3, 1887, which provides against a repetition of the uncertainty of 1876-77. Rhodes says of this law: "Edmunds, who had played a prominent part in the settlement of the disputed Presidency of 1876-77, must have brooded over the risk of civil war that the country had then incurred, and he now brought his keen legal mind to bear upon legislation which should take the place of such a remedy as the Electoral Commission. Remarkable in history as a thorough going partisan and extraordinary lawyer he could on occasions lay aside his partisanship: he deserved high praise for his conduct at the time of the disputed Presidency and he followed it up by pressing a law which should in the future obviate such a danger. Hence the Electoral Count Act of 1887 which, together with the Presidential Succession Act, marks the progress in constitutional government. * * * Edmunds was a faithful public servant."

In 1887, Senator Edmunds, for the Foreign Relations Committee, made an exhaustive report on the grievances which American fishermen had suffered at the hands of Canada. He supplemented the report with a drastic bill, which was passed, giving the President power, in his discretion, to exclude the vessels of British North America from such privileges in the ports of the United States as he might think proper and to deny entry into this country of fresh or salt fish, or "any other product of Canada."

The Huntington Fund, a gift to his native State of Vermont by Arunah Huntington of Brantford, Canada, became available in 1886. This fund amounted to

$211,131.46, and the interest was divided among the towns of Vermont in proportion to population. In 1906 this gift was merged into the Permanent School Fund.

In April, 1887, President Cleveland appointed Col. Aldace F. Walker of Rutland one of the five Interstate Commerce Commissioners, this commission having recently been created by act of Congress. Mr. Walker was born at West Rutland, May 11, 1842, being the son of a Congregational clergyman. Educated in the local schools and at Kimball Union Academy, he entered Middlebury College, graduating at the head of his class in 1862. For nearly a year before graduation he had tried to enter the Union army and the last months of his senior year were spent in drilling recruits. He was commissioned a First Lieutenant of the Eleventh Vermont, and delivered his valedictory address at college in the uniform of his rank. Lieutenant Walker was made a Captain in December, 1862. His regiment was a part of the famous Vermont Brigade and he served in every battle fought by the Sixth Corps from May, 1864, to April, 1865. He was promoted to the rank of Major in July, 1864, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, April 20, 1865, "for distinguished gallantry in the several engagements in the Shenandoah valley." In June, 1865, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and the same month he was mustered out of service. After his return from service he studied law at Wallingford and Manchester, and later in the office of George F. Edmunds at Burlington. He completed his studies under the tuition of Professor Dwight of Columbia University, and for seven years he practiced law in the office of Strong

and Shepard, in New York City. Upon the death of the senior member of the firm he was offered a partnership with Elliott F. Shepard, the junior member, but did not desire to remain in New York. He returned to Rutland in 1873 and formed a partnership with former Judge John Prout. In time his practice became restricted largely to equity causes involving patents and railroads. He was one of the counsel for the Vermont and Canada Railroad in its prolonged litigation with the Vermont Central Railroad Company. He was a member of the Vermont State Senate in 1882, being chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was president of the Vermont Bar Association in 1884-85. In 1889 he resigned as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to become chairman of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association, a rate-maintaining organization composed of most of the railroads operating from Chicago to the West and Southwest. This organization was succeeded by the Western Traffic Association, of which Colonel Walker became manager. When this association was dissolved he became one of the Commissioners of the Joint Committee of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association, which included the railroads between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. His duties were chiefly those of an arbitrator, called to pass upon railroad rates. He was appointed one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad and allied lines, a system which comprised more than ten thousand miles of road. During the greater part of the receivership Colonel Walker was the working head of this great railroad system, and his record was notable for efficiency.

In 1895 he was made chairman of the board of directors and of the executive committee, with headquarters in New York. This position he held until his death, which occurred April 12, 1901. He was the author of several magazine articles. In 1893 he served as one of the Vermont Commissioners at the Columbian Exposition. Colonel Walker was one of the great railroad executives whom Vermont has produced, and his brilliant career reflected credit upon his native State.

President Cleveland's plan to return to Southern States Confederate flags captured by Union armies aroused a storm of opposition throughout the North during the summer of 1887. The Vermont Department of the Grand Army of the Republic declared that "we most solemnly and earnestly protest for ourselves and in the name of our fallen comrades, whose memory is so vividly brought to mind by the solemn ceremonies of the day (the dedication of a soldiers' monument), against removing from their resting place the bloody emblems of a treason that cost many precious lives, fully believing that such removal will do more to keep alive the bitter recollections of the war than anything that has transpired since its close." Governor Ormsbee forwarded these resolutions to President Cleveland with the declaration that they "have my unqualified and warmest approval, and you may rest assured that they contain the sentiments of Vermont on this subject."

When President Cleveland visited the Adirondacks in the summer of 1887, the route chosen took him through western Vermont. The party which left Jersey City, N. J., Thursday night, May 26, consisted of

President and Mrs. Cleveland, Col. and Mrs. D. S. Lamont, Doctor and Mrs. Roseman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Collector of Customs Bradley B. Smalley. In accordance with the President's request there were no formal celebrations and he made no speeches. Crowds assembled all along the route on Friday, May 27, the first appearing at North Bennington at six o'clock in the morning. President and Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the platform at Rutland, and were enthusiastically cheered by the large crowd assembled. Short stops were made at Brandon, Middlebury, Vergennes and Charlotte. Students of Middlebury College gave their college yell in honor of the President, and Ex-Governor Stewart presented Mrs. Cleveland with a bunch of roses. Mrs. B. B. Smalley, her daughter and niece boarded the train at Charlotte and accompanied the party as far as Swanton Junction.

A great throng assembled at the railway station at Burlington to greet the Presidential party. The President and Collector Smalley appeared and were greeted with hearty cheers, which were redoubled when the President escorted Mrs. Cleveland to the car platform. On behalf of the Sigma Phi fraternity of the University of Vermont, Arthur Kennedy presented Mrs. Cleveland with a basket of beautiful flowers.

Hiram Atkins of Montpelier, one of the Democratic leaders of the State, joined the party at Essex Junction. About one thousand, five hundred people had assembled at St. Albans. The schools were dismissed and the children were present at the station in large numbers. A handsome bouquet was presented to Mrs. Cleveland by

the sons of F. W. McGettrick, and Col. E. C. Smith sent a basket of choice roses. The Vermont friends of the President left the special train at Swanton Junction.

The Republican State Convention, held at Burlington, April 4, 1888, to elect delegates to the National Convention, chose as delegates-at-large, Redfield Proctor of Proctor, John G. McCullough of Bennington, Julius J. Estey of Brattleboro and Frank Plumley of Northfield. Other delegates elected were: First District—Buel J. Derby of Burlington, C. W. Reed of Addison; Second District—S. D. Hobson of Brighton, Henry C. Ide of St. Johnsbury. The delegates were not instructed but the name of James G. Blaine received much applause. The memory of the campaign of 1884 apparently prevented any attempt to elect Edmunds delegates. The Democratic State Convention, held at Montpelier, on May 10, elected as delegates-at-large to the National Convention, W. H. H. Bingham of Stowe, John D. Hanrahan of Rutland, John H. Senter of Montpelier and M. H. Goddard of Ludlow. The district delegates chosen were: First District—Thomas H. Hall of Pownal, A. P. Grinnell of Burlington; Second District —Thomas H. Chubb of Thetford and Alexander Cochran of Ryegate.

If James G. Blaine had desired the Republican Presidential nomination in 1888 it is probable that he might have had it, but his health was not good, and he was unwilling that his name should be presented. As a result of this condition public sentiment had not crystallized in favor of two or three great leaders, as has often

happened. Late in the winter of 1887 a letter written by Col. U. A. Woodbury of Burlington, and published in the *Indianapolis Journal,* advocated the nomination of Gen. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana as the Republican candidate for President. This letter was reproduced in many other newspapers.

Ex-Governor Proctor was made chairman of the Vermont delegation at the Republican National Convention, and under his sagacious leadership Vermont exercised an influence out of all proportion to its size. The day before the convention opened the Vermont delegation held a conference lasting two hours. The first choice of the delegates included the names of James G. Blaine, John Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, Chauncey M. Depew and Russell A. Alger, but seven out of the eight favored General Harrison as a second choice. After a long discussion Colonel Proctor convinced his colleagues that Vermont should cast a solid vote and that the strongest candidate was Benjamin Harrison. The convention was a long one, but on every ballot every Vermont delegate voted for Harrison. The delegation was seated near the front of the hall and a feature of the balloting was the announcement of Ex-Governor Proctor, in a deep, sonorous voice that penetrated every corner of the hall, "Vermont casts eight votes for Benjamin Harrison." The psychological effect of this announcement, on ballot after ballot, was very great, and on the eighth ballot Harrison was nominated. No other State was as consistent as Vermont in supporting the nominee, not even his own State of Indiana, which cast some votes for another son, Gen. Walter Q. Gresham. During the

speechmaking that followed the nomination Chairman Proctor said: "Vermont being the only State which cast her vote solidly for General Harrison from the first, returns her sincere thanks to the forty-five outlying States and Territories for coming to her position." He then pledged "a Republican majority of thirty thousand as the opening gun of the Presidential campaign."

Levi P. Morton of New York was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, and being a native of Vermont naturally received the support of this State.

Levi Parsons Morton ranks properly among the most distinguished men whom Vermont has contributed to the Nation. He was born in the Champlain valley town of Shoreham, May 16, 1824, and was named for his maternal grandfather, Rev. Levi Parsons, the first Protestant missionary sent from America to Palestine. His father, Rev. Daniel O. Morton, was pastor of the Congregational Church at Shoreham. The lad wanted to go to college, but a clergyman's salary of six hundred dollars, with six children in the family, did not permit the payment of college expenses. While the lad was young the father became pastor of a church at Winchendon, Mass., and the son commenced to earn a few pennies by ringing the church bell for the sexton. He began his business career as an errand boy and clerk in a country store at Enfield, Mass. His education had been limited to such instruction as the common schools afforded, supplemented by a brief course in Shoreham Academy.

Young Morton went from Enfield to Andover, Mass., and later to Concord, N. H., each transfer securing an

increased salary. He was thrifty and by the time he had attained his majority he had saved enough money to enable him to open a small store at Hanover, N. H. A few years later he went to Boston, where he secured employment in a large dry goods store. He became so useful that in a comparatively short time he was made a member of the firm of Beebe, Morton & Co. He removed to New York in 1854 and founded the dry goods house of Morton and Grinnell. The Civil War injured the business of the firm and in 1863 it failed, paying fifty cents on the dollar.

Mr. Morton then organized the banking house of L. P. Morton & Co., paying particular attention to investment securities. The banking firm prospered and before many years elapsed all the creditors of the bankrupt firm of Morton and Grinnell were invited to a banquet, where each guest found under his plate a check for the amount due with interest. In 1868 the banking firm was reorganized as Morton, Bliss & Co., and in the same year a branch house was established in London. This branch became the fiscal representative of the United States Government, and headed a syndicate to float a five per cent loan to aid in the resumption of specie payments. The Morton banking house acted as Government agent in the payment of the Geneva award for the Alabama claims and the Halifax fisheries award. Mr. Morton was a director of the Equitable Life, the Home Insurance Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Guaranty Trust Company, and in Providence and Newport banks.

Mr. Morton was a Republican in politics and in 1876 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in a district normally Democratic. Two years later he was again a candidate and was elected. During his single term he was active in upholding sound financial principles. He declined in 1880 to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination and refused the offer of the Navy portfolio in President Garfield's Cabinet. He accepted the appointment of United States Minister to France. He unveiled the statue of Lafayette at the birthplace of the famous Frenchman, drove the first nail in the framework of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, and secured a more satisfactory status for American corporations in France. He was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senatorship. His nomination as the Republican candidate for Vice President strengthened the national ticket. He was a popular and an efficient presiding officer. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1894, and was elected over David B. Hill by a plurality of more than 156,000, one of the largest on record at that time. He made an excellent Governor, and in 1896 the New York delegates to the Republican National Convention were instructed to vote for him as a candidate for the Presidency, but Governor McKinley of Ohio was chosen. At the age of seventy-two years he retired from active political life.

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth College in 1881 and from Middlebury College in 1882. He was a generous giver to many good

causes. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lucy Kimball of Flatlands, N. Y., whom he married in 1856. She died in 1871 and in 1873 he married Miss Anna L. Street. Three children survive, Mrs. William C. Eustis, Mrs. Helen Morton and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd.

Mr. Morton was a modest, dignified gentleman, a business man of great ability and flawless integrity, an honorable and an efficient public servant, whose record should be an inspiration to ambitious youths in this and succeeding generations.

General Harrison telegraphed his managers, asking that the Vermont delegation might be the first to visit him and the invitation was accepted. Chairman Proctor took with him a letter of introduction from Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes, in which it was asserted positively that Harrison owed his nomination to the Vermont delegates.

President Cleveland was unanimously nominated in the Democratic National Convention, and Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot, the Vermont delegation voting for him. Hiram Atkins was made the Vermont member of the National Committee and a member of the executive committee.

The Vermont Republican Convention of 1888 nominated William P. Dillingham of Waterbury for Governor and Urban A. Woodbury of Burlington for Lieutenant Governor, by acclamation. The Democrats again nominated S. C. Shurtleff of Montpelier for Governor.

The campaign in this State was an active one. The Presidential nominee was a grandson of President William Henry Harrison, and in some respects the log-cabin and Tippecanoe features of 1840 were reproduced. Log cabins on wheels were a feature of political processions. A great rally was held at Burlington with speeches by Senator Warner Miller of New York, John M. Thurston of Nebraska and others. Dillingham was elected by a majority of 27,628. The vote was, Dillingham (Rep.), 48,522; Shurtleff (Dem.), 19,527; Seeley (Pro.), 1,372; scattering, 5. The total vote was one of the heaviest ever cast, nearly reaching that of 1880.

William Paul Dillingham was born at Waterbury, December 12, 1843, being the son of Gov. Paul Dillingham. He was educated in the public schools, in Newbury Seminary and Kimball Union Academy. He studied law with Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, his brother-in-law, and in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. For a considerable period he was a member of the Montpelier law firm of Dillingham, Huse and Howland. He was State's Attorney for Washington county from 1872 to 1876; Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, 1874-76; represented Waterbury in the Legislature in 1876 and 1884; was State Senator from Washington county in 1878 and 1880; and was State Tax Commissioner from 1882 to 1888. He was elected United States Senator in 1900. He has been a lay delegate to the Methodist General Conference, a trustee of the University of Vermont, and is a director of the National Life Insurance Company and president of the Waterbury Savings Bank and Trust Company.

The Legislature organized by reelecting Josiah Grout of Derby as Speaker. Redfield Proctor of Proctor was a member of the House. In his inaugural address Governor Dillingham discussed the violations of the prohibitory law, and asked if the time had not come when imprisonment should be a penalty for the first offence. He was strongly of the opinion that the time had come for such a modification of the law. The town system of schools had been perfected and offered to the people, only to be rejected, and the Governor observed that "to-day we stand in the position occupied ten years ago, with the district system in force in nearly all the towns of the State, unimproved and full of glaring faults." He found, however, that a great majority of the people preferred the old district system and were averse to any other.

One of the important acts of the legislative session was a revision of the school law. Provision was made for the election of a State Superintendent of Education by the Legislature at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, with an allowance of six hundred dollars for expenses. Each town was to elect a member of a County Board of Education, which should select text books and elect a County Supervisor of Schools. This act was a long one, including fifteen chapters and two hundred and ninety-six sections.

The payment of a special United States tax as a liquor seller was made *prima facie* evidence that the holder of such license was a common seller of intoxicating liquor and the place where such liquor was kept was adjudged a common nuisance. In certain instances officers of the

law were empowered to seize liquor without a warrant. The Governor was authorized to appoint a commissioner to collect authentic statistical information, as complete as might be obtained, and covering a convenient series of years, in regard to agricultural production, live stock interests and prices of farm property and farm labor. Information was also desired in regard to manufacturing interests, particularly the undeveloped agricultural manufacturing resources. The commissioner was directed to compare the Vermont statistics with those of other States, to investigate methods employed by other States and countries and to report at the next session of the Legislature. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for a State Hospital for the Insane and Waterbury was selected for the site.

An act was passed to suppress "bucket shops," and gambling in stocks and bonds, petroleum, cotton, grain and provisions. Another act, forbidding betting on the results of elections was passed. The fiscal year was made to cover the period from July 1 to June 30.

A joint resolution adopted called attention to the fact that Vermont had been honored but once with a Cabinet position, and then only for a few months, and it was "Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of these bodies, without distinction of party, that President-elect Harrison could do no wiser or better thing than to remember Vermont when he forms his Cabinet; and in view of the high character and sound sense of Ex-Gov. Redfield Proctor, we would most cordially recommend him to the confidence of the President-elect, and hereby request our

delegation in Congress to use their influence to secure for him a Cabinet appointment."

The Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was incorporated, and among the incorporators were Frederick Billings of Woodstock and Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury.

The Presidential vote of Vermont by counties in 1888 was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Union Labor*	*Scat.*
Addison	4,036	618	164	57	1
Bennington	2,497	1,128	91	396	...
Caledonia	3,083	1,749	162	185	20
Chittenden	4,149	1,940	106	125	21
Essex	907	502	25	37	4
Franklin	3,121	1,343	171	171	...
Grand Isle	465	180	3	....	...
Lamoille	1,797	543	66	....	76
Orange	2,792	1,277	114	276	...
Orleans	3,036	724	103	264	1
Rutland	6,088	2,417	153	220	...
Washington	3,715	1,892	103	30	8
Windham	4,344	1,518	122	244	...
Windsor	5,163	1,457	77	143	...
Total	45,192	16,788	1,460	1,977	131

Harrison's majority, 24,836.

Vermont's Presidential Electors were Henderson C. Wilson of Troy, Henry R. Start of Bakersfield, Henry C. McDuffee of Bradford and Darius J. Safford of Morristown.

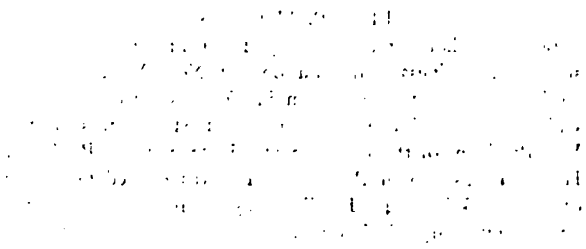
Many Vermonters attended the inauguration of President Harrison in March, 1889. Governor Dillingham

and a considerable number of prominent citizens of the Green Mountain State were in attendance, and for the benefit of these visitors, Senator and Mrs. Morrill gave one of their delightful receptions.

On the day following the inaugural ceremonies President Harrison sent to the Senate his list of Cabinet appointments, which included the name of Redfield Proctor of Vermont as Secretary of War. James G. Blaine of Maine was appointed Secretary of State, and in order to include Ex-Governor Proctor it was necessary to disregard the rule which ordinarily assigns to New England only one Cabinet position. The new War Secretary soon proved that he was the right man in the right place. His Civil War experience had given him a familiarity with and a fondness for military matters. He had had the training of a lawyer, and his experience in building up the greatest business of its kind in the world had given him an invaluable experience in administrative affairs. Few men in public life have had more strongly developed than Secretary Proctor that very desirable quality, not easily defined, known as common sense. He had all the prudence and sagacity which have been characteristic of the Vermont Yankee for many generations, and he had the happy faculty of getting on well with other men. He never put on airs. He was plain, simple and straightforward in his manner, and he inspired confidence. He was eminently sane and well balanced, and with these qualities, useful if not showy, he achieved success. He did not fret concerning military etiquette and the forms and traditions of army life. He did not antagonize Congressional leaders, but

LEVI P. MORTON

Born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. He became a successful business man and one of New York's leading bankers. He served one term in Congress, was appointed United States Minister to France in 1881 and was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1888, when Benjamin Harrison was chosen President. He was elected Governor of New York in 1894. He died May 16, 1920, on the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birth.



established cordial relations with them and secured results that would have been impossible if he had been less tactful.

Gen. L. A. Grant of Minneapolis, a native of Vermont and commander of the famous Vermont Brigade during the latter part of the Civil War, was appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

One of the first matters in the War Department to interest Secretary Proctor was the welfare of the enlisted men. When he assumed his duties as head of the War Department, desertions from the army were a menace to the service. In his admirable paper on Redfield Proctor, read before the Vermont Historical Society, Hon. Frank C. Partridge called attention to the fact that during the period from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1891, there were 88,475 desertions from the Regular Army. From 1820 to the opening of the Civil War the rate of desertion was 14.8 per cent of the enlisted strength of the army. For the year ending June 30, 1889, the rate was 11.6 per cent. Secretary Proctor's policy was "to make the service worth seeking, and then," said he, "enough good men will seek it and be glad to stay in it." He submitted four recommendations and commended three other proposals favored by army officers, all of which were aimed at removing the causes of desertion. These recommendations were embodied in the act of June 16, 1890, which resulted in a marked improvement in the service. The rate of desertions for the year ending June 30 was reduced to 9 per cent and for the next year to 6.1 per cent, and when Secretary Proctor left the department the rate was still decreasing.

In accordance with Secretary Proctor's suggestion, Congress enacted a law in 1890 removing some of the hardships and abuses from which enlisted men had suffered under the court martial provisions of the Articles of War. The Secretary issued an order providing that on request a suitable officer should be detailed as counsel to defend an enlisted man placed on trial. During his administration an act was passed providing for an examination of officers for promotion. Secretary Proctor inaugurated a system of "efficiency records," which should give intelligent and accurate information concerning the capacity of army officers, which might be used as a basis for special details in service and for promotions.

During Secretary Proctor's administration the modern system of coast defence was begun. He was able to convince Congress of the need of a suitable appropriation and it was voted. An army officer has said: "It was of no little consequence at this critical formative period, when the Nation was without a single modern defence, or a single modern gun, that Redfield Proctor of Vermont was Secretary of War to give force and effect and impetus to the plans of the military experts by his wisdom, his executive ability, his knowledge of men and his great business sagacity."

Soon after coming to his new task, he established, in July, 1889, the Record and Pension Division of the War Department. Pension cases had been delayed and the searching of records was unmethodical. The new department was placed in charge of Capt. Fred C. Ainsworth, a native of Vermont, in later years Adjutant General of the army, and the results achieved were mar-

velous. Instead of long delays in furnishing information, it was possible under the new system to answer 90 per cent of the letters within twenty-four hours after they were received. The office force was able also to transcribe the records by means of the card index system, so that approximately six hundred clerks could be employed elsewhere, and a saving of at least one million dollars a year was made.

A difficult and delicate situation confronted Secretary Proctor when the Mayor of New Orleans officially notified him of the death of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, who had been Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Pierce. It was customary to place the department flag at half mast for a period of thirty days for a former Secretary. If this had been done in honor of Mr. Davis, the Union veterans and the Northern people generally would have resented such a tribute. On the other hand, a brusque reply would have offended grievously millions of Southern people. Secretary Proctor's native wisdom was shown in the following message sent to Mayor Shakespeare: "Your telegram informing me of the death of Mr. Davis is received. In refraining from any official action thereon I would not, and I hope I do not, add to the great sorrow of his family and many friends. It seems to me the right course and best one for all. You will, I am sure, understand that its adoption is prompted by a sincere wish and purpose to act in that spirit of peace and good will which should fill the hearts of all our people." This attitude was endorsed by most newspapers in the South as well as in the North.

President Harrison depended much upon Secretary Proctor's advice "about all kinds of perplexing questions which formal Cabinet meetings cannot settle," to quote from an article published in 1891. When Secretary William Windom died, the President asked Mr. Proctor to become Secretary of the Treasury, but he declined. The offer, however, was an evidence of Secretary Proctor's ability and the President's confidence in him.

Later, when William H. Taft was at the head of the War Department, he said of Redfield Proctor, "As Secretary of War he gave effect to changes of system and consolidation of work resulting in improvement and great and continuing economy of administration." Judged by a record of notable achievement, Redfield Proctor ranks among America's great Secretaries of War.

In 1889, Lyman E. Knapp of Middlebury was appointed Governor of Alaska.

The year 1889 marked the completion of one hundred years of government under the American Constitution, and this event was fittingly celebrated at New York from April 29 to May 1. The Vermont National Guard under Col. William L. Greenleaf participated with credit in a great military parade. The New York newspapers called attention to the striking appearance of Governor Dillingham, youngest of the visiting Governors, who attracted much attention, mounted on a fine horse and wearing a military cloak.

Acting under authority of an act passed in 1888, Governor Dillingham appointed A. B. Valentine, a prominent business man of Bennington, a commissioner to in-

vestigate agricultural and manufacturing conditions and possibilities in the State. As a result of these efforts Swedish immigrants were induced to settle at Wilmington and Weston.

The Democratic State Convention of 1890 nominated Herbert F. Brigham of Bakersfield for Governor. The feature of the convention was a hard fought contest between two factions of the party, one attempting to oust Hiram Atkins of Montpelier from the chairmanship of the State Committee, and the other seeking to retain him in office. The Atkins faction won by a small majority.

The Republican State Convention was said to have been the most largely attended gathering of this kind ever held in Vermont. There were active contests for every elective office and the race for the Governorship nomination between Lieut. Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Burlington and Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park was particularly close and exciting. Colonel Woodbury had been a soldier in the Civil War and the veterans of the Union Army had been a power in Vermont politics for years, but in this political battle the civilian won, the vote being, Page, 386; Woodbury, 337; scattering, 6. Henry A. Fletcher of Cavendish defeated Col. George W. Hooker of Brattleboro as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor by a vote of 317 to 297.

In the First District Republican Convention, Judge H. Henry Powers of Morrisville was nominated as a candidate for Congress without opposition, the name of James K. Batchelder of Arlington having been withdrawn before the convention opened.

The vote for Governor was as follows: Carroll S. Page, 33,462; Herbert F. Brigham, 19,299; Edward L. Allen, 1,161; scattering, 304.

Governor Page was in his forty-seventh year, having been born at Westfield, January 10, 1843. He was educated in People's Academy, Morrisville, Lamoille County Grammar School at Johnson and Lamoille Central Academy at Hyde Park. He engaged in business and built up at Hyde Park the largest plant in the United States dealing in raw calf skins. He is president of the Lamoille County National Bank and the Lamoille County Savings Bank and Trust Company, and a director of the Swanton Savings Bank and Trust Company. He represented Hyde Park in the Legislature in 1869, 1870 and 1872, and was a Senator from Lamoille county in 1874. He was Savings Bank Examiner from 1884 to 1888. For eighteen years, from 1872 to 1890, he was a member of the Republican State Committee, and during the last four years he was its efficient chairman. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and 1912, being chairman of the delegation in the latter year. As Governor he ranks among Vermont's ablest executives.

The new Congressman, Horace Henry Powers, was born in Morristown, May 24, 1835. He was educated at People's Academy, Morrisville, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. He taught school for two years, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced law at Hyde Park for four years, and in 1862 formed a partnership with P. K. Gleed at Morrisville. He represented Hyde

Park in the Legislature in 1858, was State's Attorney for Lamoille county, 1861-62; was a member of the last Council of Censors in 1869 and of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. He was elected State Senator from Lamoille county in 1872 and Representative from Morristown in 1874, being chosen Speaker of the House. He was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1874 and served until his election to Congress in 1890. He was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1892. He served in Congress until 1901, when he resumed the practice of law. He died December 8, 1913. He was an able Judge and an influential Congressman. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads and took a prominent part in railroad legislation.

Henry R. Start of Bakersfield was elected Speaker. In his retiring message Governor Dillingham alluded to the attempt to develop Vermont. He said that in 1880 the census returns showed 430,041 persons born in Vermont, and only about 58 per cent of this number resided in the State. When the Vermont railroads were built many Irish laborers came into the State. A considerable number of these men settled here, and induced friends to come. The State must look abroad for immigrants if sparsely populated towns were to be repopulated. He had appointed as Vermont Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition, Dr. H. H. McIntyre of Randolph and Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington.

Governor Page, in his inaugural address, called attention to the fact that the Vermont Supreme Court had held that the law taxing the earnings of transportation

companies received from interstate traffic was illegal, and that a new law was needed. In discussing the need of additional quarters for the insane he said that the care of these unfortunate persons in 1875 cost approximately $20,000, and in 1889, $72,694. Some dissatisfaction had been expressed with the school law of 1888, largely on account of the additional expense. He recommended the adoption of the Australian ballot system, the passage of a weekly payment law and favored a creditable representation at the Chicago Exposition. He found sentiment in favor of a ten-hour working day.

The Legislature of 1890 revised the corporation tax law and provided for a secret ballot in elections. The school law was amended, county boards of education and county supervisors being abolished. A provision was made, however, for county examiners of teachers. Any person selling imitation butter, not colored pink, was made subject to a fine of fifty dollars for a first offence, and one hundred dollars for each subsequent offence, half of the fine to go to the complainant. The Governor was given power to appoint Judges of all city and municipal courts. A joint resolution was adopted recognizing the great loss the State had sustained in the death of Frederick Billings.

Proposals of amendment to the State Constitution were made in the Senate as follows: Changing the date of holding State and county elections from September to November, rejected, 106 to 17; providing for separate Supreme and county courts, rejected, 7 to 20; forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, rejected without a yea and nay vote; enabling the Senate

to propose constitutional amendments at any session, rejected by a vote of 1 to 23; apportioning Senators according to population, rejected without a yea and nay vote; establishing judicial circuits for the Supreme Court, of not more than four counties each, adopted by the Senate by a vote of 20 to 5, but rejected by the House, 29 to 83; making the term of office of Senators and Representatives four years, rejected without a yea and nay vote; apportioning Representatives to districts, rejected by the Senate, 16 to 12, less than two-thirds of the members supporting it; making members of the Legislature ineligible to any executive or judicial office, adopted by the Senate but not approved by the House.

Senator Morrill was reelected, receiving 27 votes in the Senate and 167 in the House. Edward J. Phelps of Burlington, the Democratic candidate, received one vote in the Senate and 56 votes in the House.

The population of Vermont, as shown by the census of 1890, was 332,422. The gain was too small to be appreciable, only 136, or less than one-tenth of one per cent. The white population was 331,418. The percentage of native born inhabitants was 86.7, and of foreign born residents, 13.3. The population by counties follows:

Addison	22,277
Bennington	20,448
Caledonia	23,436
Chittenden	35,389
Essex	9,511
Franklin	29,755
Grand Isle	3,843

Lamoille	12,831
Orange	19,575
Orleans	22,101
Rutland	45,397
Washington	29,606
Windham	26,547
Windsor	31,706

Six counties gained in population, Chittenden, Essex, Lamoille, Orleans, Rutland and Washington, being in this list. The greater part of the gain was made in the industrial counties of Chittenden, Rutland and Washington. The counties of Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orange, Windham and Windsor lost population during the decade.

The division of Rutland into three towns during the last census period, gave Burlington first place again. If this division had not taken place Rutland would have exceeded Burlington by a margin of 3,608.

The towns and cities which, in 1890, had a population exceeding 2,500, were as follows: Burlington, 14,590; Rutland, 11,760; St. Albans, 7,771; Brattleboro, 6,862; Barre, 6,812; St. Johnsbury, 6,567; Bennington, 6,391; Colchester, 5,143; Rockingham, 4,579; Hartford, 3,740; West Rutland, 3,680; Brandon, 3,310; Randolph, 3,232; Swanton, 3,231; Newport, 3,047; Poultney, 3,031; Derby, 2,900; Springfield, 2,881; Middlebury, 2,793; Fair Haven, 2,791; Northfield, 2,628; Lyndon, 2,619; Woodstock, 2,545.

In 1890 there were in Vermont, 32,573 farms, with a total acreage of 4,395,646, of which 2,655,943 acres were improved land. The value of land and buildings

amounted to $80,427,990; implements and machinery, $4,733,560; live stock, $16,644,320; farm products, $20,364,980. The average value per acre was $23.16 and the average value per farm, $3,125. There were in this State, 89,969 horses, 231,419 milch cows, 21,249 working oxen and 142,620 other cattle, 92,083 swine, 333,947 sheep, 789,278 chickens, 72,164 turkeys, 10,838 geese and 13,047 ducks. Vermont produced 90,712,230 gallons of milk, 23,314,063 pounds of butter, 609,886 pounds of cheese, 4,515,130 dozens of eggs, 379,096 pounds of honey and 2,118,883 pounds of wool.

Crop production was as follows: Barley, 420,761 bu.; buckwheat, 271,216 bu.; corn, 1,700,688 bu.; oats, 3,316,141 bu.; rye, 43,256 bu.; wheat, 164,720 bu.; potatoes, 2,474,971 bu.; dry beans, 31,880 bu.; hay, 1,205,953 tons; tobacco, 70,518 lbs.; hops, 51,705 lbs.; maple sugar, 14,123,921 lbs.; maple syrup, 218,252 gals.; apple trees in bearing, 1,728,096; apples, 1,213,405 bu.; pears, 16,101 bu.; plums, 746 bu.; peaches, 80 bu.

Windsor county had the largest number of farms, the largest area of improved land, and led in the production of corn and apples. Rutland county had the largest amount of farm property and led in the production of potatoes. Franklin county reported the largest value of farm products, the most neat cattle, the largest milk and butter production and was first in the production of hay. Chittenden county led in cheese production and in bushels of rye. Orleans county led in maple sugar, wheat and barley. Addison county ranked first in the production of oats, and Windham county in maple syrup.

Vermont was far in the lead of the amount of maple sugar produced, and its ratio of milch cows to population, 69.6 to every hundred of population, was much the highest of any State. In Franklin county there were 107.7 milch cows to every hundred of population. Vermont headed the list of States in full blooded sheep, half bloods or upwards, with a percentage of 91.01. Only in Vermont and Iowa was there a production of two hundred gallons of milk or upward for each inhabitant, and in only eleven States was there a production of one hundred gallons or upward per capita. There were one hundred and twenty-three cheese, butter and condensed milk factories in the State and Vermont ranked seventeenth in pounds of butter made.

The total value of Vermont manufactures in 1890 was $38,340,066. The value of some of the more important manufactured products follows: Lumber and other mill products, $6,843,817; flouring and grist mill products, $2,890,174; woolen goods, $2,723,683; paper, $2,289,-901; planing mill products, sash, doors and blinds, $1,868,760; marble and stone work, $1,656,637; cheese, butter and condensed milk produced in factories, $1,602,641; monuments and tombstones, $1,492,384; foundry and machine shop products, $1,199,067; hosiery and knit goods, $1,105,958; cotton goods, $914,685; musical instruments (organs, etc.), $794,346; agricultural implements, $593,648; leather, tanned and curried, $592,093; boot and shoe establishments, $529,486; chairs, $347,880; carriages and wagons, $345,709; railroad car and repair shops, $311,546; wood, turned and carved, $289,272; toys and games, $148,180; furniture

and cabinet making, $145,346; other furniture, $183,842; timber products, $114,857; woodenware, $82,195. There were 3,031 employees in Vermont manufacturing establishments in 1890, and the capital invested was $32,763,291. There were twenty-nine woolen mills, employing 1,541 wage earners, with an invested capital of $3,304,382. There were six cotton mills, containing 71,591 spindles. There were twenty-one pulp and paper mills, employing 1,216 hands, with an invested capital of $3,151,911. There were in the State 736 establishments manufacturing lumber and other mill products; 217 flouring and grist mills; 96 manufactories of monuments and tombstones; 61 foundries and machine shops; 73 carriage and wagon factories; 55 newspapers and periodicals; 46 establishments engaged in marble and stone work. Lumber was by far the biggest industry and the most important mills were at Burlington. In the stone industry, Vermont ranked second in capital invested, $11,779,703; fourth in number of employees, 5,192; fifth in value of product, $3,789,709; fifth in wages paid, $2,147,055; seventh in number of quarries, 167.

Marble was obtained from twelve States, but Vermont produced more than all the others, or 62 per cent. There were 22 firms, 2,716 employees and a product valued at $2,169,560. The State ranked ninth in granite production, with a product valued at $581,870. In 1880 the State ranked thirteenth, with an output worth $59,675. Vermont ranked second in slate production, with 61 quarries and a total product valued at $842,013.

The State ranked eighteenth in limestone production, with 16 quarries and a product valued at $165,066.

In the State, 75.47 per cent of the power used was developed by water, the horse-power used being 98,554, compared with 63,314 in 1880 and 51,322 in 1870.

CARROLL S. PAGE

Born in Westfield, Conn., January 10, 1843. He engaged in business in Hyde Park and became the leading American dealer in green calf skins. He is also interested in banking. He served in both branches of the Legislature, was Savings Bank Examiner from 1884 to 1888 and for eighteen years was a member of the Republican State Committee. He was elected Governor in 1890 and United States Senator in 1908 to succeed Redfield Proctor. He has been active in matters relating to vocational education and is now (1921) Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Thurell S. Page

Chapter XXXVI

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PERIOD

THE year 1891 is a notable date in Vermont history for at least two reasons. It marked the completion of the first century of Statehood in the American Union, the anniversary being celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion; and during this year one of the greatest of American statesmen, George F. Edmunds, having completed a quarter of a century, in the United States Senate, during which time he had served the State of Vermont and the Nation with conspicuous ability, voluntarily withdrew from public life. Before another decade was completed, his famous colleague, Senator Justin S. Morrill, had died, the War with Spain had developed new problems, and had compelled the adoption of new policies.

The celebration of the centennial of Vermont's admission to the Union centered about the dedication of the Bennington Battle Monument, on the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of that memorable engagement. The stone work of the monument was completed in 1889 and in 1890 a legislative act provided for a combined dedication and centennial celebration, to which the Governor was directed to invite in the name of the State of Vermont, the National Government and the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, State Treasurer and Secretary of State were constituted a committee of arrangements. The Legislatures of New Hampshire and Massachusetts accepted Vermont's invitation, the former appropriating three thousand, five hundred dollars and the latter two thousand, seven hundred dollars for necessary expenses. Bennington

appointed a citizens' committee of fifty, of which John V. Carney was president, which cooperated with the State committee. Elaborate preparations were made for the centennial celebration. Committees were organized and to each was assigned its definite task. The annual muster of the Vermont militia was held in connection with the celebration, beginning on August 14.

The village was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. At the entrance to the grounds of the Soldiers' Home an arch was erected, the pillars of which were 8 by 16 feet in size and the outside length of the span was 56 feet. This arch was covered with evergreens. On the south front, over the keystone, was the word "Welcome" in white immortelles. On the north front, wrought in the same manner, appeared the dates 1777 and 1891, between which was the motto, "Molly Stark was not widowed." Above this inscription was a flag made of cut flowers. A triumphal arch was built at the intersection of Main, North and South streets, 75 feet long, 18 feet wide and 60 feet high. It was constructed of wood and painted to resemble cut stone. The turreted top of the arch was occupied by one hundred and seventy-five young women and children, all dressed in white, who sang patriotic songs as the grand procession passed. A lower balcony was occupied by thirteen young women, who represented the Thirteen States which first composed the Union. Surmounting the arch, in a lofty turret, on a golden throne, Miss Lillian B. Adams of Bennington impersonated the Goddess of Liberty. On this arch appeared the following mottoes: "1777—You See the Red Coats, They Are

Ours or Molly Stark Sleeps a Widow To-night." "Peace Hath Her Victories, no Less Renowned Than War—1891." During the week of the celebration this arch was illuminated each night with three hundred electric lights.

President Benjamin Harrison, Secretary of War Redfield Proctor, and party arrived at North Bennington on a special train on the evening of August 18. Gen. J. G. McCullough entertained in his spacious home President Harrison and his son, Russell B. Harrison, Secretary Proctor, Attorney General and Mrs. W. H. H. Miller, Governor Page, Senator Morrill, Hon. and Mrs. Edward J. Phelps and son, President John King of the Erie Railroad, Col. W. Seward Webb and others. Among the distinguished guests of Frederick B. Jennings were Gen. and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Judge and Mrs. W. G. Veazey, Col. and Mrs. Aldace F. Walker, Col. and Mrs. B. B. Smalley, Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, Ex-Governor Rice of Massachusetts and Gen. A. S. Webb of New York.

August 19 was a beautiful midsummer day, and it is probable that thirty thousand people were assembled at historic Bennington for this notable occasion. The procession which moved from the Soldiers' Home grounds at ten o'clock included eighty-eight military and civil organizations, twelve bands, six drum corps and one hundred and eight carriages. Gen. William L. Greenleaf, commander of the State militia, was the chief marshal and approximately four thousand, five hundred men were in line. President Harrison and the distinguished guests occupied carriages. In addition to the

Vermont National Guard, the Grand Army of the Republic and fraternal organizations, there were in line cadets from the United States Military Academy at West Point, a delegation from the Vermont Veteran Association of Boston, the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., and the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H. Fuller's Battery drew the two brass cannon, captured from the British at Bennington, and usually kept on the portico of the State House at Montpelier. As the President's carriage passed under the central arch, the children showered it with roses, and the chorus sang "America."

A grandstand seating one thousand persons had been erected just south of the Battle Monument, and the decorations included twenty-eight flags of the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary period. Judge Wheelock G. Veazey of Rutland was president of the day. Rev. Charles Parkhurst, D. D., of Boston, editor of *Zion's Herald,* and a native Vermonter, officiated as chaplain. Governor Page welcomed to Vermont the guests of the occasion and Ex-Governor Prescott of New Hampshire, on behalf of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, transferred the monument to the State, which was accepted by Governor Page. A Vermont Centennial Ode, composed for the occasion by Dr. Emmett B. Daley, and set to music by Prof. Rudolph O. Goldsmith, was rendered by a selected choir.

The orator of the day was Hon. Edward J. Phelps, and no better choice could have been made. His physical presence was commanding, his voice was impressive and his message was expressed in noble and eloquent

sentences, well suited to this historic occasion. In introducing his subject, he said: "If battles were to be accounted great in proportion to the numbers engaged, Bennington would be but small. In comparison with Marathon and Waterloo and Gettysburg, it was in that view only an affair of outposts. But it is not numbers alone that give importance to battlefields. The fame of Thermopylae would not have survived had the Greeks been a great army instead of three hundred. It is the cause that is fought for, the heroism and self sacrifice displayed, and the consequences which follow, moral and political as well as military, that give significance to conflicts of arms. Judged by these standards, Bennington may well be reckoned among the memorable battles of the world."

In his peroration Mr. Phelps said of the monument: "Not for us nor for our time is it henceforth raised on high. Long before it shall cease to be reckoned as young, we and our children will have disappeared from the scene. It is our messenger to posterity. Here it shall wait for them, while the successive generations shall be born and die. Here it shall wait for them, through the evenings and the mornings that shall be all the days that are to come. Crowned with the snows of countless winters; beautiful in the sunlight and the shadows of unnumbered summers; companion of the mountains which look down upon it, whose height it emulates, whose strength it typifies, whose history it declares. * * * Gazing forward, in the light of the after-glow of the dying century, we discern with the eye of faith and of hope, what this sentinel pile shall

look out upon, in the days that are before it. It will look out upon Vermont: on whose valleys and hillsides the seed time and the harvest shall never fail; a land to which its people shall cling with an affection not felt for the surface of the physical earth, by any but those who are born among the hills, hallowed to them as to us by its noble traditions, sacred for the dead who rest in its bosom. The beautiful name which the mountains have given it will abide upon the land forever, Vermont, always Vermont!"

After appropriate music President Harrison was introduced. He alluded to the unique history of Vermont, saying: "The other Colonies staked their lives, their fortunes and honor upon the struggle for independence, with the assurance that if, by their valor and sacrifice, independence was achieved, all these were assured. The inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants alone fought with their fellow countrymen of the Colonies for liberty, for political independence, unknowing whether, when it was achieved, the property, the homes upon which they dwelt, would be assured by the success of the confederate Colonies. They could not know—they had the gravest reason to fear—that when the authority of the Confederation of States had been established, this very Government to whose supremacy Vermont had so nobly contributed, might lend its authority to the establishment of the claims of New York upon their homes; and yet, in all the story, though security of property would undoubtedly have been pledged by the royal representative, Vermont took a conspicuous, unselfish and glorious part in the independence of the United Colonies, trusting to

Thurell S. Page

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Constitution in 1777, down through all the story of trial and development, down through all the story of the struggles which have beset you and the vicissitudes which have beset the country of which you are an honored part; that through all of these the State of Vermont and her sons in the councils of the Nation, and on the blood-stained battlefields of the great war, have borne themselves worthily." A reception was given in the Executive Chamber following the dissolution of the joint assembly.

About noon the President appeared outside the State House and was presented to the assembled crowd. In this, his second Montpelier speech, he said: "I wish for you and your gallant State, and for all your people in all their sweet, God-fearing homes, a continuance of that personal liberty, that material prosperity, that God-fearing love of truth which has always characterized them."

The President was escorted to the Wells River Railroad station, where he boarded his special train. He spoke briefly at Plainfield, Wells River, McIndoe Falls and Barnet. The next stop, and the last of the day, was at St. Johnsbury. This was the first time a President of the United States had visited this enterprising village and a great crowd had assembled to greet the Chief Magistrate. The decorations were beautiful and elaborate. The President was escorted to Underclyffe, the home of Col. Franklin Fairbanks, where he was entertained that night. In the evening he addressed fifteen thousand people from the front balcony of the Athenæum and later held a reception in that building. In his speech the President said: "You have here manu-

facturing establishments whose fame and products have spread throughout the world. You have here public spirited citizens who have established institutions that will be ministering to the good of generations to come. You have here an intelligent and educated class of skilled workmen."

On the morning of August 27 the President resumed his trip, speaking briefly at Bradford. At White River Junction he attended a meeting of the Vermont Association of Road and Trotting Horses Breeders. In a speech to this gathering the President said, in part: "I understand it was so arranged that after I had seen the flower of the manhood and womanhood of Vermont, I should be given an exhibition of the next grade in intelligence and worth in the State, your good horses. I have had recently, through the intervention of my Secretary of War, the privilege of coming into possession of a pair of Vermont horses. They are all I could wish for, and as I said the other day at the little village from which they came, they are of good Morgan stock, of which someone has said that their greatest characteristic was that they enter into consultation with the driver whenever there is any difficulty." The President then proceeded to Windsor, where he was the guest of Senator William M. Evarts, at his summer home.

Rutland was visited on Friday, August 28. The President was driven about the streets, the buildings being handsomely decorated. He addressed a large assemblage from a stand in front of Memorial Hall, his speech dealing largely with the Civil War, its results, and Vermont's part in the struggle. He was then driven to

Secretary Proctor's home, where he dined with the family. A procession of workmen from the marble shops, and an illuminated evergreen arch, were features of this visit. Speaking to the citizens of Proctor the President said: "I shall carry this community in my thoughts as one of the best of American life. I have found him (Secretary Proctor), a most valuable contribution to the administration of the Government. You cannot know fully how he has grown into the respect and confidence of all who have been associated with him in the Cabinet, and of all our legislators in Congress without distinction of party. I regret that there is some danger that you may reclaim him for Vermont. Yet it is quite natural that it should be so, and I shall do the best I can to find a substitute." The Proctor visit was the end of the President's Vermont trip, the most extensive ever made by a President through this State.

When Redfield Proctor went to Washington as Secretary of War, he was accompanied by Frank C. Partridge, who became his private secretary. Mr. Partridge was a native of East Middlebury, who was born May 7, 1861, was a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1882. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, being a classmate of Charles E. Hughes in the Columbia Law School. When Secretary Blaine's son, Walker, died in 1890, Mr. Partridge was appointed as his successor as Solicitor of the Department of State. This appointment was made at the request of Secretary of State Blaine. He served under Mr. Blaine, and under his successor, Hon. John W. Foster, at that time being the only law officer of the department. Toward the end of the Harri-

LEVI K. FULLER

Born in Westmoreland, N. H., February 24, 1841. In 1860 he entered the employment of the Estey Organ Works at Brattleboro and later became a partner and vice-president of the company. One of his greatest achievements was in securing an international pitch for musical instruments. He organized the Fuller Light Battery and was its commander. He served in the State Senate in 1880, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1886 and Governor in 1892. He died October 10, 1896.

Levi K. Fuller

son administration he was appointed United States Minister to Venezuela, and held office a year under the second Cleveland administration, until Hon. Andrew D. White, Minister to Russia, and Mr. Partridge were the only Ministers appointed by President Harrison holding office. Secretary of State Gresham assured Mr. Partridge that the President would be glad to have him continue in office, but he decided to resign. He was appointed by Secretary of State Olney in 1896 to rewrite the consular regulations for the State Department.

In 1897 President-elect McKinley offered Mr. Partridge one of the Assistant Secretaryships in the Department of State. He became seriously ill in February and the place was held open for him until April, when he notified the President that his health would not permit him to accept the position. That summer President McKinley offered to appoint him a special commissioner to investigate conditions in Cuba, but he was obliged to decline on account of ill health. In the fall of 1907 he did accept an appointment as Consul General at the port of Tangier, Morocco, being directly accredited to the Sultan as a diplomatic officer. He remained at this post until the conclusion of the War with Spain.

Upon his return to Vermont in 1898, he was elected one of the Senators from Rutland county. In 1903 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Partridge an umpire to settle the claims of Great Britain and the Netherlands against Venezuela, an honor which he felt compelled to decline. He succeeded Ex-Governor Proctor as president of the Vermont Marble Company. He served as chairman of the commission to propose amendments to

the Vermont Constitution in 1909, and as a member of the executive council of the American Society of International Law. He is (1921) a director of the National Life Insurance Company, president of the Clarendon & Pittsford Railroad Company and of the Proctor Trust Company, and is a trustee of Middlebury College.

Wearied with twenty-five years of hard work Senator George F. Edmunds resigned his seat in the Vermont Senate in the spring of 1891, the resignation to take effect in November of that year, which completed twenty-five years of continuous service. He had been returned term after term, practically without opposition, and there is no reason to suppose that he could not have retained his seat as long as he desired. Had he remained in the Senate until his age was as great as that of his colleague, Senator Morrill, he might have completed fifty years of continuous service in that body. Commenting on his retirement from public life, *Harper's Weekly* said: "The retirement of a Senator of such integrity, grasp, experience, and simplicity of taste and character impoverishes public life. * * * Were all his colleagues whom he salutes in farewell of the same quality with himself, the Senate would still deserve Chatham's eulogy of the Continental Congress."

Within reasonable limits one cannot tell all the important legislation with which Senator Edmunds was identified during this period, because it would include practically a history of the proceedings of the Senate for a quarter of a century.

It is now known that the fundamental sections of the Anti-trust law, which bears Senator Sherman's name,

were written by Senator Edmunds. That portion of the Senate report upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty relating to the isthmian canal, so far as it concerned negotiations with Great Britain, was prepared by Senator Edmunds.

After his retirement from the Senate Mr. Edmunds was appointed a member of the Monetary Commission authorized by the Bankers' Convention held at Indianapolis and was elected its chairman. This committee made a prolonged and careful investigation of the currency of the country, its findings being embodied in a report. Later President Cleveland, during his second term, offered Mr. Edmunds an appointment on the Interstate Waterways Commission which was declined, not for lack of interest in the subject, but for the same reason that impelled his resignation from the Senate.

Soon after his retirement Mr. Edmunds made his home in Philadelphia and later in Pasadena, California, not because of any lack of loyalty to Vermont, but rather on account of his own health, and that of his family. From boyhood Mr. Edmunds had been obliged to fight a tendency to bronchial and lung trouble, and the New England winters were a menace to his health. To intimate any lack of loyalty to or affection for Vermont on his part, is a cruel injustice. No man was prouder of the State than he and no man had brought it greater honor. During all the years of his retirement he maintained a keen interest in public affairs and from time to time he contributed important interviews on great public questions.

Governor Page offered the appointment as Senator to succeed Mr. Edmunds to Secretary Proctor with the

general approval of Vermont and the Nation. He was already a national figure. He was assigned to the Committees on Military Affairs, Immigration, Conduct of Executive Departments and was made chairman of the Committee to Examine the Civil Service.

Governor Page issued a call for a special session of the Legislature on August 25. The Fifty-first Congress passed an act refunding the direct tax imposed by the Thirty-sixth Congress, in 1861, under which Vermont paid $179,407.80, and special legislation was necessary to comply with conditions imposed. Legislative action was also needed to secure the speedy erection of a post-office and custom house building in St. Albans, granting jurisdiction to the United States. There was a strong sentiment in favor of an increased appropriation to enable Vermont to be adequately represented at the World's Columbian Exposition. The acts of the session included the passage of a joint resolution providing for the necessary formalities by which the State might receive its proportion of the direct tax refunded, and specifying that this money should be used for the payment of current obligations. Jurisdiction over land for a public building at St. Albans was ceded to the United States. The appropriation of five thousand dollars for the Chicago Exposition was increased to fifteen thousand dollars, and the secret ballot act was amended.

Henry C. Ide of St. Johnsbury was appointed by President Harrison a Land Commissioner at Samoa, to act for the United States with similar commissioners representing Great Britain and Germany in adjusting the claims of foreigners to Samoan lands, the Samoan

Islands at that time being under the protectorate of the three powers mentioned. He was chosen president of the commission, and is said to have been its most active and influential member in organizing, formulating and carrying on its work. Henry Clay Ide was born at Barnet, September 18, 1844. He received his education in the public schools, at St. Johnsbury Academy, and entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1866 at the head of his class. After graduation he became principal of St. Johnsbury Academy, continuing in that position for two years, when he became principal of Cotting High School at Arlington, Mass. In 1869 he began the study of law under the instruction of Judges Benjamin H. Steele and Jonathan Ross, and in 1870 he was admitted to the bar. He soon acquired a lucrative law practice, being engaged in much of the important litigation of northern Vermont and New Hampshire. He was, successively, a member of the law firms of Belden and Ide, Belden, Ide and Stafford and Ide and Stafford. Of this law firm, one member, Mr. Ide, became Chief Justice of Samoa, another Mr. Safford, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and a third, Mr. Belden, a Judge of the Superior Court of Minnesota.

From 1876 to 1878 he was State's Attorney of Caledonia county, and in 1882 and 1884, he was a member of the State Senate, serving as chairman, respectively, of the Committees on Judiciary and Railroads. He was the author of a law securing the property rights of married women, which marked a distinct advance in legislation and has remained substantially unchanged. In

1888 he was one of the Vermont delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Before the end of the year 1891 he resigned as Land Commissioner on account of illness in his family, and was succeeded by Ex-Governor Ormsbee of Vermont, who continued in the position until 1893. Mr. Ide was appointed Chief Justice of Samoa in 1893, being nominated by the three powers constituting the protectorate. He was the highest judicial authority in the Kingdom of Samoa, and from his decisions there was no appeal. He formulated a new system of legal procedure and of land registration, framed ordinances dealing with the collection of taxes, the isolation of lepers, and the distribution of revenue. When Judge Ide departed he was invited to meet King Malietoa, who praised him highly, saying: "You will be remembered in Samoa as the good Chief Justice, who knew our ways, laws and customs, and was kind and just to us."

While Judge Ide was in Samoa as Land Commissioner, and later as Chief Justice, he was brought into intimate personal relations with the famous author, Robert Louis Stevenson, and his family, and the friendship continued as long as Mr. Stevenson lived. Mr. Ide's daughter Annie (later the wife of W. Bourke Cockran, a famous lawyer and orator), was born on Christmas day, and complained that she received no birthday gifts, only Christmas presents. Mr. Stevenson learning of this hardship devised a remedy by formally willing his own birthday, November 13, to Miss Annie. In a letter to Mr. Ide, dated June 19, 1891, he enclosed a formal document which, he said, "seems to me very

attractive in its eclecticism; Scots, English and Roman law phrases are all indifferently introduced." The text of the document follows:

"I, Robert Louis Stevenson, Advocate of the Scots Bar, author of 'The Master of Ballantrae' and 'Moral Emblems,' stuck civil engineer, sole owner and patentee of the Palace and Plantation known as Vailima, in the Island of Upolu, Samoa, a British subject being in sound mind, and pretty well, I thank you, in body:

"In consideration that Miss Annie H. Ide, daughter of H. C. Ide, in the town of St. Johnsbury, in the county of Caledonia, in the State of Vermont, United States of America, was born, out of all reason, upon Christmas Day, and is therefore out of all justice denied the consolation and profit of a proper birthday; And considering that I, the said Robert Louis Stevenson, have attained an age when, O, we never mention it, and that I have now no further use for a birthday of any description; And in consideration that I have met H. C. Ide, the father of the said Annie H. Ide, and found him about as white a Commissioner as I require; have transferred and do hereby transfer, to the said Annie H. Ide, all and whole my rights and privileges in the thirteenth day of November, formerly my birthday, now, hereby, and henceforth, the birthday of the said Annie H. Ide, to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the same in the customary manner, by the sporting of fine raiment, eating of rich meats, and receipt of gifts, compliments and copies of verse, according to the manner of our ancestors; And I direct the said Annie H. Ide to add to the said name of Annie H. Ide the name Louisa—at least in private;

and I charge her to use my said birthday with moderation and humanity, *et tanquam bona filia,* the said birthday not being so young as it once was, and having carried me in a very satisfactory manner since I can remember; And in case the said Annie H. Ide shall neglect or contravene either of the above conditions, I hereby revoke the donation, and transfer my rights in the said birthday to the President of the United States of America for the time being;

"In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of June in year of grace eighteen hundred and ninety one.

"ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON (Seal)

"Witness, LLOYD OSBORNE

"Witness, HAROLD WATTS."

The young girl replied to Mr. Stevenson enclosing a pen and ink sketch of the North Church at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, which she had made, and a photograph in which she and her younger sister, Marjorie, appeared, and thanked the author for his gift, and said among other things, that as she now had two birthdays every year, she would grow old with frightful rapidity, and that, as the photograph showed, she was already older than her sister, and would soon be two or three times as old, while on the other hand he, no longer having any birthday, would become immortal in body as well as in renown, and would doubtless live forever.

Stevenson replied in a whimsical letter in the course of which he said:

"You are quite wrong as to the effect of the birthday on your age. From the moment the deed was regis-

tered (as it was in the public press with every solemnity), the thirteenth of November became your own and *only* birthday, and you ceased to have been born on Christmas Day. Ask your father: I am sure he will tell you this is sound law. You are thus become a month and twelve days younger than you were, but will go on growing older for the future in the regular and human manner from one thirteenth of November to the next. The effect on me is more doubtful; I may, as you suggest, live forever; I might, on the other hand, come to pieces like the one-horse shay at a moment's notice; doubtless the step was risky, but I don't the least regret that which enables me to sign myself

"Your revered and delightful name father,

"ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON."

At the beginning of 1900, President McKinley appointed a commission consisting of William H. Taft, Dean C. Worcester, Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide and Bernard Moses to organize a civil government in the newly acquired Philippine Islands. Upon the organization of that government, Mr. Ide was made Secretary of Finance and Justice, having administrative charge of banks and banking, the customs service, internal revenue and taxation, the treasury, the Attorney General's office and the whole Department of Justice, and as Commissioner was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, so that the financial administration of the government largely devolved upon him. He drew between three hundred and four hundred bills which were enacted as laws, including the whole system of legal procedure, customs and internal revenue, taxation, and the

Torrens system of land registration. His greatest work, undoubtedly, was the reform of the currency, by which approximately sixty million dollars of fluctuating silver and debased coins were eliminated from circulation, and the whole system placed upon a gold basis.

Judge James H. Blount in his book, entitled "The American Occupation of the Philippines," says, "Governor Ide left the Islands finally on September 20, 1906. Take it all in all he made a splendid Governor General. He knew the Islands from Alpha to Omega. He had drawn up a fine code of laws for the Islands known as the 'Ide Code.' He had made a great master of finance, successfully performing the perilous task of transferring the currency of the country from a silver basis to a gold basis, and in so doing had proven himself fully a match, in protecting the interests of the government, for the wily local financiers representing the Hong Kong and Shanghai banks, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and other institutions. As Governor General of the Islands, his justice, firmness and courtliness of manner combined to produce an administration in keeping with the dignity of his great office."

Mr. Ide continued to hold the portfolio of finance and justice until his resignation, but in 1905 he was made Vice Governor and acting Governor General, and in 1906 Governor General. He resigned at the end of 1906 on account of exhaustion incident to long residence and great labors in the tropical climates of Samoa and the Philippines, but in 1907 in the great financial crisis that occurred, he was made one of the receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in New York City, which

had deposits of nearly sixteen million dollars. He was, as receiver, associated with Ernest Talmann and George L. Rives. By their joint efforts over fourteen million dollars in cash was collected from debtors to the Trust Company, enabling it to reopen in 1908 and to enter upon a new career of prosperity, due in large part, it is said, to the efficiency and wisdom of the administration of its affairs by the receivers.

Upon the inauguration of President Taft, he appointed Mr. Ide as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, Mr. Ide's commission being the first one for a diplomatic officer signed by the new President. He continued in the performance of his duties in that important position to the entire satisfaction of his government until his resignation was accepted, effective on August 23, 1913, some months after the inauguration of President Wilson. Mr. Ide died June 13, 1921.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention was held on April 13, at Montpelier, a feature of which was a speech by Congressman Thomas B. Reed of Maine, who also spoke at a second meeting held in the local opera house. The delegates-at-large elected were Congressman H. Henry Powers of Morrisville, chairman, L. D. Hazen of St. Johnsbury, Col. George T. Childs of St. Albans and Col. Fred E. Smith of Montpelier. The district delegates elected were: First District—William R. Page of Rutland, Nelson W. Fisk of Isle La Motte; Second District —Adna Brown of Springfield, E. P. George of West

Fairlee. The convention endorsed President Harrison's administration, but did not instruct the delegates.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Montpelier, May 5, elected as delegates-at-large, Dr. John D. Hanrahan of Rutland, John Robinson of Bennington, Dr. J. H. Jeckson of Barre and H. E. Folsom of Lyndonville. The district delegates chosen were: First District—J. H. Donnelly of Vergennes, Col. H. F. Brigham of Bakersfield; Second District—O. C. Miller of Newport, H. E. Fitzgerald of Island Pond. Without instructing the delegates, the State Convention expressed the hope that Grover Cleveland again might be chosen to lead the party. The Second District Convention went farther, and declared, "That the sense of this convention be that the best interests of the country demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland."

It was generally understood that the Republican delegates favored the renomination of Harrison. Vermont had taken a leading part in securing his first nomination, and had furnished one of the prominent members of his Cabinet. When the delegation reached Chicago it was found that there was strong opposition to the President's renomination, and a decided sentiment in favor of the nomination of James G. Blaine. The Maine statesman could have been nominated easily if he had said the word in 1888. Now he was in poor health and actually not far from his death, but the magic of his name was still a potent force. Chairman Powers, in a newspaper interview, intimated that conditions had changed and the Vermont vote might be thrown "to the great unknown."

This called forth many protests from Vermont. The H. H. Powers Republican Club telegraphed Judge Powers: "The people and press of Vermont regret your position. Take a positive stand for Harrison first, then McKinley and Sherman, not Blaine." A telegram was sent to Vermont, signed by Messrs. Powers, Childs, Fisk and Brown, saying: "We fully share the feeling of gratitude to President Harrison. We have carefully studied the situation. The evidence is that Harrison cannot carry New York, and the Silver States. We suppose Vermont desires success, and we predict the nomination of Governor McKinley." Five Vermont delegates attended a Harrison caucus and all the delegates voted for Harrison, who was nominated on the first ballot. There was much criticism of the delegates who were loath to support Harrison, but later events confirmed their political judgment.

In the Democratic National Convention the Vermont delegates supported Cleveland for head of the ticket and voted for Isaac P. Gray of Indiana for the Vice Presidential candidate, although the nomination went to Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. Col. B. B. Smalley again was made the Vermont member of the National Committee, his retirement having been due to the fact that he held the position of Collector of Customs. Mr. Smalley was made a member of the executive committee, secretary of the campaign committee and chairman of the committee on campaign speakers. For a considerable period he was one of the most active of the men who directed the political strategy of the Democratic party.

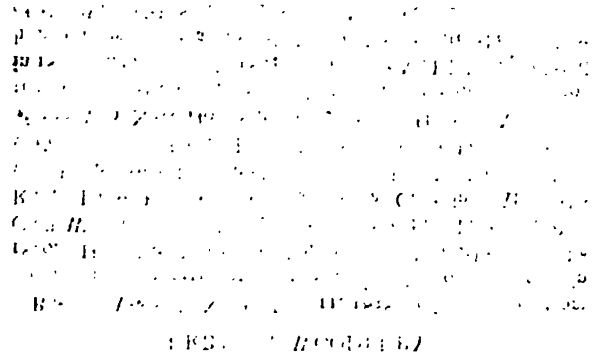
The Republican Convention to nominate candidates for State offices, held on June 22, nominated Col. Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro for Governor. The vote was, Fuller, 394; Lieut. Gov. H. A. Fletcher of Cavendish, 180; Victor I. Spear of Randolph, 57; W. E. Johnson of Woodstock, 37; William Chapin of Middlesex, 5; scattering, 5. F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, receiving 501 votes. Elihu B. Taft of Burlington received 111 votes. The name of Gen. L. G. Kingsley of Rutland was withdrawn before voting began. Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa addressed the convention.

The Democrats nominated Col. B. B. Smalley of Burlington for Governor.

A great throng, estimated at fifteen thousand persons, assembled on City Hall Park, Burlington, on August 30, to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by Gov. William McKinley of Ohio. Governor and Mrs. McKinley had been for several days the guests of Police Commissioner Osborne of Boston at his summer home in Dummerston. The night of August 30 they were the guests of Senator and Mrs. Proctor. On the following day the Ohio Governor spoke to large audiences at Rutland and Bellows Falls and on September 1, at Brattleboro. On August 31, John E. Russell, a well known Massachusetts orator, replied to Governor McKinley at Burlington, presenting the Democratic cause. The McKinley bill, which was an issue in the campaign, had established a bounty on maple sugar, which commended the measure to Vermont farmers, but did not secure a large majority in the State for the party in power.

URBAN A. WOODBURY

Born at Acworth, N. H., July 11, 1838, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859. He enlisted in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War and lost his right arm in the first battle of Bull Run. Later he was commissioned a Captain. After the war he became interested in the lumber business and in various corporations. For thirty-three years he was owner of the Van Ness House in Burlington. He was Mayor of the city, 1885-1886, was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1888 and Governor in 1894. President McKinley appointed him a member of a commission to investigate the conduct of the War with Spain. He died April 15, 1915.



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Urban A. Woodbury

The vote was light in the September election, the candidate for Governor receiving the following vote: Fuller, 38,918; Smalley, 19,216; Edward Allen, 1,525; scattering, 221. The total vote cast was smaller than that of 1888 by more than ten thousand votes. The Democratic vote was substantially the same, showing that most of the loss was represented by stay-at-home Republicans. This spirit of apathy was a forecast of an overwhelming Republican defeat in November.

The Presidential vote by counties in 1892 was as follows:

Counties	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Populist*	*Scattering*
Addison	3,146	621	129	..	1
Bennington	2,196	1,155	69	..	..
Caledonia	2,646	1,222	156	30	2
Chittenden	3,418	1,952	91	..	1
Essex	721	418	36	..	..
Franklin	2,540	1,353	123	..	2
Grand Isle	349	177	13	..	..
Lamoille	1,470	517	50	1	..
Orange	2,395	1,088	134	..	2
Orleans	2,358	631	97	3	..
Rutland	5,210	2,426	196	3	..
Washington	3,134	1,940	121	4	..
Windham	3,656	1,496	104	1	2
Windsor	4,753	1,329	105	2	1
Total	37,992	16,325	1,424	44	11

Harrison's majority was 20,188.

Harrison's majority was one of the smallest ever given a Republican Presidential candidate. The Democrats celebrated their victory with great rejoicing. The

Presidential Electors were Frederick W. Baldwin of Barton, John V. Carney of Bennington, Charles M. Wilds of Middlebury and Ezra A. Parks of Waterford. The Electoral vote of Vermont was cast for Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.

Levi Knight Fuller was born at Westmoreland, N. H., February 24, 1841. He removed to Windham county, Vermont, with his parents in 1845. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist in Boston, learned the duties of a telegraph operator, and returning to Brattleboro in 1860, entered the Estey Organ Works as a machinist and mechanical engineer. Later he established a shop of his own, where he manufactured woodworking machinery and other products. He married a daughter of Jacob Estey, and in 1866 became a partner in the Estey Organ Works. He was made superintendent of the manufacturing department and vice president of the company. He made frequent trips abroad and established European agencies for the company.

He made many improvements on the company's musical instruments, taking out approximately one hundred patents for his inventions. One of his greatest achievements was in securing the adoption of an international pitch for musical instruments, which Mr. Steinway declared was "one of the most important, perhaps the most important, in the annals of musical history." He organized the Fuller Light Battery, which became a part of the Vermont National Guard in 1874. He served on the staff of Governor Converse, and was brevetted a Colonel in 1887. He was elected a member of the State Senate from Windham county in 1880. He was chosen Lieu-

tenant Governor in 1886. Governor Fuller was a student of astronomy and erected a private observatory, in which he installed what was said to be the finest equatorial telescope in the State. He was a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He died on October 10, 1896.

William W. Stickney of Ludlow was elected Speaker of the House. In his retiring message Governor Page characterized the school law of 1890 as "a piece of patchwork so ambiguous" that it was necessary for him to call upon the Supreme Court to determine what was really enacted, and he favored a town system of schools. He referred to the retirement of Senator Edmunds as that of a man "universally and justly accorded the high distinction of being the greatest constitutional lawyer of his generation." "This proud distinction," he said, "is not the honor of Mr. Edmunds alone, but of Vermont as well. His fame is her fame—his distinction, her distinction." Senator Morrill, he said, was no less prominent in the domain of finance. He referred to the death of the venerable Ex-Gov. Paul Dillingham, at the age of ninety-two years; and to the death of Ex-Gov. John Gregory Smith, who had been "identified with the material interests of our State more prominently, perhaps, than any other man in her history."

In his inaugural address Governor Fuller alluded to the attempt to induce Swedish immigrants to settle in Vermont, a policy which had not proved altogether a success. The young people, like the sons and daughters of native Vermonters, gradually left the farms for the

industrial centers. The Governor favored an enlargement of the powers of the Board of Agriculture, and discussed the good roads problem. He found the existing method without system, order or uniformity. A fitting reference was made to the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The Governor issued a proclamation, appointing October 21, 1892, Columbus Day, a general holiday, and recommending that public exercises be held on this anniversary.

An Australian ballot law was enacted in 1892, but the act did not apply to annual or special meetings in municipalities having four thousand inhabitants, or less. The Board of Agriculture was revived and towns were authorized to exempt from taxation unoccupied and neglected land for a period of five years, if such land should be purchased and improved. A town system of schools was established. Directors were given power to establish central schools and to use school money for conveying pupils. A Board of State Highway Commissioners was established and the office of Town Road Commissioner was created. Heretofore towns had been divided into highway districts, which did not exactly correspond to the school districts, and over each was a highway surveyor or pathmaster. These highway districts were abolished.

The fish and game laws were revised. The State Board of Health was authorized to appoint local health officers for each city, town and incorporated village. Jurisdiction was granted to the United States Government over certain portions of the towns of Essex and Colchester for the establishment of a military post.

Rutland was incorporated as a city. An additional sum of fourteen thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars was voted for the use of the State at the Chicago Exposition. The sum of fifty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for additional buildings for the State Hospital for the Insane at Waterbury.

The Congressional delegation was requested to use its influence to aid in securing the approval of a proposed Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, forbidding any State to pass a law respecting an establishment of religion, which should forbid exercise thereof, or provide for the use of money raised by taxation in founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society, or any institution wholly or partly under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

During the session of 1892, the House, under the leadership of Wendell P. Stafford of St. Johnsbury, passed a woman suffrage bill, by a vote of 149 to 83. The measure was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 10.

Redfield Proctor was elected United States Senator by a vote in the House of 192 to 35 for Edward J. Phelps. Senator Proctor received all the 28 votes cast in the Senate.

When Vermont first voted an appropriation for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the amount was fixed at five thousand dollars, this being the amount voted for the Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia in 1876. It was soon evident that this sum was inadequate, and at a special legislative session, held in 1891, the amount was increased to fifteen thousand dollars.

Late in the fall of 1892 another appropriation was made, nearly doubling the amount available. A fund of ten thousand dollars had been guaranteed by public spirited citizens, but this was too small to permit the erection of a building, as proposed, constructed of Vermont marble, granite and slate. Finally the design of a Pompeiian villa by Jarvis Hunt of Weathersfield was accepted and the building was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The marble floor, decorations and fixtures cost about two thousand dollars more. This building was constructed of wood and staff. It was artistic but in no sense typical of Vermont. It was completely overshadowed by larger State buildings and altogether the effect was unsatisfactory. The chief fault was the delay in providing an adequate appropriation in time to make it available for building purposes. There was considerable criticism of the structure on the part of Vermonters, but it afforded a place of rendezvous and more than eighteen thousand persons registered here during the fair. The building was dedicated on May 10, 1893, speeches being made by Governor Fuller, Ex-Gov. W. P. Dillingham and Hon. James L. Martin. Vermont Day was observed on September 15. The Governor was unable to be present by reason of illness. Gen. W. W. Henry of Burlington was master of ceremonies and there was a program of speech making. Several thousand persons were in attendance.

A special pavilion was built to house the maple sugar exhibit. The Vermont Marble Company had one thousand square feet of floor space. The Fairbanks Company of St. Johnsbury had 6,300 square feet, and the

Estey Organ Company made an exhibit. The act appropriating money for the fair provided that preference should be given to agricultural products. About twenty breeders exhibited ninety Merino sheep. A herd of Jerseys from West Randolph, which took the first prize for butter at the Paris Exposition in 1890, made the best score at Chicago. Frederick Billings' young cow, Lily Garfield, in a twenty-one-day test, took the highest award, producing in that time five hundred and sixty-three pounds of milk from which twenty-nine pounds of butter were made. Thirty-five Morgan horses were shown, and the sum of one thousand dollars was won in premiums. The stallion Denning Allen, owned by Joseph Battell, won the first prize.

Vermont took most of the premiums for Delaine and Merino sheep, nine in all. Forty-nine awards were made for maple sugar and syrup, twenty-six for butter and twenty-four for vegetables. Fourteen prizes were awarded to Morgan horses, three for musical instruments, and two each for wool, cheese, dairy implements, fine arts, granite, mining machinery, farm machinery, machinery and Ayrshire cattle. One prize each was awarded to woolen cloths, marble, stone, plants (horticulture), Jersey cattle, and a school exhibit.

The first electric railroad in Vermont was built by the Burlington Traction Company, which operated between Burlington and Winooski, and in 1893 was changed from a horse railroad to a trolley line.

Shortly after Redfield Proctor had left the office of Secretary of War for a seat in the United States Senate he was able to promote the passage of a bill which enabled

his successor "to establish a military post at a point near the northern frontier, where he may, in his judgment, deem it for the public good; Provided, that suitable land for the purpose is donated free of cost to the United States and that the title shall be declared valid by the Attorney General." In compliance with this act citizens of Vermont purchased and gave the United States Government six hundred acres of land in the towns of Essex and Colchester, two miles from Essex Junction and five miles from Burlington. This land was level and dry, with good drainage.

An act of the Legislature, passed in 1892, gave jurisdiction over this area to the United States. The site was accepted and Capt. Guy Howard, son of Gen. O. O. Howard, was appointed Constructing Quartermaster. Buildings for a four-company cavalry post were erected and it was named Fort Ethan Allen in honor of the Hero of Ticonderoga. The location is such that transportation may be secured easily over the Rutland, Central Vermont and St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain Railroads. The first garrison arrived September 28 and 29, 1894, and consisted of Troops C, E, F and G of the Third Cavalry, in command of Maj. L. T. Morris. From time to time additional purchases of land were made and more buildings were erected.

In 1894 President Cleveland appointed Seneca Haselton of Burlington United States Minister to Venezuela. He was born at Westford, February 26, 1848, was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1871 and from the University of Michigan Law School in 1875. He was an instructor of mathematics in the

University of Michigan, 1873-74, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1875. For several years he was City Judge of Burlington, was City Representative in the Legislature in 1886 and Mayor of Burlington from 1891 to 1894. He was in the diplomatic service in 1894-95, and returning to Burlington resumed the practice of law. He was held in such high respect for his legal ability, that, although a Democrat, he was made a Supreme Court Judge in a Republican State, in 1902, and was continued on the bench until he retired voluntarily in May, 1919. He died July 28, 1921.

Col. U. A. Woodbury of Burlington was nominated by acclamation for Governor in the Republican State Convention of 1894. It has happened on several occasions that following a particularly strenuous contest for the Governorship the defeated candidate, four years later, has been nominated without opposition. The delay of four years is due to an unwritten political law, known as "the Mountain Rule," which has prevailed for many years. According to this custom the Governor is chosen alternately from the east and the west sides of the Green Mountain system, which, extending north and south divides the State into nearly equal portions. The Lieutenant Governor is chosen from the "East Side" when the Governor comes from the "West Side," and under this "rule," never coming from the same side of the mountain line as the Governor. One United States Senator comes from the East and one from the West Side.

The contest for Lieutenant Governor resulted as follows: Z. M. Mansur of Island Pond, 332; H. W. Vail of Randolph, 193; H. C. Bates of St. Johnsbury, 46.

Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa addressed the convention.

The Democratic party nominated for Governor George W. Smith, a well known manufacturer, of White River Junction.

The vote for Governor resulted as follows: U. A. Woodbury, 42,663; George W. Smith, 14,142; T. S. McGinnis, 740; Rodney Whittemore, 457; scattering, 13.

Urban Andrain Woodbury was born at Acworth, N. H., July 11, 1838. The family removed to Vermont about two years later and he received his education in the common schools of Morristown and at People's Academy, and was graduated from the Medical College of the University of Vermont in 1859. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in Co. H, Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, and lost his right arm in the first battle of Bull Run, in 1861. He was taken prisoner and held in Richmond until paroled October 5, 1861, and was discharged October 18 on account of wounds. November 17, 1862, he was commissioned as Captain of Co. D, Eleventh Regiment of Vermont Volunteers; in June, 1863, he was made Captain of the Thirteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, serving until March, 1865.

After his return from the war he became interested in the lumber business and in real estate operations. He was president and principal owner of the Mead Manufacturing Company, the Crystal Confectionery Company, president of the Queen City Cotton Company, and for thirty-three years the owner and proprietor of the Van Ness House in Burlington.

Mr. Woodbury was a Republican and held many public offices. He was Alderman of Burlington from 1881 to 1882, Mayor of the city from 1885 to 1886, Lieutenant Governor in 1888, and Governor of Vermont from 1894 to 1896. In September, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War with Spain, and President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. He was a Colonel on Governor Barstow's staff.

He was married to Paulina L. Darling of Morristown, February 12, 1860, and had six children. At their residence in Burlington they entertained many prominent guests, including President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Whitelaw Reid, President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, President Taft, Ambassador Jusserand, Ambassador James Bryce, and many others. He died April 15, 1915.

William W. Stickney of Ludlow was reelected Speaker.

In his retiring message Governor Fuller announced that the sum of $1,542,063.04 had been expended by the State during the biennial period. Fort Ethan Allen had been completed and was occupied by United States soldiers, this being the first and only military post in the State. Adjutant General Peck had been delegated to extend the greetings of Vermont to the cavalrymen on their arrival. Approximately one thousand circular letters had been sent out, reaching every town in the State, the object being to determine the manner in which the prohibitory liquor law was enforced. The replies received

indicated that in 50 per cent of the towns liquor was not sold illegally. In 32 per cent of the letters the reports were divided, while 18 per cent were unanimous in the opinion that liquor was illegally sold. Under the act to establish the boundary line between Vermont and Massachusetts, Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro, Levant M. Read of Bellows Falls and James K. Batchelder of Arlington had been appointed commissioners.

In his inaugural address Governor Woodbury declared the consensus of opinion to be that the existing school law was the best the State ever had enacted. He favored one Normal School. Considerable dissatisfaction with the Australian ballot law was reported. It was said to be too elaborate and too expensive. He thought it probable that from five to ten per cent of the voters were disfranchised because of their disinclination to submit to such an elaborate system, and believed some changes were needed. The evil of wasteful forestry methods was shown. Governor Woodbury reported that the "Western fever" was abating, and he predicted a gain in Vermont's population. He believed that there was no better place than Vermont for the investment of the money of Vermonters, saying: "If all our people for the next ten years would do what they have not done in the past ten years, invest their surplus earnings at home, Vermont would teem with new industries, and our population and prosperity would materially increase."

The Legislature of 1894 passed an act providing for free text books, school boards being directed to purchase books at municipal expense. Another law pro-

vided that any town might establish a high school and every town having a population of two thousand, five hundred or more should establish and maintain a high school for a period of not less than thirty-three weeks. A commission was authorized to investigate the Normal School system.

The Governor was given power to appoint a Board of Library Commissioners, and a State Board of Pharmacy was created. The purchase of a State Camp Ground for the Vermont militia, near Fort Ethan Allen, was authorized. The sum of three hundred dollars was voted for a monument over the grave of Gov. Thomas Chittenden. The red clover was selected as the State flower. The city and town of Barre and the city of Montpelier were incorporated.

Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., one of the famous Union Generals of the Civil War, after his retirement from active duty in 1895, made his home in Burlington. His son, Capt. Guy Howard, U. S. A., was Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Ethan Allen, and lived in Burlington, a fact which induced the General to select this Vermont city as his residence. The General built a house and made the city his home for the remainder of his life.

Senator Proctor delivered an able speech in the Senate on February 27, 1896, in favor of a stronger coast defence system. The *New York Sun* said of it, "Nothing more important or effective has been said since Mr. Tilden wrote his letter."

It is a custom of politicians to assert that each election is the most important ever known, but the campaign

of 1896 not only was one of the most important in American history but one of the most complicated and unusual in the history of political parties in the United States. The Republicans planned to fight the political battle on the protective tariff issue, but were forced to conduct a campaign of education on the currency question. Party lines were broken and the West and South generally speaking were arrayed against the East, and favored the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Vermont Republican League met at Montpelier on April 28, about three hundred delegates being present. Speeches were delivered by Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Congressman R. Z. Linney of North Carolina. Senator Thurston was a native of Vermont, and had married a niece of Judge Poland.

The Republican State Convention met at Montpelier the following day, April 29, and was addressed by Senator Thurston. A motion made by J. K. Darling of Chelsea that all resolutions should be submitted to the committee on resolutions without debate, met with vigorous opposition. James L. Martin of Brattleboro moved to amend the motion by excepting any resolution relating to Presidential preferences, and the amendment was carried. Hugh Henry of Chester then offered the following resolution: "While we recognize the precedent which has heretofore sent our delegates to national conventions without tying their hands with positive instructions, and would not break that precedent, yet we feel we would be untrue representatives of those who sent us here did we fail to give voice to their convictions. Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the great

apostle of American protection, William McKinley of Ohio, we recognize the first choice of the Republicans of Vermont for their Presidential candidate." This resolution was greeted with great cheering. It was seconded by George E. Lawrence of Rutland, was vigorously supported by Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro, R. O. Sturtevant of Swanton and others, and was adopted without serious opposition.

The delegates-at-large elected were Redfield Proctor of Proctor, Dr. H. D. Holton of Brattleboro, Col. E. C. Smith of St. Albans and Charles A. Prouty of Newport. In the First district, James B. Scully of Burlington was elected by a vote of 145 to 72 cast for Dr. W. N. Platt of Shoreham, and O. M. Barber of Bennington also was elected. The Second district delegates chosen were James W. Brock of Montpelier and Victor I. Spear of Randolph. The platform favored a protective tariff, and on the currency declared: "The Republicans of Vermont are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until so established we believe that the present monetary standard should be honorably maintained. The continued agitation for the free coinage of silver retards the return of confidence and prosperity, stands in the way of beneficial legislation, and is in every respect harmful to the best interests of the whole country."

It had been supposed that Vermont would support Thomas B. Reed of Maine. One month before the convention it was generally conceded that Reed delegates

would be chosen. A strong sentiment for McKinley, however, swept over the State. It was not a manufactured sentiment but a spontaneous movement. At a meeting held the night before the convention, Gen. J. G. McCullough and Senator John M. Thurston sounded out the delegates and found that apparently a majority favored McKinley. During the night the McKinley leaders canvassed the situation and made plans to carry the convention. The Reed men vainly tried to stem the rising tide of McKinley enthusiasm.

The First District Convention adopted resolutions expressing the hope "that the nominee of the Republican National Convention may be that distinguished statesman and ideal American, William McKinley of Ohio."

The news of the McKinley victory in Vermont created consternation in the Reed camp. Senator Proctor was accused of unfair political methods. He explained that he had not attempted in the least to influence the delegation. He had expected that the State would support Reed, and if the convention had been held one month or six weeks earlier probably it would have elected Reed delegates. As soon as he arrived in Vermont he found a strong McKinley sentiment, not only in the larger towns and cities, but in the small towns, outside the ordinary channels of communication. Congressman Powers was strongly in favor of Reed but Morristown elected as his associates on the delegation to the State Convention, four strong McKinley men and the Ohio Governor was endorsed by a vote of four to one. Mark Hanna, McKinley's political lieutenant, declared that the news of Vermont's preference for McKinley, practically

Vermont Republicans at Home of William McKinley, Canton, Ohio, 1896

settled the endorsement of the Ohio candidate by the Illinois convention.

The Democratic State Convention of 1896 nominated Dr. J. H. Jackson of Barre for Governor and elected as delegates-at-large to the National Convention Thomas W. Moloney of Rutland, Wells Valentine of Bennington, S. C. Shurtleff of Montpelier and P. J. Farrell of Newport. The district delegates chosen were: First District—Michael Magiff of St. Albans, John W. McGeary of Burlington; Second District—W. H. Creamer of Bethel, W. H. Miner of Brattleboro.

The platform commended President Cleveland's administration, favored a local option-license law instead of prohibition, and declared: "We demand the maintenance of the gold standard of value as being in the true interest of all our people, and especially those who are obliged to labor for what they receive, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement." An attempt to substitute a free silver plank was laid on the table, only a few votes being cast in favor of the amendment.

The declaration of the Republican party of the Nation on the currency question was quite as important as the nomination of candidates. During the week before the assembling of the convention Senator Proctor, Henry C. Payne, member of the Republican National Committee for Wisconsin, H. H. Kohlsaat, proprietor of the *Chicago Record-Herald*, Ex-Gov. William R. Merriam of Minnesota, Melville E. Stone, manager of the Associated Press, and Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, held almost continuous sessions at the McKinley headquarters at

Chicago, in an effort to formulate a satisfactory currency plank. Senator Proctor supported a straight declaration for a gold standard, the words "the standard of most enlightened nations of the world" being inserted at his suggestion. The plank as prepared by this committee was approved by Governor McKinley, accepted by the Committee on Resolutions, so far as the gold standard was concerned, and was adopted by the Convention without change.

The friends of McKinley asked Senator Proctor to act as temporary chairman of the National Convention, but he declined in favor of Senator Thurston of Nebraska. The Vermont delegates supported Governor McKinley for President and Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice President. Senator Proctor's name was considered for the position of Chairman of the National Committee, but he felt that his health was not equal to the strain. He took charge of the campaign on the Pacific Coast and harmonized the discordant elements so successfully that McKinley carried both California and Oregon.

The Republican campaign for the Governorship nomination was very closely contested by the friends of Maj. Josiah Grout of Derby and Speaker W. W. Stickney of Ludlow. Every one of the six hundred and seventy-five delegates attended the State Convention held at Burlington on June 17, 1896. Grout was nominated, receiving 339 votes, 336 being cast for Stickney. The platform denounced the free coinage of silver. Nelson W. Fisk of Isle La Motte was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

There was a bitter fight in the Democratic National Convention between the Gold and the Free Silver Democrats, in which it was soon evident that the Silver men were in control. The Vermont delegates supported the Gold element in the party, favoring amendments to the platform hostile to free silver, which were voted down, and supporting David B. Hill of New York for temporary chairman. After the adoption of the platform, containing a free silver plank, four Vermont delegates refused to take part. These men were Messrs. Farrell, Valentine, Creamer and John W. Gordon of Barre—who acted as alternate for W. H. Miner. Four Vermont delegates, Messrs. Moloney, McGeary, Magiff and Shurtleff, voted for William J. Bryan of Nebraska as the party's Presidential candidate, until he was nominated on the fifth ballot. The four Vermonters who voted for Bryan were given an ovation, which was led by the Texas delegation, and the Vermont banner was the only New England standard carried around the convention hall in the enthusiastic procession which followed the nomination of the Nebraska orator.

The four Vermont delegates voting supported John R. McLean of Ohio for Vice Presidential candidate on the first ballot, Richard P. Bland of Missouri on the second and third ballots, and Mr. McLean on the fourth and fifth ballots.

A bolting Democratic Convention was held at Bellows Falls on August 18, with P. M. Meldon of Rutland as chairman, and the following delegates were elected to attend the National Convention of the National (Gold) Democratic party: W. H. Creamer of Bethel, John W.

Gordon of Barre, Wells Valentine of Bennington, P. M. Meldon of Rutland, A. P. Childs of Bennington, E. F. Brooks of Brattleboro, Elisha May of St. Johnsbury and Henry Gillette of Richmond. Some of the most prominent Democrats of the State were affiliated with this party. Two of the delegates elected, Messrs. Creamer and Valentine, attended the National Convention held at Indianapolis, September 2-3, and supported Gen. John M. Palmer as the party's candidate for President.

A mass State Convention of the Peoples' party nominated a State ticket headed by the name of Joseph Battell of Middlebury as a candidate for Governor.

An active campaign was waged in Vermont. One of the features of the national contest was a vigorous letter, written by Hon. Edward J. Phelps, to Col. G. G. Benedict, editor of the *Burlington Free Press,* in which this distinguished Democrat attacked the free silver doctrine, and announced that he would support the Republican State and National tickets, although he was not, and never expected to be, a member of that party. The Republicans sent well known orators into the State and at a rally held at Burlington on August 25 the speakers included Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont and Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont.

A total vote of nearly seventy thousand was cast for Governor, as follows: Grout, 53,426; Jackson, 14,855; Joseph Battell (Populist), 831; Rodney Whittemore (Pro.), 753; scattering, 55. The Republican vote was

considerably larger, and the Democratic vote was somewhat smaller than usual.

A feature of the campaign of 1896 was the visits of Republican delegations to Canton, Ohio, the home of William McKinley, the party's candidate for President. Vermont's Republican majority in the September election was so large that the proposal to organize an expedition in this State to visit Canton was favorably received. T. M. Deal and C. S. Forbes of St. Albans, E. R. Morse of Proctor and L. Bart Cross of Montpelier acted as a committee of arrangements. A special train was chartered and left Vermont on the evening of Wednesday, September 9. The train was decorated with mottoes and portraits of McKinley and Hobart. A banner extending the entire length of a car bore the words, "Vermont to Ohio" and on the front of the engine was a sign board on which was painted the inscription, "Vermont for McKinley, 39,000." The St. Albans Glee Club and the St. Albans Brigade Band accompanied the delegation. Among the prominent Vermonters who made the trip were Senator Proctor, Congressman Powers, Governor Woodbury, Lieutenant Governor Mansur, Governor-elect Grout, Lieutenant Governor-elect Fisk, Ex-Governor Ormsbee, Chairman Olin Merrill of the Republican State Committee, Col. George T. Childs, member of the Republican National Committee, State Superintendent of Education Mason S. Stone, and many others.

The train was enthusiastically greeted along the route. The Vermonters marched through the crowded streets of Canton to the McKinley residence. Chairman Olin

Merrill addressed Governor McKinley, stating that the plurality of thirty-nine thousand was ten thousand larger than any given before in the history of gubernatorial elections in Vermont, and he gave credit to patriotic Democrats for their aid. Colonel Childs also addressed the party candidate.

In his response Governor McKinley said in part: "I give you welcome, generous welcome, from an overflowing heart, to my State, my city and my home. It would be unjust to my own feelings, and irresponsive to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesmen, if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination of President, the State of Vermont gave me her united vote. The Green Mountain State is endeared to us all by tradition and history, in song and story, but above all in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe; in the days of the Rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crampton's Gap, Savage's Station or Gettysburg, or in the no less important and decisive conflicts in civil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty; and active, distinguished and useful in every great emergency. No one will deny to them a glorious part in achieving the independence of the Colonies. None will question that they did much to check the aggressions of human slavery, and in the final triumph of the Union in the hour of its greatest peril. Nor in our later trials will any doubt that the example and voice of Vermont have

always been most potential on the side of justice, honor and right."

After discussing campaign issues, he said in closing: "Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain Boys who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg. The long line of eminent and worthy men who have contributed to the national galaxy; the great worth of your present distinguished public servants both in State and National councils; the many great names you have given to literature, arts and sciences, and especially to mechanics and inventions. But of all, I congratulate you upon the high character, not only of the population you have sent to other States, but of that which you have kept at home. Your devotion to your best interests, your love of liberty and the enlightened principles of free government, your love of social order and respect for law, comes to us of the newer States a most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No poor words of mine could express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak louder than words and point the way to grander results. You have set the pace; you have lifted up the standard of public honor. I appreciate most highly your call upon me at such discomfort and trouble; but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history."

Almost every sentence of the speech was applauded and at its close there was tremendous cheering. The St. Albans Glee Club then sang a song composed by Stephen E. Royce of St. Albans, entitled "We Want

You McKinley, Yes We Do." After the singing, Senator Proctor introduced the visiting Vermonters to Governor McKinley on the historic porch of his Canton home. Mrs. McKinley sat at a window and was an interested spectator of the proceedings. She was presented with a case of Vermont butter, molded in the form of a cross of gold, and bearing in relief the portraits of McKinley and Hobart. The party left Canton at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and reached St. Albans, on the return trip, Saturday forenoon. On the way home a Vermont McKinley Club was organized.

Josiah Grout was born at Compton, Que., May 28, 1841, and with his father's family removed to Vermont in 1848. He was educated in the public schools and at Glover and St. Johnsbury Academies. For a few months he travelled in Kentucky and Wisconsin as a book agent. The future Governor was attending St. Johnsbury Academy in the fall of 1861 when Governor Fairbanks addressed a war meeting in the town hall. Young Grout decided to enlist and informed the principal of his decision, after which he walked five miles to consult with his father, who reluctantly gave consent. The next day he walked to Danville to enlist, but found that the company was full. He continued his walk to Glover, where he arrived about midnight, only to find that that company was also full. The next day he walked from Glover to Barton, where, after a journey of more than forty miles on foot, he found an opportunity to enlist in the First Vermont Cavalry. After participating in seventeen battles he was wounded in an engagement with Mosby's Confederate troopers, and was compelled to

leave the service. In 1864, following the St. Albans Raid, he was appointed a Captain and later Major of the Twenty-sixth New York Cavalry, raised to guard the northern frontier. After the war he studied law in the office of his brother, W. W. Grout, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He practiced law, aided in publishing the *Barton Standard* and in 1866 took charge of the custom house at Island Pond, remaining in the customs service six years. After retiring from this position he opened a law office at Newport. He removed to Chicago in 1875 and practiced his profession there for three years. This led him to assume for a client, the management of a manufacturing business at Moline, Ill. He returned to Vermont in 1881 and established his home at Derby, where he conducted a large farm. In 1905 he resumed the practice of law at Newport with his son, Aaron. He represented Newport in the Legislature in 1872 and again in 1874, being chosen Speaker when H. H. Powers was elected a Supreme Court Judge. In 1880 he took an active part in the Republican campaign in Illinois and was asked to become a candidate for Congress in the Galesburg district, but declined. After his return to Vermont he represented Derby in the Legislature from 1884 to 1888, being chosen Speaker in 1886 and 1888. He was a Senator from Orleans county in 1892 and in 1904 again represented Derby in the General Assembly.

William A. Lord of Montpelier was elected Speaker. In his retiring message Governor Woodbury announced that a permanent camp ground for the National Guard had been purchased in proximity to the rifle range at

Fort Ethan Allen. He referred to the vigorous attacks made upon the prohibitory liquor law and expressed the belief that the Australian ballot law ought to be simplified.

Governor Grout in his inaugural address referred to the evil of double taxation and emphasized the need of good roads. He declared that the prohibitory law had "signally aided the cause of temperance." He reported that there was still some dissatisfaction with the town system of schools, and advocated the establishment of the office of Attorney General.

The educational law was amended, permitting towns to unite in employing a superintendent of schools. A Board of Normal School Examiners was created and the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated annually for each Normal School. The length of a legal school was fixed at not less than twenty-eight weeks. A collateral inheritance tax of five per cent was levied and a city and a town of St. Albans were incorporated. The Governor was authorized to appoint commissioners to encourage Vermonters to exhibit their products at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. Resolutions were adopted deploring the death of Ex-Governor Fuller.

An interesting feature of this session was the sixth consecutive election of Mr. Morrill as United States Senator, at the age of eighty-six years. He received every vote cast in the Senate. In the House he received 213 votes, while 17 were cast for Herbert F. Brigham of Bakersfield. In a speech accepting the election, Senator Morrill said:

"In coming once more before the General Assembly of Vermont to tender my thanks and appreciation of the great honor so generously conferred upon me by a re-election for another term to the United States Senate, I can only offer the gratitude of a full heart to each and all the members of the General Assembly for this testimonial of confidence and regard. You will readily believe me when I confess embarrassment from the unexampled extension of the trust with the burden which an acceptance will impose.

"Of course you are not unaware that in length of Congressional service my twelve years in the House of Representatives and twenty-nine years in the Senate, amounting to forty-one years, exceeds that of any other member of Congress—past or present—that of Senator Sherman of Ohio, being thirty-seven years and that of Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, also thirty-seven years, from 1791 to 1828.

"The reelection to the United States Senate for a sixth term, on top of twelve years prior service in the House being unprecedented, is likely to become historic and I regret that I have not more to my credit for its justification; but I must be permitted to interpret it as a general approval by a beloved State of my record in Congress for many years, on many measures during eras which are already historic and will forever so remain. It cannot be construed as the verdict of posterity unless further service should now be terminated, as the record would not be finished nor beyond the reach of change or disfigurement.

"Frankly, permit me to say that I do not at this moment propose—whatever it may seem proper for me to do hereafter—to offer any practical proof in refutation of Jefferson's declaration that office holders seldom die and never resign. But my time for the present and such ability as I may possess will be faithfully devoted to the high and responsible duties to which you have assigned me.

"Some imaginative outsider may say that nobody else in Vermont appears to care for the office. That possibly might be a slander and yet I believe there are less chronic office holders proportionately in Vermont than in any other State of the Union. But, whether there are any worthy parties who really desire the office or not, I sometimes feel that an apology may seem to be due from me to several eminent gentlemen with undoubted senatorial qualifications who may think there is here something too much of official longevity and that 'Superfluous lags the vet'ran on the stage.'

"They will, however, soon have the advantage for whatever it may be worth of the precedent now established but, in fact, they should place the responsibility upon the General Assembly whose action since I became an octogenarian has been spontaneous, certainly unsolicited, as no member this year nor of six years ago will charge me with asking for or proposing a prolongation of my public service, however highly, in these last years of my labor, I may have prized the distinction.

"You will forgive me, I hope, for acknowledging that I have sometimes thought that in the evening of my days in the sweetness of leisure I might be able for the benefit

of dear and long cherished friends to put together a snug volume of personal recollections concerning the men whom I have met, and perhaps edit and publish some of their characteristic letters among a considerable number that were once held to be worthy of preservation. Pleasant dreams of this kind now I fear must be shoved aside for the higher duties to which you have assigned me."

The Senator then discussed the growth of the country since his first election to Congress in 1854, saying: "Our population in 1854 was 27,000,000 and is now 72,000,000. The House of Representatives then had 227 members and now 357. Railroads in operation were then 19,195 miles and 180,000 in 1896. Having then thirty-one stars on our flag representing thirty-one States, we now have forty-five. The money in circulation per capita, in 1860, was $13.25 and $22.05 October 1, 1896. The total coin, bullion, and other money in the United States and in the Treasury in 1860 was $442,102,477 and in 1896, was $2,345,631,328. The product of silver in the whole world in 1854 was only $40,000,000 but in 1895 it was $216,000,000 and in the United States in 1854 only $50,000. The total individual wealth in 1850 was $16,000,000,000 which, in spite of the boundless destruction, North and South, by the War of the Rebellion had in 1890 increased to $65,000,000,000." Allusion was also made to the tariff and the currency.

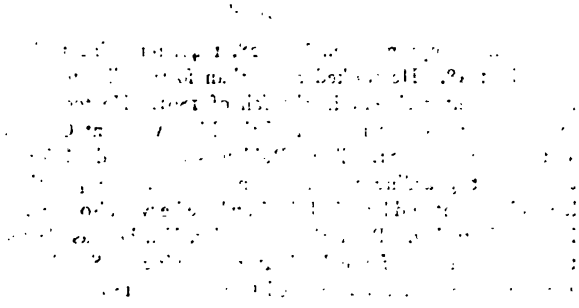
As Senator Morrill grew older the birthday receptions which it had been his custom for many years to give became more and more popular. They were attended by

nearly all of official Washington and were sometimes graced by the presence of the President of the United States. Poems were often read on these occasions and on his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary, the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland contributed the following verse:

"Most Honored Friend:—
'Tis marvelous done,
Today the chariot of the circling sun,
With burnished wheel and grandly waving plume,
With garlands fresh from friendship's sweet perfume,
Hath passed at eighty-six,
The natal day. How far away it seems,
Yet the long vista of man's brightened dreams
So well fulfilled, so truly, bravely fought,
So well fulfilled, so truly, bravely fraught
With patriotic deeds and lofty purpose wrought
We to thy name affix.
Greeting and joy, this favored hour be thine,
Vermont and all America combine
To hail thee Nestor of the Senate bar
And proudly gaze on thy unclouded star
Which even yet doth wax.
Oh, rare the fate which comes to mortal man,
Such fate as thou dost show to us again,
To be so full of life and aptitude,
As 'twere some fair elixir hath renewed
The strength our burdens tax.
Well may thy friends assemble here to bless
Both thee and thine in this great happiness;
For what is past of life for thee hath sped

JOSIAH GROUT

Born in Compton, Que., May 28, 1841, removing to Vermont in 1848. He walked more than forty miles to enlist in a Vermont regiment in the fall of 1861. He took part in many battles as a member of the First Vermont Cavalry and following the St. Albans Raid was appointed Major of a regiment guarding the northern frontier. He practiced law in Vermont and later in Illinois, where he was also engaged in manufacturing. Returning to Derby, Vt., he was elected to both branches of the Legislature, serving as Speaker in 1886 and 1888. He was elected Governor in 1896.



Josiah Grout.

With golden feet and sure and dauntless tread,
With eons gone to blend,
And what's to come for thee and thine we leave
To Him who beareth all that joy or grief.
May all the guerdon that hath filled thy years
Be doubled now as in our smiles and tears
We all salute thee, friend.

The Presidential vote by counties in 1896 was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Gold Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Popu.*	*Scat.*
Addison	4,134	374	36	81	30	3
Bennington ...	3,086	622	61	36	34	..
Caledonia	3,474	682	120	94	47	..
Chittenden ...	4,743	1,353	89	54	63	..
Essex	873	271	33	13	6	..
Franklin	3,444	1,125	107	72	25	..
Grand Isle	426	136	31	2	22	..
Lamoille	2,061	383	23	27	57	..
Orange	3,067	547	121	69	20	..
Orleans	3,412	413	56	46	29	..
Rutland	6,794	1,630	161	89	31	5
Washington ..	4,476	1,356	177	66	40	8
Windham	4,829	636	190	50	34	..
Windsor	6,128	651	126	34	23	..
Total	51,127	10,179	1,331	733	461	16

McKinley's majority was 38,407. Vermont gave him 80 per cent of the entire vote, by far the largest percentage of any State.

Vermont's Presidential Electors were Marsh O. Perkins of Windsor, L. Bart Cross of Montpelier, Frank

D. White of Rutland and Henry C. Bates of St. Johnsbury.

Wheelock G. Veazey of Rutland having resigned as member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, President Cleveland, on December 14, 1896, appointed Charles A. Prouty of Newport to fill the vacancy. Mr. Prouty was born at Newport, October 9, 1853. He was educated at Derby Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1875, at the head of his class. He assisted Prof. S. P. Langley at the Allegheny Observatory at Pittsburg, Pa., for a year, but ill health compelled him to abandon this work. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He taught school for several years, and returning to the practice of his profession he became one of the leading attorneys in the State, being engaged at various times as counsel for the Central Vermont and Rutland Railroads. He was State's Attorney for Orleans county from 1882 to 1886. In 1888 he represented Newport in the Legislature. From 1888 to 1896 he was Reporter of Decisions for the Supreme Court. In 1896 he was delegate to the Republican National Convention. As Interstate Commerce Commissioner he became a prominent figure, delivering numerous addresses and writing articles. He was chairman of the commission, 1912-13, and resigned, February 3, 1914, to accept the position of Director of Valuation for the Commission. He was appointed Director of the Division of Public Service and Accounting on the staff of the Railroad Administration in February, 1918. He died July 8, 1921.

Vermont having borne a prominent part in the nomination and election of William McKinley, also participated in his inauguration. State headquarters were established at the Arlington Hotel, where rooms were engaged for Governor Grout and his party. On the evening of March 3 a reception was given by Senator and Mrs. Proctor to visiting and resident Vermonters. Permission had been granted for the erection of a Vermont reviewing stand, no other State having been given such a privilege. The front of the stand was covered with evergreens, flags and bunting, and Vermont pines, and the State flag on a forty-foot pole towered above it. Portraits of McKinley and Hobart and a shield bearing the State Seal were used as decorations. Two banners bore the inscriptions, "Vermont Gave McKinley 80 Per Cent of Its Entire Vote. No Other State Gave Him Over 69 Per Cent," and "Protection and Sound Money."

For the first time members of the State militia participated in the inaugural parade, including Company A of Rutland, 50 men, Company K of Bennington, 50 men, and Company M of Burlington, 75 men. Governor Grout commanded the Third Brigade of the Second Division. He was mounted on a milk white horse and members of his staff rode black horses. The attendance of the militia was made possible by the liberality of public spirited citizens, including President W. Seward Webb of the Wagner Palace Car Company, who tendered the use of a train of sleeping cars. Gen. O. O. Howard commanded the Third Division. Members of the Vermont McKinley Club attended the ceremonies. Two former Vermonters, Col. Myron M. Parker and

Henry A. Willard, a prominent hotel proprietor of Washington, were members of the Inaugural Executive Committee.

President and Mrs. McKinley spent their summer vacation in 1897 at Bluff Point, near Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, and made several visits to Vermont during the month of August. On August 5, a few days after his arrival at Bluff Point, President McKinley and party came to Burlington on the steamer *Maquam* as the guests of Col. LeGrand B. Cannon. The President was accompanied by Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Private Secretary Porter, Senator Proctor and Governor Grout, and the members of the party were escorted to "Overlake," Colonel Cannon's home, by Troop F, Third U. S. Cavalry. Mrs. L. C. Clarke, Colonel Cannon's daughter, entertained Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Alger, Miss Alger, Mrs. Porter, and others. In the afternoon the members of the Presidential party were driven to Fort Ethan Allen, where a reception was tendered by Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry and the President reviewed the troops. The party returned to Plattsburg on the steamer *Vermont*.

The President's second visit to Vermont was as the guest of the Vermont Fish and Game League, its meeting being held at the home of Lieutenant Governor Fisk at Isle La Motte, the following day, on August 6. The Presidential party were entertained at luncheon at the Fisk homestead. The banquet was served in a great tent to nearly eight hundred people. Capt. Frank L. Greene was the toastmaster and introduced President McKinley, who spoke briefly.

The President came to Burlington again on August 9, as the guest of Ex-Governor Woodbury, crossing the lake on the yacht *Washita,* owned by Col. Henry W. Putnam, Jr., of New York. The guests included Vice President Hobart, Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune,* Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Private Secretary Porter, and several well known Vermonters. The ladies of the Presidential party were entertained on board the yacht.

President McKinley visited the village of Proctor on August 12, being met at Burlington by Senator Proctor and President Percival W. Clement of the Rutland Railroad Company, who escorted the distinguished guests on a special train. The President was cordially greeted along the route. At Proctor the visitors were given an enthusiastic welcome. In the evening several thousand people assembled on the lawn in front of the Senator's residence. The grounds were illuminated by electricity, colored lights being used in patriotic designs. The President spoke briefly. President and Mrs. McKinley were guests at Senator Proctor's home, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart at President Clement's home, and Secretary and Mrs. Alger at the residence of Col. F. D. Proctor.

On the following day the Presidential party visited Chester, where the Vermont National Guard was encamped. The guests were driven from Proctor to Rutland, passing through the principal streets of the Marble City. A special train conveyed the visitors to Chester, where President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and son, Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger,

Ex-Governor Woodbury, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Senator and Mrs. Proctor and Col. F. D. Proctor were guests at the home of Hugh Henry. At the camp ground more than twenty thousand people had assembled. A Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the militia were reviewed by President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Governor Grout, and Senators Morrill and Proctor. A reception at Governor Grout's headquarters followed the review.

Col. Henry W. Putnam, Jr., on August 17, entertained at his summer home on Birch Island, in the town of Charlotte, President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger and Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss. A trip through Lake Champlain on the yacht *Washita* ended the series of Presidential visits to Vermont.

A Vermont Development Association was organized, September 28, 1897, with Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park as its president.

An invitation extended by Governor Taylor of Tennessee to Governor Grout of Vermont, inviting him and his fellow Vermonters to visit the Nashville Exposition, was accepted and on October 13, 1897, a special train left Jersey City, N. J., carrying a party of sixty-five. Stops were made at Gettysburg, Pa., Richmond, Va., Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Monday, October 17, was observed as Vermont Day. Governor Taylor delivered a cordial address of welcome and Governor Grout responded in a speech of congratulation. Commissioner A. J. Croft of Enosburg

Falls for several months superintended an exhibit of Vermont's marble products at this exposition.

Senator Proctor was appointed a member of the Committee on Agriculture in 1893, and in 1896 he was made its chairman, holding this position until his death, in 1908. Agriculture was a subject in which his State was particularly interested, and Senator Proctor declined other chairmanships, considered more important, to continue his work for the great farming interests of the Nation. Secretary James Wilson, head of the Department of Agriculture for twelve years, once said that he owed more to Senator Proctor than to any other man for the success he had achieved in the building up of his department.

One of the difficult problems which the McKinley administration had to consider during its first year in office was the condition of affairs in Cuba, where the native people were endeavoring to overthrow Spanish rule. General Weyler, Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, in February, 1896, had decreed that all the inhabitants outside the towns occupied by garrisons, should "reconcentrate themselves" at once in these garrisoned towns. The attempt to carry out this policy resulted in great suffering and disorder. Much American property in Cuba was destroyed and American commerce with the island was paralyzed. The sympathy of Americans was with the Cubans. The Sagasta government of Spain, in November, 1897, issued a decree granting autonomy to Cuba, but the American Consul General at Havana, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, expressed his belief that the policy would prove a failure. The Spanish situation

was rendered more acute by the blowing up of the American battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor on the night of February 15, 1898, when two hundred and forty-six officers and men went down to death as a result of this explosion. The only Vermonter on board was Cadet Jonas Hannibal Holden, a Burlington boy, who had graduated at the head of his class in the United States Naval Academy. At the time of the disaster he was Captain's Clerk and Assistant Navigator, and was on duty in Captain Sigsbee's office. As soon as the explosion occurred he came on deck, took command of the Captain's gig, and participated in the rescue of the survivors who were struggling in the waters of the harbor.

During this period when the policy of autonomy was being tried in Cuba, Senator Proctor visited the island and investigated conditions in the four western provinces. Upon his return he was asked by his colleagues in the Senate to tell what he had seen and on March 17. 1898, he complied with this request, in a simple, straightforward speech, utterly devoid of sensationalism. At the outset he said: "My trip was entirely unofficial and of my own motion, not suggested by anyone. The only mention I made of it to the President was to say to him that I contemplated such a trip and to ask him if there was any objection to it; to which he replied that he could see none." Senator Proctor found conditions not unusual in Havana, practically the only signs of war being the presence of soldiers. Outside Havana, however, he found everything changed. Describing the state of affairs he said: "It is not peace nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation. Every

town and village is surrounded by a 'trocha' (trench), a sort of rifle pit. * * * The purpose of these trenches is to keep the reconcentrados in, as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards."

Senator Proctor found "no human life or habitation" between the fortified towns and villages except at blockhouses guarding the railroad. He described the pitiable conditions of the people in the concentration camps, saying: "Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water, and foul food or none, what wonder that one-half have died and that one-quarter of the living are so diseased that they cannot be saved. * * * Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our Consuls that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning, where they had crawled, hoping to get some stray bits of food from the early hucksters, and that there had been cases where they had dropped dead inside the market surrounded by food."

The Senator had gone to Cuba with a strong conviction that the reports of starvation and suffering had been overdrawn by correspondents of sensational newspapers. He had seen pictures of reconcentrados which he had thought must have been presented in order that the worst possible showing might be made, but he said: "I saw plenty as bad and worse." He described a hospital in Havana, where "four hundred women and children were lying on the floors in an indescribable state

of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags—and such rags!—sick children, naked as they came into the world; and the conditions in other cities are even worse." He found the political condition to be "practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish army and Spanish citizens on the other."

In closing, the Senator said: "I have endeavored to state in not intemperate mood what I saw and heard, and to make no argument thereon, but leave everyone to draw his own conclusions. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Weyler nor the loss of the *Maine* if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both of these incidents, but the spectacle of a million and a half of people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge. But whether our action ought to be influenced by any one or all these things, and, if so how far, is another question. * * * I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American President and the American people."

Senator Proctor was not counted a great orator, although always an effective public speaker; but on this occasion he had a message for which the American people were waiting. They knew the man, had confidence in him, and believed that he told the truth. His plain and simple description was vastly more effective than the most fervid oratory. The patience of America

had been strained to the limit of endurance over the outrages in Cuba, and it is the judgment of his contemporaries that this was one of the few great speeches that have achieved notable results, one that powerfully influenced America to declare war upon Spain, if, indeed, it was not the greatest single force that precipitated the conflict.

Senator Daniel of Virginia said: "I have heard many speeches in this body, but I can recall none other which was more clearly the cause of the result that followed." Senator Chandler of New Hampshire said: "Cuban freedom owes much to Redfield Proctor. It was my happy fortune to be presiding in the chair of the Senate when he narrated in simple but powerful language his observations in Cuba, where General Weyler's cruelties were arousing the United States. This speech precipitated our declaration of war against Spain and was the great political act of Senator Proctor's long and useful life."

Senator Perkins of California said of this speech: "Those of us who heard that speech remember with what vividness he portrayed the conditions then existing in the island of Cuba. He did not intend at that time to deliver as a speech that which he had written, but when he came into the chamber he found there such a mass of expectant and breathless auditors, the newspaper press being also represented in the gallery and on the floor, that he was impelled to speak. I relate that which I know, for he told me many times that he did not intend to make the speech, but there seemed to be such eagerness on the part of Senators to know and to hear him

tell what he had seen, to learn of his experiences on the island, that he could not resist the temptation, and so he gave us the never-to-be-forgotten story of his trip. What the result was we all know. What would have happened had he not visited Cuba and had he not given us his account in plain, simple words, with no thought of oratory or embellishment, we do not know. That he went there to ascertain the conditions was evidence of his bravery. That he gave the world what he had gained was evidence of his patriotism and public spirit."

Senator Clay of Georgia declared that "after the delivery of that most remarkable speech there was no longer any doubt that Spanish rule must come to an end in Cuba. The United States shortly afterward declared war against Spain, which resulted in establishing Cuban independence. Impartial history has recorded the fact that Senator Proctor did more than any other public man to arouse public sentiment against Spanish rule in Cuba and in favor of Cuban independence and self government. His powerful speech describing the sufferings of the people of Cuba aroused the conscience of the American people, resulting in a declaration of war against the government of Spain, which necessarily resulted in banishing from Cuba Spanish rule. * * * The good work he accomplished for the suffering and oppressed people has given him a fame which will never perish. All lovers of justice and liberty will continue to sing his praise."

Senator Dillingham, his colleague, has said: "When, upon his return, he gave to the Senate a cold, bare, plain statement of what he had seen and what he had learned,

unaccompanied either by argument or recommendation, he did it with such gravity and such impressiveness that the facts stated burned themselves into the minds of every Senator present, and being heralded by the press, roused the Nation to action." Senator Frye of Maine declared, after the speech had been delivered: "It is just as if Proctor had held up his hand and sworn to it." Senator Cullom of Illinois said: "Senator Proctor told the story of Cuban suffering fully but with a gentleness that under the circumstances was wonderful and in almost any other man than the judicial minded Senator from Vermont would have been impossible." Former President Benjamin Harrison said that the speech "aroused the Nation, and yet there was not a lurid adjective in it." Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, began a great religious meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, by reading Senator Proctor's speech in full instead of the usual Scripture lesson. Then, pausing, he said, "I want every man and woman here to read that speech."

In a speech delivered in Vermont in 1901 Colonel Roosevelt said: "I knew that when Senator Proctor made that speech (on conditions in Cuba) with his influence, there could be but one possible outcome, and the next morning I started to find the quickest way to get to the front."

President McKinley endeavored in every honorable way to prevent war, but a succession of events and the growing indignation of the American people over Cuban atrocities made hostilities inevitable. President McKinley sent a message to Congress on April 11, 1898, in

which he declared that forcible intervention was necessary and justifiable. The House passed a resolution on April 13, 1898, by a vote of 324 to 19, directing the President to intervene for the purpose of stopping the war in Cuba. The Senate and the House differed over the wording of the resolution, but the Senate yielded and on April 19, the anniversary of the first battle of the Revolutionary War, resolutions were adopted, declaring that Cuba ought to be free, demanding that Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island, and directing the President to use all the land and naval forces of the United States, and to call the militia into service to carry these resolutions into effect. A separate resolution disclaimed any intention to exercise sovereignty over the island of Cuba beyond its pacification.

Vermont's National Guard, on April 22, was ordered recruited to its maximum strength, and placed on a war footing. The President, on April 23, called for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers. Three days later, on April 25, Governor Grout, through Adjutant General Peck, tendered to the War Department the services of the First Regiment of Infantry and a battery of six guns.

The Governor conferred with the State officers, and, having been notified that the State's quota would be six hundred and fifty-four men, on April 27 issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, a state of war exists between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, and the President has called upon the State to furnish troops to assist in securing peace; Whereas, also, patriotic men, at the sacrifice of personal interest and

duty to family and home, with commendable promptness are responding to this call,

"Therefore, I, Josiah Grout, Governor of the State of Vermont, do hereby, by virtue of the Constitution in this behalf, summon the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet at Montpelier, in their respective chambers, in the State House, together with the officers of the two Houses, on Thursday, the fifth day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; that then and there measures may be considered authorizing and providing funds for the equipment, subsistence and transportation of such soldiers as shall be furnished by Vermont to meet the President's call, and any future call he may make during said war; and more particularly to provide State compensation additional to the United States pay such soldiers will receive, and also to consider matters touching the organization of the National Guard of the State."

Maj. S. P. Jocelyn, an officer of the Regular Army and a native of Vermont, was appointed mustering officer for Vermont Volunteers, and on May 2 the First Regiment was ordered to rendezvous at the State Camp near Fort Ethan Allen. Civilian volunteers were also enlisted. Quartermaster General W. H. Gilmore arrived at the camp on May 3, and on the same day the first troops arrived, a detachment of twenty men from Company M at Burlington. The work of pitching camp began on May 4, with the arrival of Company M of Burlington and Company B of St. Albans. On the same day Col. Osman D. Clark assumed command at "Camp

Olympia," which was the official name given the Vermont camp, in honor of Dewey's flagship, *The Olympia.*

The special session of the Legislature assembled Thursday morning, May 5. Twenty-seven of the thirty Senators and two hundred and twenty-three out of a possible two hundred and forty-six Representatives, answered to their names. Speaker W. A. Lord having resigned to accept the office of National Bank Examiner, a new presiding officer was chosen, Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro being elected. The Governor submitted a message in which he reviewed the controversy with Spain, and concluded as follows: "The demand of the United States in the premises of this case is a government for Cuba that shall be a guaranty of permanent peace to its people. To the justice of this proposition a united people subscribe, and Vermont heads the list of all the States in this interesting movement.

"This State tendered fulfilment of the President's call upon it for troops to assist in the war against Spain the twenty-third day of last month, and has since been awaiting the pleasure of the War Department and cooperating with its officials.

"Vermont's quota for immediate service is one regiment of one thousand and eight enlisted men and officers, and you are asked to provide equipment for this regiment now offered the service, and also to place the military quota of the State at the disposal of the Government. Your attention is invited to the status of the militia when the present regiment of the Guard enters the United States service and the desirability of a continuous military organization.

"At the special session in April, 1861, called to assist in preparing the troops from this State for the Civil War, a State compensation of seven dollars a month, extra to the United States pay, was granted each enlisted man, and you will be expected to regard the brave men now entering an unselfish war, waged in behalf of freedom and humanity, with at least as patriotic a consideration as favored those who went forth a generation since to battle for the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of the Nation.

"The regiment requested by the Secretary of War is about five hundred and fifty in excess of our quota under the President's call, but it is necessary to furnish it or allow Vermonters to serve in other State organizations; and it was taken for granted that the pride of this distinctive little commonwealth would be correctly anticipated by objecting to any such mixed service; besides, this overplus stands to our credit in case of future calls, and places Vermont in this respect also at the head.

"Having thus indicated the business for which you are convened, the deliberations of the session are in your hands, and may your action be commensurate with the interest that animated the public heart, and such as to secure an early adjournment."

An act was passed providing that commissioned officers who had volunteered or might thereafter volunteer, should receive the same pay and rations as similar officers in the United States army between the date of mobilization and mustering into the United States service. State pay of seven dollars per month was voted noncommissioned officers and soldiers. The Governor was

authorized to fill any further quota of troops that might be required.

Some miscellaneous business was done, including the passage of an act providing that no alien railway company should be interested directly or indirectly in any stock of a railroad company hereafter organized under the laws of Vermont without the permission of the Legislature.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Bates of St. Johnsbury, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That as representatives of the liberty loving people of Vermont, we hereby express their and our sincere approval and commendation of the wise, patriotic, conservative and statesmanlike course of action of President McKinley and his Cabinet in their dealings with the questions that have arisen between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, and have resulted in the present war, and that we hereby assure him of the unswerving loyal support of Vermont to the full extent of all her resources of men and money in maintaining the dignity and honor of the United States, and conquering an honorable peace that shall secure to the oppressed and suffering people of Cuba, freedom from Spanish tyranny and misrule."

Hardly had war been declared when the rumor came of a naval victory in the waters of the Philippine Islands, won by the American squadron commanded by Commodore George Dewey, a native of Vermont. Several days passed without confirmation or further details and then two modest dispatches were received announcing one of the most notable victories in the history of

American naval warfare, telling of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, without the loss of a single American life. The extent of the victory was so great that it was difficult for the American people to believe that it could be true.

George Dewey was born in Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837, in a modest house which stands almost in the shadow of the State Capitol. His father, Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, was a well known physician, founder and first president of the National Life Insurance Company, and one of the prominent citizens of Washington county. The lad attended the Montpelier schools, Johnson Academy, and in 1857 he entered Norwich University. Senator Solomon Foot secured for him an appointment as a cadet in the United States Naval Academy, which he entered September 23, 1854. He graduated in 1858, near the head of his class, and was assigned to the *Wabash,* in the Mediterranean squadron. When the Civil War broke out Dewey was ordered home and was detailed to the West Gulf squadron as executive officer of the *Mississippi* with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1862 he was with Farragut's fleet when New Orleans was captured. In 1863 he was ordered up the James River with Captain McComb. In 1864 he was attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and distinguished himself in the attack on Fort Fisher. For meritorious conduct in this engagement he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander. In 1866 he was assigned to the *Kearsage,* then in European waters. The following year he married Susan B. Goodwin, daughter of one of the Civil War Governors of New Hampshire. In 1868

he was detailed as an instructor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., where he remained for two years. He was detailed to the *Narragansett* in 1870. In 1872 he was made commander of the ship and was sent to the Pacific coast. He was made Lighthouse Inspector in 1876 and later became secretary of the *Juniata* of the Asiatic squadron, in 1882. Two years later he was promoted to the rank of Captain and was given command of the *Dolphin,* one of the four ships of the original White Squadron. For three years, from 1885 to 1888, he commanded the *Pensacola,* the flagship of the squadron in European waters. He was made Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in 1889, with the rank of Commodore. He was made a member of the Lighthouse Board in 1893 and president of the Board of Inspection and Survey in 1896.

Commodore Dewey was now approaching the retiring age. His career had been honorable but did not differ materially from that of scores of other naval officers. As the year 1897 drew toward its close it became increasingly apparent that the United States might be drawn into a conflict over the condition of affairs in Cuba. A vigorous and far sighted man, Theodore Roosevelt, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and he had done much to put the American warships in fighting trim. The possibility, not to say the probability, that there might be fighting in the vicinity of the Spanish possessions in the Pacific, made the command of the Asiatic station a position to be coveted by naval officers. Commodore Dewey desired this position, but the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, was not inclined to appoint him,

although Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt favored the Vermont officer. Senator Redfield Proctor was a shrewd, resourceful and persuasive man, and he went directly to President McKinley, who promised that Commodore Dewey should have the position. This settled the matter and on November 30, 1897, orders were issued at the Navy Department assigning Dewey to the command of the Asiatic squadron, then stationed at Hong Kong.

In Dewey's Autobiography he refers to a visit from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt before the choice of a commander was made for the Asiatic station. " 'I want you to go,' Mr. Roosevelt declared. 'You are the man who will be equal to the emergency if one arises.' Asked if he knew any Senators, the Admiral replied: 'Senator Proctor is from my State. He is an old friend of the family, and my father was of service to him when he was a young man'."

" 'You could not have a better sponsor,' Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed. 'Lose no time in having him speak a word for you.'

"I went immediately to see Senator Proctor, who was delighted that I had mentioned the matter to him. That very day he called on President McKinley and received the promise of my appointment before he left the White House."

At this time the squadron consisted of six steel ships, the protected cruisers, *Olympia, Boston, Raleigh* and *Baltimore* and the gunboats *Concord* and *Petrel.* The flagship *Olympia* was one of the best ships in the navy.

Commodore Dewey took command of the squadron at Nagasaki, Japan, one month after he was assigned to duty. Early in February he was given an audience by the Emperor and Empress. Following his visit to Japan he proceeded to Hong Kong, where he awaited developments and prepared for battle if war should be declared. He often asserted that the battle of Manila was won in Hong Kong harbor. He consulted often with his officers, and his days and no small portion of his nights were given to preparation for a possible naval conflict. He obtained all the information available concerning the Spanish fleet, the fortifications at Manila, the prevailing winds, the tides, the channels and bays. He had purchased ships to carry coal and other necessary supplies. The men of the fleet were trained diligently in target practice and various manoeuvres. John Barrett has said that "Admiral Dewey's squadron, when it sailed out of Mirs Bay could have been compared to a thoroughbred horse trained to the hour by an expert who knew not only his animal but its competitors and the conditions of the race."

In a letter written to his sister at Montpelier, just before he left Hong Kong, Commodore Dewey said: "I have seven men-of-war all ready for action, and should war be the word I believe we will make short work of the Spanish reign in the Philippines. * * * But after all war is a terrible thing, and I hope some way out of the dilemma may be found without resorting to the very last course. * * * I believe I am not over confident in saying that, with the force under my command, I could enter the Bay of Manila, capture or destroy the Spanish squadron, and reduce the defences in one day."

Secretary Long cabled Dewey on April 24, 1898, that war had begun between Spain and the United States. His orders read: "Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations immediately, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy vessels. Use utmost endeavors."

The story of the battle of Manila Bay is told in Commodore Dewey's official report, which follows: "Flagship Olympia, May 4, 1898. * * * "The squadron left Mirs Bay on April 27. * * * Arrived off Bolinao on the morning of April 30, and finding no vessels there, proceeded down the coast and arrived off the entrance of Manila Bay on the same afternoon. The *Boston* and *Concord* were sent to reconnoitre Port Subic. A thorough search of the port was made by the *Boston* and the *Concord,* but the Spanish fleet was not found. * * * "Entered the south channel at 11:30 p. m., steaming in column at eight knots. After half the squadron had passed, a battery on the south side of the channel opened fire, none of the shots taking effect. The *Boston* and *McCulloch* returned the fire. The squadron proceeded across the bay at slow speed and arrived off Manila at daybreak and was fired upon at 5:15 a. m. by three batteries at Manila and two near Cavite, and by the Spanish fleet anchored in an approximately east and west line across the mouth of Baker Bay, with their left in shoal water in Canacao Bay.

"The squadron then proceeded to the attack, the flagship *Olympia,* under my personal direction, leading, followed at a distance by the *Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel,*

Concord and *Boston,* in the order named, which formation was maintained throughout the action.

"The squadron opened fire at 5:41 a. m. While advancing in the attack, two mines were exploded ahead of the flagship, too far to be effective. The squadron maintained a continuous and precise fire at ranges varying from five thousand to two thousand yards, countermarching in a line approximately parallel to that of the Spanish fleet. The enemy's fire was vigorous but generally ineffective.

"Early in the engagement two launches came out toward the *Olympia* with the apparent intention of sinking torpedoes. One was sunk and the other disabled by our fire and beached, before an opportunity occurred to fire torpedoes.

"At 7 a. m. the Spanish flagship *Reina Christina* made a desperate attempt to leave the line and come out to engage at short range, but was received with such galling fire, the entire battery of the *Olympia* being concentrated upon her, that she was barely able to return to the shelter of the point.

"The fires started in her by our shells at the time were not extinguished until she sank. .* * * The three batteries at Manila had kept up a continuous report from the beginning of the engagement, which fire was not returned by this squadron. The first of these batteries was situated on the south mole head, at the entrance to Pasig River. The second on the south bastion of the walled city of Manila and the third at Malate, about one-half mile further south.

"At this point I sent a message to the Governor General to the effect that if the batteries did not cease firing the city would be shelled. This had the effect of silencing them.

"At 7:35 a. m. I ceased firing and withdrew the squadron for breakfast. At 11:16 a. m., returned to the attack. By this time the Spanish flagship and almost the entire Spanish fleet were in flames. At 12:30 p. m. the squadron ceased firing, the batteries being silenced and the ships sunk, burnt and deserted. At 12:40 p. m. the squadron returned and anchored off Manila, the *Petrel* being left behind to complete the destruction of the smaller gunboats, which were behind the point of Cavite.

"This duty was performed by Commander E. P. Wood, in the most expeditious and complete manner possible. The Spanish lost the following vessels: Sunk—*Reina Christina Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa;* burned —*Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo Marques del Duero, El Correo, Velasco* and *Isla de Mindanao* (transport); captured—*Rapid* and *Hercules* (tugs) and several small launches.

"I am unable to obtain complete accounts of the enemy's killed and wounded, but believe their losses to be very heavy. The *Reina Christina* alone had one hundred and fifty killed, including the Captain, and ninety wounded. I am happy to report that the damage done to the squadron under my command was inconsiderable. There were none killed and only seven men in the squadron slightly wounded. * * *

"Several of the vessels were struck and even penetrated, but the damage was of the lightest, and the squadron is in as good condition now as before the battle.

"I beg to state to the department that I doubt if any commander-in-chief was ever served by more loyal, efficient, and gallant Captains than those of the squadron now under my command. * * *

"On May 2, the day following the engagement, the squadron again went to Cavite, where it remains. * * * On the third, the military forces evacuated the Cavite arsenal which was taken possession of by a landing party.

"On the same day the *Raleigh* and *Baltimore* secured the surrender of the batteries on Corregidor Island, paroling the garrison and destroying the guns. On the morning of May 4, the transport *Manila,* which had been aground in Baker Bay, was towed off and made a prize.

(Signed) "GEORGE DEWEY."

Almost over night Dewey became one of the great national heroes. President McKinley directed that the following message should be sent:

"Washington, May 7, 1898.

"To Dewey, Manila:

"The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you Acting Admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress as foundation for other promotion.

(Signed) "LONG."

The Vermont Legislature in special session unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by C. P. Smith of Burlington:

"Whereas, The officers and men of the Asiatic squadron, by their victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila, have won the profound gratitude of their countrymen; and their Commodore, George Dewey, has made for himself a place among the world's naval heroes; and

"Whereas, Vermont, as the native State of Commodore Dewey takes special pride in this achievement, Therefore

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the members of the General Assembly, representing the people of Vermont, express to Commodore Dewey and through him to his entire command, their deep appreciation of their signal and timely success, their confidence in his ability to so meet the trying situation at the Philippines as to bring added honor to the United States and greater distinction to himself, and their keen gratification that the first great honors of the war should fall to a son of Vermont.

"Resolved, That the promotion of Commodore Dewey without delay, would be the spontaneous and grateful recognition of a great national service by a brave and great man, and further,

"Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate these resolutions by cable to Commodore Dewey as soon as cable communication with Manila is restored, and to transmit copies to the President of the United States and to our Representatives in Congress."

The following reply was received, dated May 26: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of May 12th, in which you inform me of the action of the Legislature of my native State in connection with the victory

of the squadron under my command over the Spanish forces in the Bay of Manila on May first last.

"I beg you will convey my thanks and high appreciation to the Governor and officers of the two Houses.

"GEORGE DEWEY."

On May 3 Congressman Grout introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint Commodore Dewey an Admiral.

On May 9 President McKinley sent a special message to Congress in which, after referring to Dewey's achievement at Manila, he said: "The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed achievement the great heart of our Nation throbs, not with boasting nor with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause, and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished for peace. To those whose skill, courage and devotion have won the fight, to the gallant commander and the brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt.

"Feeling as our people feel, and speaking in their name, I at once sent a message to Commodore Dewey, thanking him and his officers and men for their splendid achievement and overwhelming victory, and informing him that I had appointed him an Acting Rear Admiral.

"I now recommend that, following our national precedents, and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of Congress be given Acting

Rear Admiral George Dewey, of the United States Navy, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the Bay of Manila.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

A joint resolution was introduced in Congress and passed unanimously by a rising vote, tendering the thanks of Congress and of the American people to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic station "for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898."

Senator Hale of Maine introduced a bill, which became a law, increasing the number of Rear Admirals from six to seven, and the President promoted the hero of the battle of Manila to the rank of Rear Admiral. A handsomely engrossed copy of the joint resolution was sent to Admiral Dewey, together with the appreciation of the Secretary of State for the good judgment and prudence he had shown in directing affairs since the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

A resolution introduced by Senator Quay of Pennsylvania was adopted, authorizing the presentation of a sword of honor to Dewey. This sword bears the arms of the United States and of Vermont, and the initials "G. D.," and "U. S. N." in diamonds. The blade, of thin steel, beautifully damascened, bears the inscription, "The Gift of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey,

U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898." Seven hundred and twenty-five pennyweights of gold were used in the manufacture of this sword, which is the finest ever given by the United States to any of its military or naval heroes. In December, 1898, Congressman Livingston of Georgia introduced a bill to revive the grade and rank of Admiral in the Navy for the benefit of George Dewey. This resolution was adopted by both House and Senate, and on March 2, 1899, President McKinley sent to the Senate Dewey's nomination, which was promptly confirmed. This honor made Admiral Dewey, not only the ranking officer in the military or naval service of the United States, but also the ranking naval officer in Philippine waters. Farragut, Porter and Dewey are the only American officers upon whom the permanent rank of Admiral has been bestowed.

Montpelier, Admiral Dewey's birthplace, on May 9, two days after his message had been received, celebrated the victory of its distinguished son, approximately ten thousand persons being present. The speakers included Mayor John H. Senter, Hiram A. Huse, Joseph A. DeBoer, President A. D. Brown of Norwich University, Rev. Andrew Gillies, T. C. O'Sullivan of New York City, Rev. W. J. O'Sullivan, George W. Wing, Fred A. Howland, Mayor John W. Gordon of Barre, C. A. G. Jackson and Gen. Stephen Thomas. Charles Dewey extended thanks for the family. Resolutions were adopted which declared, in part, "That the city of Montpelier and the neighboring villages and towns do hereby with great sincerity, happiness and pride, vote its

Birthplace of Admiral George Dewey, Montpelier

heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the officers and sailors of the Asiatic squadron, and especially to him, the Commodore, George Dewey, who led them with such ideal success, amid unprecedented obstacles, to a victory, the renown of which will never perish from the earth."

The Vermont Legislature in the fall of 1898 adopted a resolution favoring the advancement of Rear Admiral Dewey to the full rank of Admiral.

One of the officers who took part in the battle of Manila was Lieutenant Commander George P. Colvocoresses, Executive Officer of the *Concord,* who was a native of Norwich, Vt.

Admiral Dewey continued at his post in Manila long after his victory, his presence being needed there. His firmness with German officers under trying circumstances, is a well known fact.

Few incidents of the war aroused more interest and enthusiasm than the feat of Capt. Charles E. Clark, a native of Vermont, in bringing the battleship *Oregon* from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, around the coast of South America, in time to participate in the naval engagement off Santiago, Cuba. Just before the outbreak of hostilities Captain Clark was assigned to the command of this battleship, the pride of the American navy. The *Oregon* was ordered from Bremerton, Washington, to San Francisco, where Captain Clark took command. The ship carried thirty-one officers and four hundred and thirty-five men.

The battleship started from San Francisco, March 19, on a long and perilous voyage. War had not been declared when the ship left San Francisco, but a declara-

tion of hostilities was a distinct possibility. The *Oregon* arrived at Callao on April 3 and passed the Straits of Magellan, April 17. The report that Cervera's squadron was at Curacao, an island in the Carribbean Sea, caused great anxiety in this country, and for weeks the American public was in suspense, fearing that this lone battleship might be attacked by a Spanish fleet. The ship reached Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and there Captain Clark learned for the first time that war had been declared. The most dangerous part of his journey, however, was the last. During all the voyage the crew had been divided into quarter watches, the guns were loaded for firing and the decks were kept cleared for action. The ship touched at Bahia, Brazil, May 8.

The crew was constantly on the alert for the enemy. The danger was known to be very great, but Key West was reached in safety. After coaling, the *Oregon* left for Santiago, where the good ship joined the American fleet, having travelled 14,990 nautical miles in sixty-six days. There was great rejoicing throughout the United States over the safe arrival of the *Oregon* and Clark became a popular hero. The voyage around South America gave great impetus to the demand for a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The *Oregon* took an active part in the naval battle of July 3, when the Spanish fleet attempted to escape from Santiago harbor. Captain Clark stood on the forward thirteen-inch turret where he could see every manoeuvre of the enemy's fleet and headed his ship for the Spanish torpedo destroyers. He destroyed one of these boats and it is said that he prevented the escape of two, and

possible three, of the Spanish cruisers. Rear Admiral Sampson, in his official report of the battle, said: "This performance of the *Oregon* adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class."

Owing to the strain under which he had been placed, Captain Clark was granted a leave of absence in August, 1898. In May, 1899, he was given charge of the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and later was made Governor of the Naval Home in the same city.

The Vermont Legislature of 1900 asked Captain Clark to sit for a portrait, which might be placed in the State House. He complied with the request and portraits of Clark and Dewey now hang in the corridor of the State Capitol. The Legislature also adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested, to endeavor to secure from Congress some proper recognition of, and reward for, the extraordinary service of Captain Charles E. Clark, in command of the battleship *Oregon* during the late Spanish War."

In a speech delivered before the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society in September, 1901, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice President of the United States, said: "You have a right to be proud of Captain Clark. In all the history of the Navy I can remember hardly anything so romantic as the trip of the *Oregon,* which arrived in time to give the finishing stroke to the last remnant of the Spanish fleet. You have a right to be

proud of him, but I challenge your right to be more proud of him than I am."

The Vermont Legislature at the regular session in 1898, adopted resolutions with a preamble declaring that "the people of Vermont, in common with the entire Nation, regard with patriotic pride the career of that distinguished son of the State, Capt. Charles E. Clark, late commander of the United States battleship *Oregon*"; and adding that "they share in the admiration the world has for the professional skill and the heroic spirit that brought his ship through perils of the sea and danger from lurking foes, in safety to the end of its long voyage —'A service,' in the words of an eminent naval authority, 'unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class'." This resolution follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Vermont, representing the people of Vermont, that we hereby express our high appreciation of the great and heroic services of Captain Clark to the Nation, our pride in him and our gratitude to him as a son of Vermont, our admiration of his ability and courage as a naval officer; and we further express our deep sympathy for him in the physical disability that followed his arduous services to his country, and our sincere hope that full recovery may speedily restore him to the quarter deck of a battleship worthy of his spirit, his accomplishments and his patriotism.

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence to secure for Captain Clark such recognition from the National

Government as the value and importance of his services merit."

Charles Edgar Clark was born in Bradford, August 10, 1843, in a humble little cottage. His father carried on the business of bookbinding in that village, until 1861. In 1860, through the influence of Justin S. Morrill, then a member of Congress, young Clark received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy. The father removed to St. Albans in 1861, and to Montpelier, in 1864. From that time the young naval officer considered Montpelier his home and spent his furloughs there. It is a remarkable coincidence that two of the most famous naval officers prominent in the War with Spain, Dewey and Clark, should have been closely identified with Montpelier. This fact led some facetious person to characterize the conflict of 1898 as "the war between the town of Montpelier and the Kingdom of Spain."

Clark was ordered into the naval service in 1863, and until the close of the Civil War he was in the Western Gulf blockading squadron. He served under Admiral Farragut in the battle of Mobile Bay, and participated in the capture of Fort Morgan, and in several minor engagements on the Mississippi River and the Texas coast. He was promoted, successively, to the grades of Ensign, 1863; Master, 1866; Lieutenant, 1867; and Lieutenant Commander, 1868. He married Maria Louisa Davis of Greenfield, Mass., in 1869. For several years after the Civil War he served on the Pacific and West India stations. He was on the ship *Suwanee* when it was wrecked off the coast of British Columbia

in 1868. A British ship rescued the shipwrecked crew from Hope Island, but Clark remained in command of a small party to protect what was salvaged from the wreck. He was an instructor in the Naval Academy, 1870-73, and from 1873 to 1877 served on ships of the Asiatic fleet. From 1877 to 1880 he was on duty at the Boston Navy Yard. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1881 and was in charge of the training ship *New Hampshire*. Between the years 1883 and 1886 he made a survey of the North Pacific and was detailed as a Lighthouse Inspector from 1887 to 1891. He was stationed at Mare Island Navy Yard from 1891 to 1893. Late in the year 1895 he was given command of the receiving ship *Independence*. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1896 and was given command of the *Monterey*. Following the battle of Santiago he was advanced six numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct. He was advanced seven additional numbers and made Rear Admiral, June 16, 1902. He served on the Naval Retiring Board, 1904-05, and was retired in 1905.

The war aroused much enthusiasm in Vermont. For thirty years the veterans of the Civil War had been prominent in public affairs. Memorial Day had been observed faithfully and had served to keep alive the memories of the last great struggle. The response to the call for recruits was prompt on the part of the young men of Vermont, and not a few of the Civil War veterans tendered their services in any capacity. Before war actually was declared officers of the Vermont National Guard travelled about the State, preparing the various

companies of the regiment for a possible call and securing new equipment where it was necessary. War meetings were held, which were addressed by prominent citizens. As the companies left their respective towns and cities for the rendezvous at Fort Ethan Allen there were great popular demonstrations in honor of the departing soldiers. Schools, shops and places of business were closed, streets and houses were decorated.

At Montpelier five thousand people assembled at the railroad station to witness the departure of the local company. Speeches were made by Mayor Senter, Gen. Stephen Thomas and others. The granite sheds were closed at Barre on a similar occasion. Public buildings were decorated, cannon fired, bells rung, whistles blown and there was a procession from the Armory to the station. Northfield reported one of the largest gatherings in the history of the town, and five hundred pupils of the schools participated in a parade. A reception and banquet were given at Bennington for the soldiers the evening before their departure, and on the morning they left, a great ovation was given to the company. The train to North Bennington was drawn by an engine decorated with flags. The business portion of Rutland was decorated with banners and bunting when the soldiers departed and a great crowd assembled at the station to say farewell.

On Sunday, May 15, between nine thousand and ten thousand Vermonters visited Camp Olympia. The twelve companies of the Vermont regiment were mustered into the United States service on Monday morning, May 16. Adjutant General Peck, accompanied by Cols.

Edward Hatch and C. A. Hibbard of the Governor's staff, turned the regiment over to the mustering officer. The men were mustered into service by Maj. S. P. Jocelyn, U. S. Inf. With bared heads and right hands raised, the men repeated this oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith or allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whatsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the commanding officer appointed over me according to the rules and articles of war."

The names of the commissioned officers of the First Regiment of Infantry, Vermont Volunteers, are given herewith: Colonel, Osman D. Clark, Montpelier; Lieutenant Colonel, John H. Mimms, St. Albans; Majors, Henry D. Fillmore, Bennington; J. Gray Estey, Brattleboro; Charles M. Bonett, St. Johnsbury; Adjutant, with rank of Captain, Arthur G. Eaton, Montpelier; Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, James E. Creel of Rutland; Surgeon, with the rank of Major, Henry H. Lee, Wells River; Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, James M. Hamilton, Rutland; Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, Joseph W. Jackson, Barre; Chaplain, Charles O. Day, Brattleboro; Battalion Adjutants, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, Merton C. Robbins, Brattleboro; Daniel F. Curtin, Brattleboro; Walter H. Sterling, Wells River.

The non-commissioned officers were: Sergeant Major, John G. Norton, St. Albans; Quartermaster Sergeant, Harry H. Chamberlin, Bradford; Hospital

Stewards, George B. Anderson, Rutland; William Bailey, St. Albans; Homer J. Dane, Northfield; Chief Musician, Fred I. Swift, Brattleboro; Principal Musicians, Thomas Mercer, Barre; Lee S. Tillotson, St. Albans.

The Captains of the various companies were: Company A, H. Edward Dyer, Rutland; Company B, Frank L. Greene, St. Albans; Company C. Bernice A. Carr, Bradford; Company D, Henry D. Ellis, St. Johnsbury; Company E. Edgar J. Badger, Barre; Company F, Frank L. Howe, Northfield; Company G, Herbert T. Johnson, Bradford; Company H, Weston A. Pattee, Montpelier; Company I, William T. Haigh, Brattleboro; Company K, Charles F. Burnham, Bennington; Company L, Howard K. Blair, Newport; Company M. Cornelius M. Brownell, Burlington.

Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury entertained the field, staff and line officers at a banquet held at the Van Ness House in Burlington on the evening of May 18. Speeches were made by Ex-Governor Woodbury, Governor Grout, and several officers and State officials.

The regiment, consisting of forty-seven officers and nine hundred and eighty men, left Fort Ethan Allen in four sections on Saturday morning, May 21. A large number of friends and relatives assembled to say farewell to the soldiers. "All aboard for Cuba," shouted the conductor as the last train left the fort. The people of Burlington contributed a large amount of food for the soldiers of the entire regiment and many other towns and cities made contributions of a similar nature. Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne gave five hun-

dred dollars to be expended for sick and wounded soldiers.

All along the route the trains bearing the Vermont troops were enthusiastically greeted. Several thousand people assembled at Montpelier Junction. At White River Junction coffee in unlimited quantities was served to the men of the regiment. Probably five thousand persons gathered at Brattleboro, where public and private buildings were decorated with flags. One of the most cordial of the many greetings along the route was given at Amherst, Mass. The steamer *City of Lawrence* was in waiting at New London, Conn., and transported the regiment to New York. A cruiser convoyed the transport to its destination. Senator Proctor met the regiment at New York. Chickamauga Park was reached on May 24. Here the First Vermont was brigaded with the Third Tennessee and Eighth New York regiments, and constituted the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Gen. James F. Wade.

Col. O. D. Clark was temporarily assigned to the command of the brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Mimms succeeded to the command of the regiment. Capt. Frank L. Greene was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade. Dr. J. N. Jenne of St. Albans was Chief Surgeon of the Third Corps with the rank of Major, and at times had other troops under his jurisdiction, having general supervision over seventy-two thousand men. He served on the staff of Generals Wade and Breckenridge.

The heat was intense, the water supply was infected and the troops were not fully equipped. The first death was that of Musician W. C. Spafford of Bennington, on June 1, death resulting from brain fever and congestion of the lungs. On June 6 the regiment moved to a new camp. About the middle of June Quartermaster General Gilmore was sent to Chickamagua to inspect the condition of the regiment. The report of the surgeons on July 24 showed eighty-six Vermont soldiers in hospitals. On August 2 the Vermont regiment was brigaded with the First New Hampshire and an Iowa regiment.

The Vermont officers desired to go to Porto Rico, but as the weeks passed and it became increasingly evident that the war would be of short duration, there was a desire to bring the regiment back to Vermont. Governor Grout wrote Secretary Alger: "When peace is again established between this country and Spain, so that the Vermont regiment is no longer wanted for war purposes, I trust it may be returned and mustered out among the first troops you feel at liberty to spare."

The First Vermont broke camp on August 19 and on August 21 arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, just three months to a day from the time of the regiment's departure from this post. There was one death on the homeward trip, that of Corp. Harry B. Lamson of Company E, Barre. There were two hundred and fourteen sick soldiers on the returning train, and a considerable number of cases of typhoid fever developed after the men reached Vermont. A fund was raised for the sick soldiers. The men were greeted along the homeward

route. Senator Proctor met them at Washington and crowds assembled at Vermont stations through which the train passed. It is estimated that six thousand persons visited Camp Olympia on Sunday, August 28. The regiment was reviewed by Governor Grout on August 31, in the presence of five thousand spectators. Speeches were made by Governor Grout, Senator Proctor, Congressman Powers, Ex-Governor Woodbury, Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. E. C. Smith and Col. Z. M. Mansur. The next day Governor Grout asked the Secretary of War to muster out each company in its own town, and on September 4 camp was broken, the officers and men leaving for their homes on special trains, furloughs of thirty days being granted. The men were welcomed home with demonstrations of joy.

Between October 26 and November 7, 1898, the companies were mustered out, each in its home town or city, by Major Jocelyn.

The only resident Vermonter in Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders was Wallace N. Batchelder.

Twenty-seven of the members of the First Vermont died during the period that the regiment was in the service of the United States. They were: Second Lieut. Daniel F. Curtin, Battalion Adjutant; Sergt. William H. Sullivan, Company B; Corp. Frederick L. Hinman, Company L; Corp. Harry B. Lamson, Company E; William C. Spafford, Musician, Company K; John S. Tupper, Musician, Company F; Emerson L. Hull, Artificer, Company K; John Chalmers, Wagoner, Company D; Pvts. George R. Smith, Company D; William F. Marsette, Company C; Adelbert H. Leach, Company B; Clif-

ford A. Place, Company B; Frank Felio, Company C; Arthur L. Dale, Company F; Joseph Vallinger, Company I; Harold F. Foyles, Company A; William J. Taylor, Company I; William R. Dunham, Company E; Nelson E. Bishop, Company A; George F. Barlow, Company L; Henry Smith, Company L; James Flynn, Company M; Harlie A. Smith, Company C; Octave H. Robillard, Company C; Almond E. Wheelock, Company D; Richard F. Shannon, Company H; Fred E. White, Company A.

At the close of the war Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne presented each officer and man of the First Vermont Regiment with a handsome gold-bronze medal, suitably inscribed, made from metal taken from Admiral Cervera's flagship, *Maria Teresa.*

The venerable Senator Morrill did not approve the policy of expansion, and in a speech delivered in the Senate on June 20, 1898, he opposed the annexation of Hawaii, urging that the annexation of distant islands was not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, nor with the recorded opinion of America's earliest and wisest statesmen.

The retirement of Gen. J. G. McCullough of Bennington from the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor left a clear field for Col. Edward C. Smith of St. Albans, and he was nominated by acclamation in the Republican State Convention. Henry C. Bates of St. Johnsbury was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, receiving 546 votes, 205 being cast for Dr. Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro.

Thomas W. Moloney of Rutland was the Democratic candidate for Governor. The vote in the September election was as follows: Smith, 38,555; Moloney, 14,686; Cyrus W. Wyman, 1,075; scattering, 21.

Edward Curtis Smith, son of Gov. John Gregory Smith, was born January 5, 1855. His father and his grandfather had ranked among Vermont's most eminent men in public life and in industrial affairs. He was educated in the public schools of St. Albans and graduated from Yale College. He studied law and became the junior partner in the firm of Noble and Smith. He was elected second vice president of the Central Vermont Railroad in 1886 and became its general manager, continuing in that capacity until the death of his father in 1891, when he was elected president of the road. He organized the Ogdensburg Transit Company with a line of boats which plied between Odgensburg and Chicago, and became its president. He also organized the Ogdensburg Terminal Company. He was elected president of the Welden National Bank and of the People's Trust Company of St. Albans, and is an officer in many other corporations.

In 1890 he represented St. Albans in the Legislature, receiving 903 out of 905 votes cast, and served as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was appointed a Colonel on Governor Pingree's staff in 1892. He was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1896.

Kittredge Haskins, Speaker of the special session in 1898, was reelected when the regular session opened in October.

In his retiring message Governor Grout rehearsed the events connected with Vermont's part in the Spanish-American War. The expense of preparing the regiment for service was about twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of the State pay voted to the soldiers. During his administration Prof. George H. Perkins of Burlington was appointed State Geologist. In his inaugural address Governor Smith suggested an increase of the revenue of the State by means of a system of taxation on personal property which would induce persons of wealth to locate in Vermont. He would give to non-residents the privilege of contracting with Vermont for a fixed term of years, to pay taxes on a specified sum annually, this privilege being limited to those willing to pay not less than five hundred dollars each year. He referred to the subject of good roads, asserting that the money distributed by the State was not going into permanent work. He proposed the appointment of a State Road Commissioner. "Civilization and good roads go hand in hand," said the Governor. The address closed with an eloquent commendation of the work done by the First Vermont Volunteers in the War with Spain.

The Legislature of 1898 created the office of State Highway Commissioner, giving him power, through town commissioners, to exercise supervision over all money appropriated by the State for permanent highway improvement. A Board of Prison Commissioners was established, consisting of the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, the Lieutenant Governor and the directors of the State Prison and House of Correction. The salary of the Governor was fixed at one thousand, five hundred

dollars. One of the acts passed at this session declared that the State Seal should be the Great Seal of the State, and should include the coat of arms, excluding the crest, scroll and badge, and including the motto in a circular border. This seal should be kept by the Governor. A joint resolution provided that the colors of the First Vermont Volunteers in the War with Spain should be preserved in the same manner as the Civil War flags.

Chapter XXXVII

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW CENTURY

TWO events occurred during 1898 which mark that year as a transition period. One was the fighting and winning of the Spanish-American War, and the other was the death of Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. The war brought in its train an entirely new set of problems in American statesmanship. A policy of expansion was adopted with the treaty of peace, involving colonial administration and foreign relations of a character new to this Nation. The death of Senator Morrill marked the passing of the old order in Congress and the ushering in of the new. He was opposed to the policy of expansion, and for weeks there was grave doubt concerning the ratification of the Treaty of Paris by the American Senate. It was expected that Senator Morrill would vote against the ratification of the treaty. His death, occurring shortly before the vote was taken, resulted in the appointment of a Senator who spoke for and voted for ratification. Thus the passing of Senator Morrill and the closing of the period of American isolation in foreign affairs, were almost identical in point of time. While these events did not coincide exactly with the end of the Nineteenth, and the beginning of the Twentieth Century, they mark an epoch in United States history more significant than the close of the year 1900.

Senator Morrill had carried on the duties of his office as chairman of the Finance Committee, notwithstanding his great age. Mrs. Morrill died on May 13, 1898, and her death was a great blow to the Senator. About December 20 he suffered an attack of grip, pneumonia developed and he died on December 28, aged eighty-eight

years, eight months and fourteen days. He had served continuously in the House and Senate, forty-three years, nine months and twenty-four days, the longest period of unbroken Congressional service on record. Other men—a very few—have served a little longer than Mr. Morrill, but their terms have been broken by temporary retirement for brief periods.

On the last day of the eventful year 1898, official Washington assembled to pay its last tribute to the most venerable, one of the most famous, and, perhaps, the best beloved man in public life.

The funeral arrangements were in charge of the officers of the Senate and the committee on the part of the two Houses, consisting of Senators Proctor, Hoar, Cullom, Wolcott, Jones of Arkansas, Chandler, Gorman, Tillman, Jones of Nevada, Morgan, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Mitchell and Nelson and Representatives Dingley, Grout, Powers, Hitt, Foss, McCall, Bankhead, Lewis, Wheeler and Catchings. The funeral services were held in the Senate chamber, seats being provided for the House of Representatives, President McKinley and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the members of the diplomatic corps. The members of the family and the friends of the deceased Senator were in attendance. Bradford Leavitt, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church at Washington, officiated. A poem written by F. L. Hosmer and recited at Mrs. Morrill's funeral was read and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, the Senate Chaplain. The body was brought to Montpelier and

funeral services were held at the State Capitol on January 2, 1899.

Complete arrangements had been made by the city of Montpelier through Mayor John H. Senter, the City Council and the Board of Trade and various committees made up of prominent citizens.

Many business buildings and private residences displayed emblems of mourning and the Federal buildings were draped with long black streamers. Over the entrance to the State House grounds was a heavy evergreen arch surmounted by the State coat of arms draped with crepe. The State House flag was at half mast and over the main doorway were festooned the State and national flags caught by bands of black. From 9:30 until 12:30 o'clock, the body of Senator Morrill lay in state in the upper lobby of the Capitol.

The funeral exercises were held in Representatives' Hall, which was decorated with festoons of black caught up on the front of the balcony and over the windows by rosettes of white. In the center of the hall, in front of the Speaker's desk were grouped a large number of floral emblems, including a wreath of orchids, roses, lilies, ivy and palms from President and Mrs. McKinley, and a large wreath of American Beauty and Golden Gate roses and galax leaves from the United States Senate. Gov. E. C. Smith and the State officials were in attendance, also several ex-Governors and a large number of the prominent people of the State. President Matthew H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont, read appropriate Scripture selections, offered prayer and delivered an able and eloquent funeral oration, saying in part:

"It is well that in all our broad land, in Oklahoma and New Mexico, as well as in New York and Ohio, every young man who aspires to that higher knowledge whereby his calling is made more fruitful and his life enriched, should see the kindly hand of his Nation's Government stretched out to aid him, because a Vermonter, remembering how hard it was to struggle alone in the quest of knowledge, had pleaded with that Government to make this quest easier for every young man who should come after him. Mr. Morrill rendered many services to his country for which his name will long be held in remembrance, but his most lasting fame and the most endearing remembrance of him will connect themselves with those most significant and weighty words in which the Act of 1862 makes provision for the 'liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the various pursuits and professions in life'." The body was then taken to the receiving vault in Green Mount Cemetery and later was removed to the Senator's home in Strafford for interment in a beautiful mausoleum beside the body of his wife.

On January 4, 1899, when the Senate and House reassembled after a recess taken for the Christmas holidays, formal notice of the death of Senator Morrill was given in the Senate by Senator Allison of Iowa, and in the House by Mr. Payne of New York, and, as a mark of respect, both Houses adjourned. On February 22, memorial exercises were held by the Senate and House, addresses being delivered in the Senate by Senators Ross of Vermont, Vest of Missouri, Allison of Iowa, Hoar of Massachusetts, Morgan of Alabama, Cullom of Illinois,

Gorman of Maryland, Thurston of Nebraska and Proctor of Vermont. In the House, addresses were delivered by Mr. Grout and Mr. Powers of Vermont, Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania. These tributes were more than the perfunctory funeral orations often delivered on such occasions. They were genuine appreciations of a notable career.

Referring to Senator Morrill's conspicuous part in beautifying the Nation's capital, Senator Vest of Missouri said: "His great desire was to see Washington city the most beautiful capital in the world, and this Capitol building in which we are assembled worthy of the greatest republic upon the earth. I remember very well his anxiety and solicitude about the disproportion architecturally of this building by reason of its width being too great for its height, and he consulted for years with the most eminent architects as to the feasibility of elevating the central dome so as to remove this defect. Finding this impracticable, he at last adopted the idea of a partial remedy in the construction of the terraces upon the western exposure, in which I was his faithful lieutenant, taking charge of the measure when he was confined to his house by long and serious illness. Mr. Morrill was largely instrumental in the erection of the beautiful structure now occupied by the State, War and Navy Departments; and in the erection of the Washington Monument, the location and structure of which he was always ready to defend. But it was upon the Congressional Library that he poured his earnest and affectionate service, and he lived to see that structure a

dream of architectural beauty, the wonder and admiration of all the world.

"If all those to whom he did acts of kindness could whisper across his grave, it would make an anthem sweeter and more sonorous than any that ever pealed through cathedral aisle. Sir, he sleeps well in the granite mountains of his native State, and until those mountains are melted by fervid heat his memory will be loved and cherished, not only by the people who loved and trusted him, but by those of the entire Union."

Referring on a later occasion to his work in beautifying Washington, Senator William P. Dillingham said of his predecessor: "His attention was first directed to the enlargement and perfection of the grounds about the Capitol building. * * * In 1870 he secured an appropriation for this work and in 1872 still another for the same purpose. In 1874 he brought to his assistance the great landscape gardener, Frederick Law Olmstead, whose reports resulted in another appropriation for the improvement of the grounds, and in 1877 an appropriation to extend their limits. In 1878, a sufficient area having been secured, the work of making them beautiful was carried steadily forward. The magnificent terraces which surround three sides of the building are a monument to his taste and his efforts. Dissatisfied with the proportions of the Capitol building, he conceived the idea of constructing upon its north, west and south sides, marble terraces of proportions so grand as to give architectural strength and elegance to the building. In the accomplishment of this purpose nearly eight hundred thousand dollars were expended,

and, as a result, the west front of the Capitol, viewed from any standpoint, is, with its grand approaches, an ever continuing tribute to the cultivated taste and persistent efforts of Senator Morrill.

"But in the midst of this work, and while Senator Morrill was dreaming of improvements to the natural park lying between the Capitol building and the Washington Monument, a mile away to the west, a bill was introduced in the Senate permitting the Pennsylvania Railroad to enter and pass through it to a station on Pennsylvania Avenue. As chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds he indignantly opposed the measure in the committee, but met with defeat—the only defeat, it is said, he ever suffered during his long years of service in that position. In the Senate he also gave all his energy to the defeat of this measure. The Record shows that during a long day session he sought by every means in his power to defeat the invasion of these grounds for such a purpose, but failed. When in the end the measure was adopted it furnished, it is said, the only occasion in his entire public career when Senator Morrill's wrath brought with it a loss of self control. Then it was that he suggested that the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad be given the privilege of the floor of the Senate and be authorized to dictate the policy of Congressional legislation affecting the interests of that corporation. It is an interesting fact that thirty-five years later it cost the Government of the United States one million, five hundred thousand dollars to secure from the same company a relinquishment of its rights of way through this park and an

agreement to enter the city from the north, and that I, as one of Senator Morrill's successors, and acting as a member of the committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses, consented to the payment of that vast sum."

After referring to the Library of Congress as "a monument to Senator Morrill's educated taste and his desire to make Capitol Square one of the most noted public squares in the world," Senator Dillingham said: "In his mind's eye he saw another building of like massive and beautiful proportions, designed for the use of the Department of Justice and the Supreme Court, standing to the north of and upon a line with the Library building, the two, with their beautiful grounds, constituting the east side of this great square. To secure this his last words in the Senate were spoken, and though the project now sleeps, it is not dead; in due time it will be revived and we shall see in graven stone that which he saw only in imagination."

Senator Allison of Iowa said: "During all the period of my acquaintance with him I have never known an unkind suggestion to be made by him to his associates or of them. * * * He made a lasting impress upon the country and upon his countrymen and a study of his life will be useful to every youth in the country as the generations come and go."

Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama paid this tribute to Senator Morrill: "He stood here in conspicuous vigor of intellectual force, without apparent decay, until he had almost spanned the Nineteenth Century, and, at its close, with all its marvelous rapidity of advance be-

yond its predecessors, he was in the front rank of active men, keeping pace with every event, discovery, revelation and grand movement in every great advance, as he had done when the century was young. His untiring work for the people, through the long period of his public service, upon which no shadow of discredit ever fell, has earned their reverence and gratitude. * * * He has bequeathed to his country the priceless fruits of his life work, the outgrowth of duty, labor and honor. We have not known a man in the Senate, nor do we believe that any man ever held a seat in this body, who was more sincerely conscientious in every utterance and in every vote that he gave on any measure." Senator Morgan also related the fact that on the last day that Senator Morrill appeared in the Senate, he inquired of the Alabama Senator regarding the time of the vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill. He said he was somewhat weary and desired to go home, but remarked: "I wish to give my vote to that measure as one that I approve above all others pending in the Senate. It is a work of world-wide importance and honorable to this generation. I very much desire to record my vote for this bill." Being assured that a vote could not be reached that night he left the Senate chamber, never to return.

Senator Cullom of Illinois said: "The history of the proceedings of the Senate of the United States for a generation bears on every page the honored name of Justin S. Morrill. No business of importance affecting national legislation or the interest of the country which appears upon our statute books for more than forty years past has failed to receive the careful scrutiny of

Senator Morrill. He could say of the work of the American Congress for nearly half a century—'All of which I saw, and most of which I was'."

Senator Gorman of Maryland said: "Of dignified presence, with a manner of infinite courtesy that faithfully prefigured the generous and gentle soul within, a stalwart partisan, but always a gentleman, kind, considerate, helpful and unselfish, Justin S. Morrill constituted the most attractive personality, the most gracious and refining influence in this chamber. * * * His death leaves a more painful and perceptible void than I can well or adequately picture. He had sat here for more than thirty years, always an image of dignity and grace, always an influence for kindliness and nobility."

Senator Thurston of Nebraska said: "I know of no grander spectacle in the legislative history of the world than that presented by our colleague in his eighty-ninth year, rising in his place in the Senate with a voice that failed him not, and with the vigor of a masterful intellect unimpaired, addressing his countrymen upon the momentous issues which have absorbed our attention during the last eventful year. Even those of us who did not agree with him fully as to the Nation's policy and the Republic's destiny listened in breathless reverence and awe, for he spoke with the authority of one who ranked us all in legislative experience, who towered above us all in accomplished statesmanship. * * * No other man in all the history of our country has so indelibly associated his name with so much of its wisest and best legislation. He was the guiding spirit which shaped the tariff legislation of the United States for

an entire generation. * * * His refined experience and wise, conservative counsel, more than that of any other man, directed the financial policy of our country which has kept us on the unshaken foundation of national honesty and honor.

"He was the friend and counsellor of Lincoln; the associate and peer of all the godlike men who stood with Lincoln in the dark hours of the Nation's peril. His heroism in time of public danger was as great as that of those who led the armies of the Republic; his services as valuable as those who won its battles; his work as powerful for his country's weal as that of any whose name is written on the scroll of American fame."

Senator Proctor, his colleague, in his tribute to Senator Morrill, said in part: "The people of Vermont never considered his retirement. If his noble life had been spared to the end of his term, and he himself had not forbade it he would have been elected to his seventh term just as heartily. Long ago, by tacit consent, the people of my State resolved to make him a life Senator, and they never wavered in that purpose. * * * Though he grew mightily in wisdom, and his wonderful talents and traits of character were greatly refined by many years of public service, Vermonters love to think that, however great may have been the measure of his character, in kind at least, even unto the end he was a typical Vermonter. * * *

"For the maintenance of a sound monetary system he was a tireless champion. For his eminent services in connection with the resumption of specie payment the country owes him a large debt of gratitude. Mr. Knox,

then Comptroller of the Currency, once remarked that without his powerful cooperation it could hardly have been accompanied at that time. Any one of the numerous measures originated and successfully advocated by him would be a sufficient basis for enduring fame. His name is permanently connected with the tariff act of 1860, which has been the model for all subsequent tariff legislation except the Wilson bill of 1894.
* * *

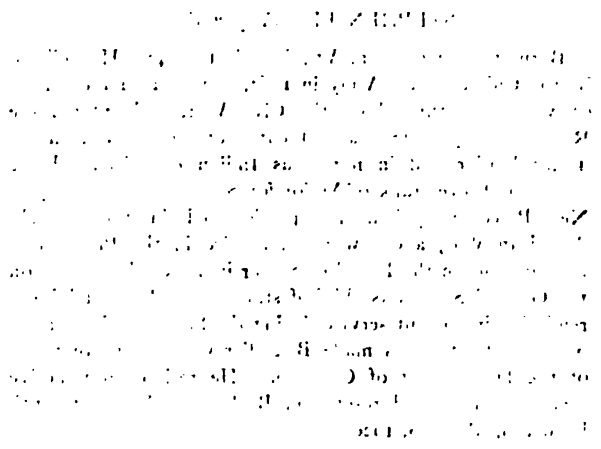
"Although he was a constructive legislator, I am not sure but that his greatest public service was the quiet influence which he exerted for good upon all legislation during his long Congressional career. Without him how much the whole course of our legislation during all these years would have lost no man can estimate. The impress of his character has touched it at every point. His was a life not only successful and beneficent in the largest sense, but it was also beautifully complete in its symmetry. Great as he was intellectually, he was morally greater. He devoted himself to the pursuit of that which is good and pure, and from the good and pure, as God gave him to see them, no man could divert him. * * * His face, which was so beautifully expressive of his inner soul, was a perpetual benediction to all. * * *

"Vermont has lost her greatest citizen and most honored servant, and all her people a personal friend. There is sorrow at every hearthstone in the State he loved so well."

Among the many tributes to the memory of Senator Morrill perhaps none is more eloquent or beautiful than

STEPHEN PERRY JOCELYN

Born in Brownington, Vt., March 1, 1843. He enlisted in the United States Army in 1863, serving as a Lieutenant of volunteers throughout the Civil War, and entered the Regular Army in 1866 as a Lieutenant. He served on the Texas border and in numerous Indian expeditions, being given the brevet rank of Major for conspicuous gallantry in Nez Perce campaign. He participated in the Spanish-American War, and saw much service in the Philippines, commanding in the Island of Samar in 1903. He served on the General Staff, was chief of staff of the Pacific Division, rendering important service during the San Francisco earthquake and later was made Brigadier General in command of the Department of Columbia. He retired from active service in 1904 and resided in Burlington, Vermont, until his death, March 8, 1920.



Stephen P. Jocelyn
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

the following from his long time friend and colleague, Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, representing the noblest type of American Senator and the spokesman of a noble State. He said in part:

"When Justin Morrill died, not only a great figure left the Senate Chamber—the image of the ancient virtue of New England—but an era in our national history came to an end. He knew in his youth the veterans of the Revolution and the generation who declared independence and framed the Constitution, as the young men who are coming to manhood today know the veterans who won our victories, and the statesmen who conducted our policy in the Civil War. He knew the whole history of his country from the time of her independence, partly from the lips of those who had shaped it, partly because of the large share he had in it himself. * * *

"A great and healthful and beneficent power has departed from our country's life. If he had not lived, the history of the country would have been different in some very important particulars; and it is not unlikely that his death changed the result in some matters of great pith and moment, which are to affect profoundly the history of the country in the future. * * *

"For nearly half a century, Vermont spoke through him in our National Council, until, one after another, almost every great question affecting the public welfare had been decided in accordance with her opinion.

"It would be impossible, even by a most careful study of the history of the country for the last forty years, to determine with exactness what was due to Mr. Mor-

rill's personal influence. Many of the great policies to which we owe the successful result of the Civil War—the abolition of slavery, the restoration of peace, the new and enlarged definition of citizenship, the restoration of order, the establishment of public credit, the homestead system, the foundation and admission of new States, the exaction of apology and reparation from Great Britain, the establishment of the doctrine of expatriation, the achievement of our manufacturing independence, the taking by the United States of its place as the foremost nation in the world in manufacture and in wealth, as it was already foremost in agriculture, the creation of our vast domestic commerce, the extension of our railroad system from one ocean to the other—were carried into effect by narrow majorities, and would have failed but for the wisest counsel. When all these matters were before Congress there may have been men more brilliant or more powerful in debate. But I cannot think of any wiser in counsel than Mr. Morrill. Many of them must have been lost but for his powerful support. Many owed to him the shape they finally took.

* * *

"To him is due the first anti-polygamy bill, which inaugurated the policy under which, as we hope and believe, that great blot on our national life has been forever expunged. The public buildings which ornament Washington, the extension of the Capitol grounds, the great building where the State, War and Navy Departments have their home, the National Museum buildings, are the result of statutes of which he was the author and which he conducted from their introduction to their

enactment. He was the leader, as Mr. Winthrop in his noble oration bears witness, of the action of Congress which resulted in the completion of the Washington Monument after so many years' delay. He conceived and accomplished the idea of consecrating the beautiful chamber of the old House of Representatives a Memorial Hall where should stand forever the statues of the great men of the States. So far, of late, as the prosperity and wise administration of the Smithsonian Institution has depended upon the action of Congress it has been due to him. Above all, the beautiful National Library building, unequalled among buildings of its class in the world, was in a large measure the result of his persistent effort and powerful influence, and stands as an enduring monument to his fame. * * *

"If you wish to sum up the quality of Justin Morrill in a single word, mind, body, and soul, that word would be Health. He was thoroughly healthy, through and through, to the center of his brain, to his heart's core. Like all healthy souls, he was full of good cheer and sunshine, full of hope for the future, full of pleasant memories of the past. * * *

"Mr. Morrill was not a great political leader. Great political leaders are not often found in the Senate nowadays. He was contented to be responsible for one man; to cast his share of the vote of one State; to do his duty as he conceived it and let other men do theirs as they saw it. But at least he was not a great political follower. He never committed himself to the popular currents, nor studied the vanes to see how the winds were blowing, nor sounded the depths and the shallows

before he decided on his own course. There was no wire running to his seat from any center of patronage or power. To use a felicitious phrase, I think of Senator Morgan of Alabama, he did not 'come out of his door and cry cuckoo when any clock struck elsewhere.'

"Mr. Morrill was a brave man—an independent man. He never flinched from uttering his thought. He was never afraid to vote alone. He never grew impassioned or angry. He had, in a high degree, what Jeremy Taylor calls 'the endearment of prudent and temperate speech.'

"He was one of the men that Washington would have loved and Washington would have leaned upon. Of course I do not compare my good friend with him to whom no man living or that ever lived on earth can be compared. And Mr. Morrill was never tried or tested by executive or by military responsibilities. But the qualities which belonged to Washington belonged to him —prudence, modesty, sound judgment, simplicity, absolute integrity, disinterestedness, lofty patriotism. If he is not to be compared with Washington, he was at least worthy to be the countryman of Washington, and to hold a high place among the statesmen of the Republic which Washington founded.

"Neither ambition nor hatred, nor the love of ease nor the greed of gain, nor the desire of popularity nor the love of praise, nor the fear of unpopularity found a place in that simple and brave heart. * * *

"And so we leave him. His life went out with the century of which he saw almost the beginning. What the future may have in store for us we cannot tell. But

we offer this man as an example of an American Senator and American citizen than which, so far, we have none better. His honored grave is hard by the spot where his cradle was rocked. He sleeps where he wished to sleep, in the bosom of his beloved Vermont. No State ever mourned a nobler son; no son was ever mourned by a nobler State."

These tributes are sufficient to show the esteem in which Senator Morrill was held by the eminent statesmen of the Nation. He was one of the greatest men Vermont has sent to the national capital, and one of the noblest and most useful statesmen whom any State, at any time, has elected to Congress. Lacking college training, and with little opportunity for study in the schools, he appreciated the value of sound learning so keenly that early in his public career he secured the passage of the Land Grant College Act, which constitutes one of the great landmarks in the history of American education. Passing from a country store to a seat in Congress, in a few years he had attained a position of such prominence in financial affairs, that upon him was laid the responsible task of formulating a tariff bill that should provide revenue sufficient to finance the Nation during the Civil War. Spending the early years of his manhood in a little village remote from the railroad, with only the most meagre opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the fine arts, he was able to render greater service, probably, than any other man in beautifying the national capital and in erecting one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, the Congressional Library. His career is an inspiration to every

Vermont youth who lacks friends and fortune. The people of his State were proud of his great achievements, but better than that they loved him.

The friends of four prominent Vermonters presented to Governor Smith the merits of their respective candidates for the Senatorship left vacant by the death of Senator Morrill. The candidates were William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, William W. Grout of Barton, Henry C. Ide of St. Johnsbury and Charles A. Prouty of Newport. The Governor decided not to appoint any of the leading candidates, leaving a fair field for the election in 1900. He had been urged by the national administration to appoint a Senator who should be in his seat as soon as possible, owing to the approaching vote on the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, and the uncertainty of the outcome. Therefore, on January 7, 1899, Governor Smith tendered the appointment to Benjamin F. Fifield of Montpelier. Mr. Fifield at this time was sixty-seven years old. He was born in Orange, November 18, 1832, was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855, studied law in the office of Peck and Colby at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He became a member of the firm with which he studied, and when Mr. Colby retired, continued in partnership with Mr. Peck until 1866. He was United States District Attorney for Vermont from 1869 to 1880, when he resigned on account of his election to the Vermont Legislature. He served in 1880 as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He declined to be a candidate for Congress in 1884, but was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of that year. In

1884 he was elected president of the Vermont Bar Association. Mr. Fifield was one of Vermont's ablest lawyers and one of the best railroad lawyers in the East. He was active and successful as counsel for the Central Vermont Railroad during the long and complicated litigation which attended the various receiverships through which that corporation passed. Mr. Fifield was eminently qualified for the position of Senator, but, after careful consideration, he declined, owing to the precarious condition of Mrs. Fifield's health. He was one of a very few men who have declined a United States Senatorship. For a considerable period before his death he was not engaged in active practice. He died July 23, 1911.

Governor Smith then offered the appointment to Chief Judge Jonathan Ross of the Vermont Supreme Court. The offer was accepted, Judge Ross resigned from the bench and took the oath of office on January 16, 1899. Jonathan Ross was born on a farm in Waterford, Vt., April 30, 1826. He was educated in the common schools, attended St. Johnsbury Academy, entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1851 in the class with Redfield Proctor. He paid his way through college in part with money earned by teaching. After graduation he taught in the academies at Craftsbury, Chelsea and St. Johnsbury. While teaching at Chelsea he studied law in the office of William Hebard. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and located at St. Johnsbury. Among his partners were A. J. Willard, G. A. Burbank and Walter P. Smith. He gradually gained eminence in his profession. He was treasurer of the Passumpsic

Savings Bank from 1858 to 1868. He was State's Attorney of Caledonia county, 1862-63; represented St. Johnsbury in the Legislature in 1865, 1866 and 1867. For several years he was a member of the State Board of Education. He was elected to the State Senate in 1870, and while a member of that body was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was reelected without a break until his resignation to accept the Senatorship and beginning with 1890 had been Chief Judge of the court. He was at this time nearly seventy years old and was highly esteemed as a lawyer and Judge. He served in the Senate until the election of William P. Dillingham, October 18, 1900. He was Chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners from 1900 to 1902. During the last years of his life he practiced law. Judge and Mrs. Ross were struck by a railroad train at a crossing in Concord, Vt., February 21, 1905, and fatally injured, the former dying on February 23.

Senator Ross voted for the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, and there was only one vote to spare. After an exhaustive study of all treaties by which the United States had acquired territory, of all Supreme Court decisions bearing on the subject, and of the Constitution itself, he came to the conclusion that the Constitution did not of its own vigor, unaided by act of Congress, extend over the territories, and on January 18, 1900, he introduced resolutions to that effect. On May 15 he delivered a carefully prepared speech on these resolutions. At first his remarks, delivered without any attempt at oratorical effect, did not attract attention, but soon the soundness of his argument was observed, and Senator

Pettus of Alabama rose to say: "This is an important question and it is a great lawyer who is speaking; we should give him our attention."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* characterized this utterance as a powerful speech, that "completely cut the ground from under the latest disciples of Calhoun and advocates of his theory in Congress." The *New York Sun* called it a "remarkable speech." The *New York Press* said: "We have seen no better expression by a public official on the Spooner Philippine bill than that uttered by Senator Ross of Vermont." The *Springfield Republican* said: "It is a fact not generally known that before the policy of the McKinley administration had been decided upon, the President was advised to consult Senator Ross, and did so, and as the result of the explanation of constitutional scope and limitations given by the Senator, the latter's opinion was accepted, namely, that the Constitution does not of its own force follow the flag, and the policy of the administration was fixed accordingly."

The *Boston Transcript* declared that Senator Ross' "very able exposition of the rights of the United States Government under the Constitution to hold colonies was regarded at the time as the best presentation of the McKinley administration's position that had been made." Several years later *The Green Bag,* in a sketch of Judge Ross, said of his Senate speech: "This effort made a sensation throughout the country and marked Judge Ross as a man of national fame, and beyond question it shaped the policy of the Nation with reference to our island possessions. President McKinley characterized

it as the most enlightening treatment of the subject he had yet seen, and stated that it led him to a complete change of mind as to national policy in regard to the annexation of territory." Thus did another Vermont statesman contribute powerfully to the solution of a great national problem.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars in Vermont was instituted on March 30, 1899, with Frank L. Greene of St. Albans as commander.

Capt. Charles E. Clark, who brought the *Oregon* safely around Cape Horn, at the beginning of the War with Spain, accompanied by Mrs. Clark, arrived at Montpelier on Sunday morning, April 30. Mayor John H. Senter and a delegation of citizens called on Captain Clark to extend the welcome of the city. Monday, May 1, was the first anniversary of the battle of Manila, and the hero of the *Oregon* went to Northfield, where he broke ground at Norwich University for Dewey Hall. President A. D. Brown of Norwich was a classmate of Captain Clark. The principal address was delivered by Col. Kittredge Haskins of Brattleboro. Captain Clark spoke briefly, paying a high tribute to Admiral Dewey, and referred pleasantly to his early training at Norwich. He also alluded to his own "great good fortune to be born in the Green Mountain State." An informal reception followed. The village was decorated and business was practically suspended.

Montpelier also observed Monday in honor of Captain Clark. The city was gaily decorated. The guest of honor returned at 6.30 o'clock. A reception was given in the evening with speeches by Mayor Senter,

Mayor Gordon of Barre, Speaker Haskins, Secretary of State Howland and President Brown. Captain Clark responded briefly. On Tuesday Captain Clark visited Bradford, his birthplace. He was greeted along the route and at Ryegate the school children assembled to welcome him. At Wells River he was met by a delegation headed by Col. H. E. Parker. On his arrival at Bradford an address of welcome was delivered by Ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham, who was principal of Bradford Academy when the naval hero was a student. On the following day, May 3, the Captain called upon friends and visited the village school. A reception was held at Armory Hall in the evening. He left Bradford on Thursday morning, May 4, for Boston.

One of the greatest celebrations ever held in Vermont was Admiral Dewey's welcome to his native State in October, 1899. The mountains were aflame with the russet and crimson and gold of the autumn foliage, when the man whom the Nation delighted to honor came back to his native hills. Gov. Edward C. Smith and Col. W. Seward Webb went to Washington in the latter's private car to escort the Admiral to Vermont. There were great ovations throughout New York State. The first stop in Vermont was made at North Bennington. The Admiral declined to make speeches and his right hand and arm were so swollen as a result of receptions at New York and Washington that he was unable to shake the hands of Vermonters. A great crowd had assembled at Rutland. Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley, Mayor of the city, introduced the Admiral, who bowed his thanks for the enthusiastic greeting. Fully fifteen hun-

dred people had assembled at Middlebury, and a thousand at Vergennes.

The special train arrived at Shelburne at 3:40 o'clock on the afternoon of October 10. The schools were dismissed and people had gathered from far and near, some coming a distance of twenty miles to see the hero of Manila. It was estimated that three thousand persons were awaiting the arrival of the Admiral. The guests at Shelburne House, the home of Doctor and Mrs. Webb, included Admiral Dewey, Governor Smith, George Goodwin Dewey, the Admiral's son, Flag Lieutenant Brumby, President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central Railroad, President P. W. Clement of the Rutland Railroad, Hart Lyman of the *New York Tribune* staff, Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Middlebury and Gen. J. G. McCullough of Bennington. A special train took the Admiral to Montpelier on the afternoon of October 11. A stop was made at Burlington, where a great throng had assembled, including the pupils of the schools. A bouquet was presented by the children of the Ira Allen School. Gen. O. O. Howard introduced Mayor Robert Roberts. The Admiral bowed his acknowledgments of the greetings of the people of the city.

All along the route crowds had assembled, hoping to catch a glimpse of the popular hero. A great throng had gathered at Montpelier, and the city was beautifully decorated for the gala occasion. The Admiral visited the homes of his brothers, Charles and Edward. October 12, 1899, is known as Dewey Day in Vermont history, and it has been called the greatest day in the

history of Montpelier. It is said that forty thousand people gathered that day in the capital of the State to do honor to Montpelier's most distinguished son. At sunrise an Admiral's salute of seventeen guns was fired. One of the incidents of the morning was the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Admiral by President Matthew H. Buckham of the University of Vermont.

There was a grand parade of the civic and military organizations in the afternoon assembled from all parts of the State, nearly two thousand men being in line. In the carriage with Admiral Dewey were Governor Smith, Mayor Senter and Lieutenant Brumby. The Admiral wore the uniform of his rank and was kept busy acknowledging the ovation given all along the route. The cadets of Norwich acted as a guard of honor. On reaching the reviewing stand the party found Senators Proctor and Ross, Congressmen Powers and Grout, the Judges of the courts, State officials, the Governor's staff, the State reception committee and other prominent citizens awaiting them.

On behalf of the people of Vermont, Governor Smith presented to the Admiral a medal, saying: "The people of Vermont with sincere affection and a deep pride today welcome you home. They have bidden me hand to you this little souvenir in commemoration of this occasion on which they thus pay to you their highest respect." In a voice trembling with emotion, Admiral Dewey replied: "Governor Smith—I want to thank you in behalf of the people of Vermont, and I also wish here to express my thanks to them individually for this

beautiful and valuable gift. There is no function to which I have looked forward with more pleasure during the long months of my absence than the one which was to bring me back to my old home and my own people. With pleasure I accept this token and shall always cherish it as one of my most precious possessions, because it came from the people of Vermont."

The medal of honor was made of virgin gold and enamel, the decorations being interspersed with eighteen diamonds. Above the bar the words "Welcome Home" were surmounted by a representation of the American Eagle. Suspended by a blue silk ribbon was an anchor on the bar of which was engraved the name *Olympia*. The Admiral's and the national flags in blue enamel were crossed over the medallion likeness of Dewey in gold, and underneath, in enamel, was the State Coat of Arms.

Following the presentation of the medal the St. Albans Glee Club sang a song composed for the occasion, and the newspaper men were introduced to the Admiral. In the evening there was a great bonfire on the Langdon Meadow, followed by an elaborate display of fireworks. There were special designs and set pieces, the last being a representation of the battle of Manila.

On the following day, October 13, the Admiral went to Northfield, where he laid the cornerstone of Dewey Hall, at Norwich University. State officials and the soldiers of the Vermont militia were present. Prayer was offered by Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall of the Episcopal diocese, and an oration was delivered by Chauncey M. Depew of New York. Rear Admiral Belknap and

other distinguished visitors were in attendance. The Admiral proceeded from Northfield to Boston, being greeted all along the route by enthusiastic crowds.

The centennial of the founding of Middlebury College was observed during the commencement period of 1900, beginning on Sunday, July 2, with a baccalaureate sermon by President Ezra Brainerd on "Our Indebtedness to the Past." Prayer was offered by Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, a former president and famous as founder of Robert College, in Turkey. Monday was observed as Undergraduate Day. Tuesday was Commencement Day. The Starr Library was dedicated, Prof. Brainerd Kellogg of Brooklyn delivering the address. The centennial exercises proper began on Wednesday, July 4. Among those taking part were Presidents J. E. Rankin of Harvard University, R. C. Flagg of Ripon College, C. S. Murkland of New Hampshire State College, Franklin Carter of Williams College, Matthew H. Buckham of the University of Vermont and W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College. In the evening a Roman drama was presented. On Thursday, July 5, Prof. Walter E. Howard delivered a centennial oration, Prof. Edwin H. Higley read a centennial poem and a centennial hymn was sung, the words of which were written by President Rankin, and the music by Prof. Theodore Henckels.

The State Convention to elect delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention was held at Burlington, April 18, 1900, and Gen. J. G. McCullough of North Bennington, Lieut. Gov. H. C. Bates of St. Johnsbury, Edward Wells of Burlington and Lavant M. Read of Bellows Falls were elected. The delegates were not

instructed, but the McKinley administration was endorsed, and a desire for the President's renomination was expressed. The platform referred to territorial expansion as follows: "We believe that this country should manfully accept and shoulder the increased duties and responsibilities that have come to it during the present administration. * * * We unhesitatingly proclaim our conviction that from over no inch of this newly acquired territory where the Stars and Stripes have floated carrying promise of enlightenment and freedom, should that flag be lowered or that promise be withdrawn."

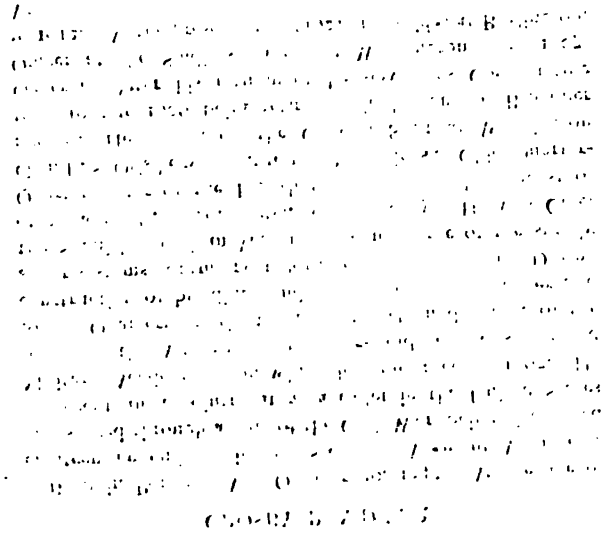
Delegates elected in the First district were W. N. Platt of Shoreham and E. M. Brown of Sheldon. The Second district delegates were W. H. H. Slack of Springfield and E. M. Bartlett of Island Pond. The Vermont delegates voted for the renomination of President McKinley and for the nomination of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York for Vice President.

Early in February William J. Bryan visited Vermont and delivered a speech at Montpelier.

The Democratic State Convention elected as delegates-at-large, Thomas W. Moloney of Rutland, Felix W. McGettrick of St. Albans, Rollin S. Childs of Brattleboro and George Atkins of Montpelier. Delegates elected from the First district were: John W. McGeary of Burlington and Richard M. Houghton of Bennington; and from the Second district, O. C. Sawyer of Sharon and A. B. Perry of McIndoe Falls. A motion to instruct the delegates to support William J. Bryan as a Presidential candidate was tabled. The

CROSBY P. MILLER

Born in Pomfret, Vt., October 20, 1843. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers and served through a part of the Civil War, being discharged to accept an appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1867. He served in the Artillery several years and later was assigned to the Quartermaster's department. He had charge of the construction of buildings and the installation of water and sewer systems at army posts for a considerable period. During the Spanish-American War he was in charge of the supply of all animals, wagons, etc., for the army. He was Chief Quartermaster of the Eighth Corps and at the request of Gen. E. S. Otis he was sent to the Philippines as Chief Quartermaster. He served on the General Staff at Washington from 1903 to 1906, being retired with the rank of Brigadier General. After his retirement he served as Constructing Officer at the Soldiers' Home at Washington from 1907 to 1912. At the present time (1921) he resides at Burlington, Vt.



Crosby P. Miller
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national free silver platform of 1896 was endorsed. At the Democratic National Convention, Thomas W. Moloney, for the Vermont delegation, seconded the nomination of William J. Bryan as a Presidential candidate. For second place on the national ticket, the Vermont delegates voted for former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, who was nominated. F. W. McGettrick was a member of the sub-committee that drafted the platform. There was a bitter contest over the inclusion or exclusion of a plank endorsing the free coinage of silver, and Mr. McGettrick made a speech for free silver which is said to have turned the scale in favor of Mr. Bryan's doctrine, which won in committee by a majority of two votes.

John H. Senter of Montpelier was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of State officers nominated William W. Stickney of Ludlow for Governor without opposition. Martin F. Allen of Ferrisburg defeated Elihu B. Taft of Burlington for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, by a vote of 454 to 118. What the State Convention lacked in excitement was abundantly made up in the Congressional contests. In the Republican Convention in the Second district the first ballot resulted as follows: Kittredge Haskins, 149; Frank Plumley of Northfield, 142; Wendell P. Stafford of St. Johnsbury, 70; Porter H. Dale of Island Pond, 42. Mr. Plumley's name was withdrawn at the end of the eleventh ballot and Mr. Haskins was nominated, the final vote standing as fol-

lows: Haskins, 229; Stafford, 109; Dale, 26; Plumley, 9; Lavant M. Read of Bellows Falls, 1.

The First District Republican Convention was one of the most exciting ever held in Vermont. Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page entered the contest early and candidates in opposition were brought out in almost every county in the district. The convention was held in the Burlington Armory on June 28. The day was intensely hot and the large auditorium was crowded with delegates and interested spectators. Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor was elected chairman, and the convention was so tumultuous that he soon discarded the ordinary gavel for a stout piece of scantling.

The first ballot resulted as follows: C. S. Page of Hyde Park, 105; D. J. Foster of Burlington, 89; J. C. Baker of Rutland, 65; J. K. Batchelder of Arlington, 50; H. H. Powers of Morrisville, 49; A. A. Hall of St. Albans, 32.

Foster gained on the second ballot, which resulted as follows: Foster, 176; Page, 127; Baker, 38; Batchelder, 37; Hall, 7; O. M. Barber of Bennington, 1. Foster was nominated on the third ballot, the vote being: Foster, 216; Page, 162; Batchelder, 7. The chief interest in the campaign, following the Congressional nominations, was in the choice of a United States Senator. Seldom has the State been more actively canvassed. The principal contest lay between Ex-Gov. William P. Dillingham and Congressman William W. Grout of Barton. Charles A. Prouty of Newport, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and Senator Jonathan Ross of St. Johnsbury were also candidates. United States

Senators were then chosen by the Legislature, and the lines were drawn closely in county conventions, which nominated State Senators and in caucuses for Town Representatives.

The vote for Governor was as follows: William W. Stickney (Rep.), 48,441; John H. Senter (Dem.), 17,129; Henry C. Barnes (Pro.), 950; James Pirie (Social Dem.), 567; scattering, 12. Stickney's majority was 29,783.

William W. Stickney was born in Plymouth, Vt., March 21, 1853. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1877, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1878 and opened an office in Ludlow. He is senior member of the law firm of Stickney, Sargent and Skeels. He is president of the Ludlow Savings Bank and Trust Company. He has been president of the Vermont Bar Association and is now (1921) president of the Vermont Historical Society. He was State's Attorney of Windsor county from 1882 to 1884 and 1890 to 1892. In 1882 he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, a position which he held for ten years. He represented Ludlow in the Legislature in 1892 and 1894, being elected Speaker each year.

David Johnson Foster, one of the new Congressmen, was born in Barnet, June 27, 1857. He graduated from St. Johnsbury Academy in 1876 and from Dartmouth College in 1880. He studied law and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1883. He opened an office in Burlington and practiced law in that city until 1901. He was State's Attorney of Chittenden county from 1886 to 1890; was State Senator, 1892-94; Commissioner of

State Taxes, 1894-98; and chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, 1898-1900. He represented the United States at the Mexican Centennial in 1910 and in 1911 was chairman of the United States delegation to the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. He died March 21, 1912.

Kittredge Haskins, elected to Congress from the Second district, was born at Dover, April 8, 1836. He was educated in the common schools, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He served in the Sixteenth Vermont regiment during a portion of the Civil War, was commissioned First Lieutenant and resigned on account of disabilities. He served on the staff of Governor Washburn in 1869. He was State's Attorney of Windham county, 1870-72; United States District Attorney, 1880-87. He represented Brattleboro in the Legislature in 1872, 1896 and 1898. He was elected Speaker at the special war session in 1898 and was reelected at the regular fall session. He was a Senator from Windham county in 1892. He was active in the Masonic fraternity. He died, at his home in Brattleboro, August 6, 1916.

Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor was elected Speaker of the House when the Legislature organized in 1900. In his retiring message Governor Smith discussed in a vigorous manner the State's system of accounting, which, he asserted, was "wanting in every essential element of accuracy." It was physically impossible for one man to do all the work required. He said: "The State for years has been in the position of merely accepting what has been paid to it without knowing

that it has received what actually belongs to it." The Auditor was not blamed for existing conditions. It was recommended that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, and perhaps the Speaker of the House, be constituted a board with jurisdiction over the accounting and financial departments of the State. In regard to "double taxation," Governor Smith found an unjust discrimination between real and personal property. He would give to real estate the right to offset for debts or take away that right from personal property. He suggested as a possible method of increasing revenue the policy of charging a fair price for the granting of franchises. He found that during the two years preceding, the merits of the prohibitory liquor law had been debated with greater fairness and in a spirit of toleration not shown before.

In his inaugural address Governor Stickney recommended that the office of brigade commander of militia be abolished, and that the law providing for a brigade organization be repealed. He favored abolishing the office of Tax Commissioner and assigning the duties of the office to the State Treasurer. He favored the greater development of the work of the Library Commission and the removal of the restriction which permitted proposals of amendment to the Constitution only once in ten years. He also advocated a constitutional amendment changing the date of the State election from September to November and the convening of the Legislature from October to January.

The Legislature apportioned Senators by counties as follows: Addison, 2; Bennington, 2; Caledonia, 2;

Chittenden, 3; Essex, 1; Franklin, 2; Grand Isle, 1; Lamoille, 1; Orange, 2; Orleans, 2; Rutland, 4; Washington, 3; Windham, 2; Windsor, 3. A law was enacted providing that any town might, and every town having a population of two thousand, five hundred or more, must maintain a high school, or provide instruction in some other high school, seminary or academy. A State Laboratory of Hygiene was established under the direction of the State Board of Health. The establishment of the boundary line between Vermont and Massachusetts was authorized. The sum of four hundred dollars was voted for a memorial tablet to mark the birthplace of President Chester A. Arthur at Fairfield.

The Governor was commissioned to inform Capt. Charles E. Clark of the desire of the General Assembly that he should sit for a portrait to be placed in the State Capitol. It was also voted that there should be secured for the State House a portrait of Gen. Emerson H. Liscum of the Ninth United States Infantry, "who gave his life for the flag in the assault at the siege of Tien Tsin, China, July 13, 1900." Emerson H. Liscum was a native of Huntington, Vt., who spent a part of his boyhood in Burlington. Although very young, he was one of the first to enlist when Fort Sumter was fired upon in 1861, going out as a Corporal in the First Vermont Volunteers. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twelfth Infantry in the Regular Army. He was promoted through the non-commissioned grades and in March, 1863, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He was made a First Lieutenant, was severely wounded at Gettysburg and was brevetted as Captain for gallantry in various battles.

In July, 1866, he was appointed Captain in the Twenty-fifth Infantry and served through several Indian campaigns. In 1892 he was advanced to the rank of Major and in 1896 was made a Lieutenant Colonel. He commanded his regiment in Cuba and was severely wounded in the assault on San Juan Hill. After nine months of sick leave he was ordered to the Philippines and was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers. When the volunteer appointment lapsed he became Colonel of the Ninth Infantry. When troops were needed in China for the rescue of the American Minister and others in Pekin Colonel Liscum was selected on account of "his ability, cool judgment and experience," and because his district in Luzon was so thoroughly pacified that he could be spared.

Calvin P. Titus, who served as a bugler for the Bennington company of the First Vermont regiment in the War with Spain, enlisted later in the Regular Army and was the first man of the Allied forces to scale the walls of Pekin. He was decorated for bravery and was given an appointment at large at the United States Military Academy.

The Legislature adopted joint resolutions relating to the death of John Sherman and providing for a special commission to which should be referred that part of Governor Smith's retiring message relating to the State's system of accounting.

Four proposals of amendment to the State Constitution were offered to the Senate. The first proposing a change in the date of elections for State and county officers from September to November, beginning in

1906, and changing the date of the convening of the General Assembly from October to January, was rejected by a vote of 6 to 22.

The second, enabling the Senate to propose constitutional amendments at any session, was defeated by a vote of 13 to 16.

The third, apportioning Senators according to population, was lost by a vote of 5 to 25.

The fourth proposal, providing for the filling of vacancies in the Senate and House of Representatives, was adopted by the Senate, reported adversely to the House, but approved by a vote of 146 to 24. The Legislature of 1902 did not approve this proposal.

The great event of the session of 1900 was the election of a United States Senator for the unexpired portion of the term of Senator Justin S. Morrill. The first ballot, taken in joint assembly on October 17, demonstrated the fact that no candidate had a sufficient number of supporters to ensure election. The vote was as follows: William P. Dillingham, 108; William W. Grout, 82; Seneca Haselton (Dem.), 48; C. A. Prouty, 20; Jonathan Ross, 13. On the following day most of the followers of the three candidates receiving the fewest votes left them, and Dillingham benefited largely by this break, receiving a majority of fifty-four on joint ballot. The vote on the second ballot was as follows: Dillingham, 162; Grout, 96; Haselton, 6; Ross, 5; Prouty, 1.

The Presidential Electors chosen in 1900 were Truman C. Fletcher of St. Johnsbury, Horace F.

Graham of Craftsbury, George E. Fisher of Lyndon and Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morristown.

The total vote for Presidential Electors was 56,216, compared with a total of 63,845 in the Presidential election of 1896 and a total vote of 67,099 in the State election of 1900. The Republican Electors had a majority of 28,920. The total vote in the November election usually was less than that cast in September, when local contests helped to bring out a large vote.

The result of the Presidential election in 1900 by counties is given herewith:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*People's Party*	*Pro. & Scat.*
Addison	3,286	467	25	25
Bennington	2,666	871	30	8
Caledonia	2,957	817	25	52
Chittenden	3,907	1,822	53	27
Essex	758	358	5	2
Franklin	2,737	1,316	17	57
Grand Isle	356	146	6	10
Lamoille	1,742	418	15	26
Orange	2,515	740	22	62
Orleans	2,749	441	14	21
Rutland	5,901	1,874	49	80
Washington	3,819	1,622	65	35
Windham	3,948	1,014	23	11
Windsor	5,227	943	19	15
Total	42,568	12,849	368	431

The population of Vermont, according to the census figures of 1900, was 343,641, a gain during the preceding decade of 11,219, or 3.4 per cent. The population per square mile was 37.7, compared with an average of 25.6 for the United States. There were in Vermont 175,138 males and 168,503 females, constituting the total population. The Negro population numbered 1,621 and 37 persons were included under the designation, "Indian, Chinese, Japanese and All Other." The native born inhabitants of Vermont numbered 298,894, and there were 44,747 foreign born. The latter class constituted 13 per cent of the total population.

The population by counties follows:

Addison	21,912
Bennington	21,705
Caledonia	24,381
Chittenden	39,600
Essex	8,056
Franklin	30,198
Grand Isle	4,462
Lamoille	12,289
Orange	19,313
Orleans	22,024
Rutland	44,209
Washington	36,607
Windham	26,660
Windsor	32,225

Eight counties, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Washington, Windham and Windsor, made gains. Six counties, Addison, Essex,

Lamoille, Orange, Orleans and Rutland, reported losses. The principal gains were in Washington and Chittenden counties. The population of Barre more than doubled, and the growth of the granite industry during the decade accounted largely for Washington county's gain of 7,000.

The following towns and cities, having a population in excess of 2,500, are given herewith: Burlington, 18,640; Rutland, 11,499; Barre City, 8,488; Bennington, 8,033; St. Johnsbury, 7,010; Brattleboro, 6,640; Montpelier, 6,266; St. Albans City, 6,239; Rockingham, 5,809; Colchester, 5,352; Hartford, 3,817; Swanton, 3,745; Springfield, 3,432; Barre Town, 3,346; Derby, 3,274; Randolph, 3,141; Newport, 3,113; Poultney, 3,108; Middlebury, 3,045; Fair Haven, 2,999; Lyndon, 2,956; West Rutland, 2,914; Northfield, 2,855; Waterbury, 2,810; Barton, 2,790; Brandon, 2,759; Morristown, 2,583; Woodstock, 2,557.

Natives of Vermont residing outside the State in 1900, numbered 169,076. A map published in *The Vermonter,* showed the numbers in the different States to be as follows: Maine, 1,969; New Hampshire, 19,647; Massachusetts, 40,629; Rhode Island, 2,976; Connecticut, 5,230; New York, 23,502; New Jersey, 1,682; Pennsylvania, 2,709; Delaware, 62; Maryland, 249; Virginia, 256; West Virginia, 110; North Carolina, 142; South Carolina, 50; Georgia, 253; Florida, 393; Alabama, 150; Mississippi, 76; Louisiana, 155; Arkansas, 301; Tennessee, 375; Kentucky, 161; Ohio, 3,353; Indiana, 1,228; Illinois, 9,974; Michigan, 6,759; Wisconsin, 6,908; Minnesota, 6,273; Iowa, 6,934; Missouri, 2,209; North

Dakota, 834; South Dakota, 1,545; Nebraska, 3,077; Kansas, 3,117; Oklahoma, 352; Indian Territory, 64; Texas, 541; Montana, 969; Wyoming, 398; Colorado, 2,057; New Mexico, 153; Idaho, 375; Utah, 316; Nevada, 185; Arizona, 202; Washington, 1,962; Oregon, 1,180; California, 5,859.

The total number of Vermont farms in 1900 was 33,104, and the acreage, 4,724,440. There were 2,126,624 acres, or 45 per cent in improved land, and 2,597,816 acres in unimproved land. The value of this land was $45,813,905. The average value of all property per farm was $3,276, and the average value of land per acre, $9.70. The value of the buildings was $37,257,715; the value of farm products, $33,570,892; and the value of farm implements and machinery, $9,911,040. There were 25,982 farm owners. The average size of a Vermont farm was 142.7 acres. There were 101 farms of 1,000 acres or over. Windsor county contained the largest number of farms, and Addison county contained the greatest number of acres of improved farms.

Vermont's gross farm income was $22,658,908. There were 16,700 farms that derived their principal income from dairy products, Vermont's rank being fifth in this list. The dairy cows numbered 199,603, or an average of twelve cows per farm. The value of dairy products was $9,321,389. The value of live stock was $17,841,317, the State ranking first in New England. Vermont produced 142,042,223 gallons of milk, 57,566,012 gallons of which were sold. There were 41,288,087 pounds of butter made, Vermont ranking

first in New England. Of this amount, 22,453,381 pounds were made in factories and 18,834,706 pounds on farms. Vermont ranked first in New England in the production of cheese, 5,119,764 pounds being manufactured.

There were on Vermont farms in 1900, 510,341 neat cattle, 105,896 horses, 297,521 sheep, 100,510 swine, 806,451 chickens, 22,689 turkeys, 8,836 ducks, 5,187 geese and 12,836 swarms of bees. There were produced the previous year, 6,271,880 dozen of eggs, 1,334,253 pounds of wool and 182,278 pounds of honey. The value of all poultry was $421,195, and the eggs produced in 1899 were valued at $959,965. The value of forest products was $2,108,518.

According to the census figures of 1900, Vermont produced the previous year, 380,940 bushels of barley, 196,010 bushels of buckwheat, 2,322,450 bushels of corn, 2,742,140 bushels of oats, 31,950 bushels of rye, 34,650 bushels of wheat, 3,547,829 bushels of potatoes, 27,172 bushels of field beans, 1,329,972 tons of hay, 291,390 pounds of tobacco, 4,400 pounds of hops, 4,779,870 pounds of maple sugar and 409,953 gallons of maple syrup. There were in the State, 1,675,131 apple trees, which bore 1,176,822 bushels of fruit, valued at $450,429.

Vermont produced more maple sugar than any other State, a rank which it had held since 1870. In average yield of staple crops per acre, Vermont ranked second in buckwheat and tobacco, fifth in oats and barley, eighth in wheat and corn, ninth in potatoes and twelfth in rye.

There were reported in 1900, in Vermont, 1,938 manufacturing establishments, employing 28,179 persons. The gross value of the products amounted to $57,623,-815; and the net value was $40,760,300. The capital invested was $43,500,000, and the total horse power used was 126,124. Burlington reported 78 establishments, with 2,322 wage earners and products valued at $6,066,000. In Barre there were 146 establishments, employing 1,875 wage earners, with products valued at $2,671,000. Rutland had 61 establishments, employing 1,496 wage earners, and products valued at $1,959,000.

Lumber and timber products ranked first in Vermont manufacture, with 575 establishments, employing 6,322 wage earners, and producing manufactures valued at $8,799,000.

Other important manufactured products are given herewith.

	No. Establishments	*Aver. No. wage earners*	*Value of Products*
Marble and stone work.....	281	4,668	$6,380,000
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	255	522	5,656,000
Paper and wood pulp.....	27	1,216	3,385,000
Flour and gristmill products..	115	170	2,770,000
Woolen, worsted and felt goods and wool hats.....	23	1,484	2,573,000
Foundry and machine shop products	67	1,429	2,372,000
Patent medicines, compounds and druggists' prescriptions	22	279	2,124,000
Hosiery and knit goods.....	14	1,213	1,835,000
Car, shop and construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	7	779	825,000

EDWARD CURTIS SMITH

Son of John Gregory Smith, one of the Civil War Governors of Vermont, was born in St. Albans, January 5, 1855. He graduated from Yale University, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He became associated with his father in the management of the Central Vermont railroad lines, as vice-president, general manager, and later as president. He has served in the Vermont Legislature and in 1898 was elected Governor of Vermont. He is now (1921) president of the Central Vermont Railway Company.

Sincerely E. C. Smith

Printing and publishing.....	106	602	792,000
Men's clothing including shirts	7	526	729,000
Bread and bakery products...	50	148	417,000
Agricultural implements.....	17	211	370,000
Carriages and wagons.....	57	186	285,000
Confectionery	5	103	248,000
Canning and preserving.....	8	128	207,000
Women's clothing.....	5	202	198,000
Cooperage and wooden goods not elsewhere specified.....	13	131	160,000
Copper, tin and sheet iron products	10	78	152,000
Brick and tile.....	15	115	100,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	21	52	86,000
Gas, lighting and heating....	7	15	71,000
Leather goods.....	3	21	55,000
All other industries.....	204	6,764	9,673,000

The paper industry, centered largely at Bellows Falls, showed a large increase during the decade, 286 per cent in establishments, 14.2 per cent in wage earners and 38.2 per cent in value of products. Hosiery and knit goods were manufactured in fourteen mills, a gain of four, and the value of products had increased 65.9 per cent. There were 10 cotton mills, with an output valued at $1,027,000.

In 1901 President McKinley appointed Henry C. Bates of St. Johnsbury Judge of the Court of First Instance in Iloilo, Island of Panay. His district was one of the most important in the Philippine Islands, having a population of four hundred thousand, and he was the only Judge. He held this position for six years, until ill health made his resignation necessary. He died in 1909 at Berkeley, California.

Mason S. Stone, Vermont's Superintendent of Education, in 1900 was appointed Superintendent of Schools for the Island of Negros in the Philippine group, a position which he held for three years.

Governor Stickney issued an Old Home Week proclamation, on June 20, 1901, carrying out the purpose of the Legislature of 1900, which passed an act providing "that the calendar week which includes the sixteenth day of August in each year shall be designated Old Home Week, and set apart as a special season, during which any town or group of towns may arrange for appropriate celebrations to welcome returning Vermonters and other guests, and for exercises of historic interest." The Governor extended, in the name of Vermont, "to all her absent sons and daughters, wherever they may be, a most cordial invitation to come home and revisit the scenes of childhood."

Celebrations were held in forty or more cities and towns. One of the notable events of the celebration was the visit of more than one hundred and fifty of the members of the Vermont Association of Boston. A special train was chartered, which left Boston August 13. A special train conveyed a reception committee to White River Junction where the Boston visitors were met. Senator Dillingham extended a welcome and President E. J. Sherman responded for the visitors. The two trains then proceeded to Montpelier, the capital city being in gala attire. A reception was held at the State House by Governor and Mrs. Stickney. The Boston delegation then proceeded to Burlington, where the night was spent. On the following day there was an

excursion on the steamer *Reindeer* through the northern part of Lake Champlain.

Bennington observed Bennington Battle Day in a suitable manner. Capt. Charles E. Clark was the guest of honor at Bradford. Montpelier entertained Capt. Charles E. Clark, Hon. John M. Thurston and Rev. Dr. George B. Spalding. Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, U. S. N., was a guest of his native town of Norwich. Rutland's program extended through nearly the whole week, ending with a concert by a choral association. Albert Clarke, secretary of the Boston Home-Market Club and chairman of the United States Industrial Commission, spoke at Rochester. St. Albans organized a military, civic, industrial and floral parade, the last named feature being particularly fine. It is said that the attendance was between fifteen thousand and twenty thousand persons. Among the speakers were Congressmen George Edmund Foss of Illinois and John Barrett of Oregon.

Judge E. J. Sherman of Massachusetts spoke at Springfield and Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin at Townshend.

At the solicitation of the Buffalo Society of Vermonters that the Green Mountain State should be represented at the Pan-American Exposition, about four thousand dollars was raised, and a Vermont room was furnished in the New England building. The Buffalo Society furnished a custodian. August 8 was designated as Vermont day. Exercises were held in the Temple of Music, which were attended by eight hundred Vermonters who had assembled from many States. Dr. W. D. Greene, president of the Buffalo Society of

Vermonters, presided. Director General Buchanan and Mayor Diehl of Buffalo, welcomed the visitors, and Governor Stickney responded for Vermont. The principal address was delivered by Senator Dillingham. Senator Proctor and Congressman Foster also spoke. Governor and Mrs. Stickney held a reception in the evening.

Early in the fall of 1901 Vice President Theodore Roosevelt came to Vermont on a trip that was destined to be historic. Coming directly from the West, his first stop was at West Rutland, where he visited the marble quarries and mills with Senator Proctor. In the afternoon he visited the Vermont State Fair at Rutland and spoke to an audience of more than seven thousand persons on "The Strenuous Life." Accompanied by Senator Proctor, Colonel Roosevelt came to Burlington in a private car placed at his disposal by President Clement of the Rutland Railroad. He was met at the station by Col. LeGrand B. Cannon, Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Mayor D. C. Hawley and other prominent citizens. Fully three thousand persons were assembled to welcome the distinguished visitor and he was greeted with cheers. Escorted by two troops of the Eleventh Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, and accompanied by citizens in carriages, the party proceeded to Colonel Cannon's residence. The city was decorated with flags and bunting, and all along the route the Vice President was greeted with applause.

The Howard Opera House was crowded in the evening to hear Colonel Roosevelt's address before the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society. He paid a high tribute to Vermont soldiers, saying in part: "Vermont was

not a rich State, compared to so many States, and she had sent out so many tens of thousands of her sons to the West, that it was not improbable that as many men of Vermont birth served in the regiments of other States as in those of her own State. Yet, notwithstanding this drain, your gallant State was surpassed by no other State of the North, either in the number of men according to her population which she sent into the army, or in the relative extent of her financial support of the (Civil) War. Too much cannot be said of the high quality of the Vermont soldiers."

Following the public exercises a banquet was held at the Van Ness House. Ex-Gov. E. J. Ormsbee presided and Colonel Roosevelt was one of the speakers. The Vice President said in part:

"You have no seacoast, but whenever there is a battle on sea, there is sure to be a son of Vermont there and he is sure to be taking a prominent part. * * * Every great man in your history is a great name in the history of the country. I have met your sons. I have stood beside them in battle. I have seen what they could do and in thanking you I want to say that I think the entire Nation appreciates what you have done. There are other States larger, richer, more populous, but size, riches, population, come second to energy, courage and patriotism."

A reception was held at the Van Ness House on Friday morning, September 6, and at least three thousand persons met Colonel Roosevelt.

The annual summer outings of the Vermont Fish and Game League, for several years were notable gatherings

not only because men of national reputation were secured as speakers, but also for the reason that on such occasions many of the prominent men from all parts of the State assembled and exchanged opinions on matters of State interest, political and non-political. The Vice President had been secured as the principal speaker for the 1901 meeting, which was held on Friday, September 6, on the grounds of former Lieut. Gov. Nelson W. Fisk, at Isle La Motte. More than one thousand persons were in attendance. Vice President Roosevelt and other speakers and guests were taken from Burlington to Isle La Motte on Col. W. Seward Webb's yacht, *Elfrida*.

Dinner was served in a great tent on the spacious lawn of the Fisk homestead. President John W. Titcomb of the League presided and introduced Congressman D. J. Foster as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Jeremiah Curtin, translator of "Quo Vadis," and Winston Churchill, the well known novelist. Colonel Roosevelt was happy in his remarks and was in a particularly joyous mood. He referred to a favorite hunting companion, "Phil" Stewart, son of Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, with whom he had gone on big game expeditions. He paid a high tribute to Senator Proctor, saying, "He has been a better soldier, a better business man, a better statesman, because he has had the spirit of a first class hunter."

The Vice President retired to the home of Mr. Fisk for a brief rest before holding a reception, but was called soon on the telephone by the wife of Supt. J. K. Butler of the telephone company, who informed him that a rumor was current that President McKinley had been

shot at Buffalo. With a cry of anguish he dropped the receiver and flung his hands to his head, exclaiming, "My God!" Superintendent Butler kept the wire open for the use of Colonel Roosevelt, who sent a message to Buffalo asking for further particulars. The news received verified the earlier reports, and after consultation Senator Proctor went out to the waiting throng, who wondered at the unexplained delay in the holding of the reception. His face showed the deep sorrow that he felt, and in a voice broken with emotion he said: "Friends, a cloud has fallen over this happy event. It is my sad duty to inform you that President McKinley, while in the Temple of Music at Buffalo, was this afternoon shot twice by an anarchist, two bullets having taken effect. His condition is said to be serious, but we hope that later intelligence may prove the statement to be exaggerated." At this startling announcement a moan went up from the waiting throng, and women and not a few men wept. This sad event made the old stone house on Lake Champlain, the ancestral homestead of the Fisk family, an historic building.

Vice President Roosevelt determined to start at once for Buffalo and the *Elfrida* carried him to Burlington, where he arrived at 8:15 p. m. When asked by a reporter for a statement he said: "I am so inexpressibly grieved, shocked and horrified that I can say nothing." A special train hurried him to Proctor, where he had left his baggage. He was accompanied by Senator Proctor, Col. Fletcher D. Proctor, President Clement of the Rutland Railroad, his son, Robert, Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart and H. G. Smith, a Rutland official. At Proctor

the baggage was taken on, the party left the train and the special returned northward.

President Clement, who accompanied the Vice President, had made arrangements that the telegraph wires should be kept open all night and as the train speeded onward every operator at every station was directed to deliver to Colonel Roosevelt the latest reports from President McKinley. The Vice President scanned the bulletins. "Oh, I hope it is not serious," he said as the news came that the stricken President was resting quietly. "Colonel Roosevelt," said President Clement, "this is the most eventful night of your career. I am afraid you will be called upon to assume the responsibilities of the President's office in a short time." "Oh, I hope not," replied the Vice President, "not that I fail to appreciate its importance, but I don't want it to come that way." Never at any time, whatever the nature of the news which flashed over the wires, did the future President show anything but the deepest sorrow concerning the tragedy.

Following the death of President McKinley Governor Stickney issued an appropriate proclamation.

Early in January, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed a native of Vermont, Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Shaw was born in Morristown, November 2, 1848. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Iowa, and the following year entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1874. After being admitted to the bar he opened a law office at Denison, Iowa. He soon became interested in banking and was elected president of

the banks at Denison and Manilla, Iowa. During the campaign of 1896 his speeches for McKinley attracted wide attention. In 1897 he was elected Governor of Iowa on the Republican ticket and was reelected, resigning to accept a position in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Late in the year 1901, President Roosevelt appointed Charles H. Darling of Bennington Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and he assumed the duties of the position on December 16. Charles Hial Darling was born in Woodstock, May 9, 1859, graduated from Montpelier Seminary in 1880, and Tufts College in 1884, studied law with Norman Paul at Woodstock, was admitted to the bar in 1886 and began the practice of his profession the same year in Bennington. Governor Ormsbee appointed him a Judge of the Municipal Court in 1887, a position which he held until 1901. He was elected President of the village in 1895, and represented Bennington in the Legislature in 1896. He formed a partnership the same year with O. M. Barber and this legal firm built up a large practice. He was elected president of the Vermont Bar Association in 1900.

During the period of service as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Judge Darling served under Secretaries Long, Moody, Morton and Bonaparte, and he was Acting Secretary more than half the time he was in office. Early in September, 1903, Acting Secretary Darling granted Commander Robert E. Peary a three years' leave of absence for the purpose of attempting to discover the North Pole. In a letter containing instructions for the explorer, Secretary Darling said: "The attainment of the Pole should be your main object. Nothing short will

suffice. The discovery of the Poles is all that remains to complete the map of the world. That map should be completed in our generation and by our countrymen. If it is asserted that the enterprise is fraught with danger and privation, the answer is that geographical discovery in all ages has been purchased at the price of heroic courage involved in the undertaking, and this department expects that you will accomplish your purpose and bring further distinction to a service of illustrious traditions.

"In conclusion I am pleased to inform you that the President of the United States sympathizes with your cause and approves the enterprise." A peninsula discovered by Peary in the Arctic region was given the name of Darling. On returning from a later Polar expedition, which was successful, Peary wired Mr. Darling from Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Newfoundland: "We own the top of the earth."

Judge Darling was Acting Secretary during the Panama revolution. On November 2, 1903, he telegraphed the commander of the *Nashville* in care of the American Consul at Colon: "Maintain free and uninterrupted transit. If interruption is threatened by armed force, occupy the line of railroad. Permit landing of no armed force with hostile intent, either Government or insurgent, either at Colon, Porto Bello or other points. * * * Government force reported approaching the Isthmus in vessels. Prevent their landing if in your judgment this would precipitate a conflict." The instructions which he sent Admiral Glass of the *Marblehead* were much the same as those already

quoted, but contained an order to prevent the landing of any armed force with hostile intent at any point within fifty miles of Panama. If in doubt he was ordered to occupy Ancon Hill with a strong artillery force.

The situation was so serious on the evening of November 3 that President Roosevelt was called from a perusal of the election returns to consult with Acting Secretary of State Loomis and Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling. Later Mr. Darling conferred with Secretary of State Hay, Rear Admiral Taylor and others. As Acting Secretary of the Navy he ordered several warships to the Isthmus. On November 3, he ordered the cruiser *Atlanta,* at Kingston, Jamaica, to proceed with all possible dispatch to Colon. On the same day he sent a message to the *Nashville* saying: "In the interest of peace make every effort to prevent Government troops at Colon from proceeding to Panama. The transit of the Isthmus must be kept open and order maintained."

In the fall of 1905, Secretary Darling accepted an invitation from President Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission to accompany the board of consulting engineers, which included some of the most eminent American and European engineers, to the Isthmus, to investigate the type of canal to be constructed.

When Secretary Moody was transferred to the office of Attorney General, Judge Darling was prominently mentioned as a suitable man for head of the department. He was not selected for a Cabinet position but was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, and assumed the duties of the office, January 1, 1906. Upon his retirement President Roosevelt wrote:

"You have been a particularly painstaking, hard working and efficient public servant in your position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy." He was reappointed Collector by President Taft. When Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler retired, Attorney General Moody urged the President to appoint Mr. Darling United States District Judge, and the President was quite willing to accede to the request, but Judge Darling declined to be considered as a candidate. After his retirement from the customs service he engaged actively in the practice of law. In 1918 he was defeated by a narrow margin for the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont. He has been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, and President of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1902 President Roosevelt appointed as Commissioner General of Immigration, Frank P. Sargent, a native of East Orange, Vt., and formerly Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

During the summer of 1902 arrangements were made for a tour of New England by President Roosevelt. After a visit at Secretary Hay's summer home in Sunapee, N. H., and a hunting expedition with Senator Proctor in Corbin Park, N. H., the President arrived at Windsor in a tally-ho coach, driven by Winston Churchill, the author, about 11 a. m., on Saturday, August 31. A special Central Vermont train had brought Governor Stickney, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, Senator Dillingham, Congressman Foster and others to meet the Presidential party. Senator Proctor came with the coaching party. Governor

Stickney extended a welcome in behalf of Vermont. The guests were driven to "Runnymede," the Evarts homestead at Windsor, where they were entertained by Maxwell Evarts. After lunch the party proceeded to the fair grounds, where eight thousand people had assembled, and the President was given an ovation. In his speech he referred to the fact that at Windsor the first American Constitution definitely forbidding slavery, was adopted. He said in part: "Vermont had done what it has done throughout our history, and furnished the leadership in our public life, which it always has furnished,—has shown that healthy sanity of public sentiment which has so prominently distinguished it, because Vermont has understood that while it was a mighty good thing to produce material prosperity, it was a better thing to produce men and women fit to enjoy it.
* * *

"Your forefathers, the men who founded the Green Mountain State, the men who made Vermont, then not a colony, but a State, a power in the Revolutionary War, did their work because they were not afraid to work. They hewed this State out of the wilderness; they held it against a foreign foe; they laid deep and stable the foundations of our State life, because they sought not the life of ease, but the life of effort for a worthy end." Secretary Shaw spoke briefly. The President called on the widow of William M. Evarts, a native of Windsor, the day being the fifty-ninth anniversary of her wedding.

A great crowd had assembled at White River Junction, where Ex-Gov. Samuel E. Pingree introduced the President, who said: "Vermont is one of those States

which I feel most typically represent the American ideal, for Vermont has owed its leadership not to its natural resources but to the quality of citizenship that has been bred within its borders." Five thousand persons had gathered at South Royalton to greet the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. At Bethel one of the President's auditors was Mrs. Chapman, a woman lacking only a few days of her one hundredth birthday. He was introduced by W. B. C. Stickney, and after referring to the venerable woman, and to a horseman more than ninety years old, who drove a horse at the Windsor fair, he said: "I think this is a State that favors longevity."

Chief Judge John W. Rowell of the Supreme Court introduced the President at Randolph, where an audience of three thousand persons awaited his arrival. He said in part: "The orderly, law abiding liberty of our people is the secret of our success as a Nation. It is that spirit that you have shown here in Vermont, the spirit that has made Vermont do far more than her share in national leadership, in example to the Nation—the fact that here you have been able to work out a reasonable approximation to the ideal which as a Nation I think we have before us—the ideal of treating each man in his own worth as a man. I never have felt the slightest sympathy for Vermont; you are not that type—you don't need it. Vermont has practically realized that when you came to judge a man it is an outrage to discriminate for or against him because of his being rich or poor—that you ought to judge him by the stuff that is in him. A little way back I passed by the station at which Senator Morrill used to get on the train. When he was home

he lived nine miles from the railroad—lived as anything but a rich man—in a village; and yet he was one of the men who throughout this Nation counted for most."

A salute was fired by the students of Norwich University as the Presidential train passed Northfield. A great throng variously estimated from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand persons welcomed the President to Montpelier. He came to the capital as the guest of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Greetings were extended by Mayor J. M. Boutwell. There was a parade through the main streets, the President, Governor Stickney and Mayor Boutwell occupying the first of fourteen carriages. A detachment of cavalry and a battalion of infantry from the Vermont National Guard acted as an escort for the President. Houses and places of business were decorated with flags and bunting. The President was met at the State House by Col. Fletcher D. Proctor, president of the Sons of the American Revolution. A spacious stage had been erected in front of the State House, which was occupied by Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and State officials. A song, the words of which were written by S. E. Royce, was sung by the St. Albans Glee Club.

The President was given a great ovation when he was introduced by Colonel Proctor. In his speech, after referring to the need of both decency and efficiency as rules of life, he said: "I want first to illustrate what I mean by the two men whom Vermont, this inland State, contributed to the navy of the United States, and to the glory of the entire Nation in the Spanish War, Admiral Dewey, and our friend here whom I do not have to name

(Admiral Clark, who was present). Now, gentlemen, Admirals Dewey and Clark had to have in them the courage, the desire to do decently, but it could not have done them any good if they had not learned their trade as the chances came. Dewey went into Manila Bay. Admiral Clark took the *Oregon* around through Magellan Straits and then into the fight at Santiago, and there bore himself with signal valor. They did that because they had made the most of that raw material so they could meet the demands made upon them. Dewey could not have begun to go into Manila Bay if he had not been trained year in and year out in his profession."

The first stop beyond Montpelier was made at Waterbury, where two thousand people had gathered. In the receiving party were about forty young women dressed in white and carrying flags. The President was introduced by Senator Dillingham, and spoke briefly.

The Presidential train reached Burlington at 7:40 p. m. The station was decorated with flags and bunting. A great throng had assembled to meet the President. A reception committee consisting of Mayor D. C. Hawley and prominent citizens escorted the President to a stand in City Hall Park. Red fire was burned along the route, there was a display of fireworks, and colored electric lights were used as decorations in the park and on the streets. The President was introduced by Mayor Hawley and spoke briefly, saying: "Vermont has always played far more than her part to which she was by population entitled in the affairs of the country. Vermont has always furnished far more than her proportionate share of leadership because in Vermont you have always

WILLIAM W. STICKNEY

Born in Plymouth, Vt., March 21, 1853. He was admitted to the bar and is a member of one of the leading law firms of the State. For ten years he was clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1892 and 1894 he was elected a member of the Legislature and during both terms he served as Speaker. He was elected Governor in 1900. For several years (1921) he has been president of the Vermont Historical Society.

William M. Stickney

kept true to the old American ideals—the ideals of individual initiative, of self-help, of rugged independence, of desire to work and willingness, if need, to fight. I feel, and I say it with all sincerity, that when I come to Vermont I come not to teach but to learn. As a Nation we shall succeed very largely in proportion as we show the spirit that this State has ever shown in peace and in war."

A reception followed at the home of Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury, for which about two hundred and fifty invitations were issued. The President, Secretary Shaw and Mr. Cortelyou, the President's Secretary, were in the receiving line with the host.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the members of the Presidential party were driven to the wharf, and boarded Colonel Webb's yacht, the *Elfrida,* for Thompson's Point, one of the Lake Champlain resorts a few miles south of Burlington, where the President was the guest of Secretary Shaw, who was spending his vacation there. The cottages were brilliantly illuminated with colored lights. The President spent a quiet and restful Sunday at the Shaw cottage, being delighted with the beauty of the location. While there Justice D. J. Brewer, who was a summer resident at Thompson's Point, called on the President. The members of the party were taken on the yacht to Colonel Webb's home for dinner. Several prominent Vermonters were guests on this occasion. The newspaper correspondents who accompanied the President were taken on the *Maquam* for a Sunday afternoon ride on the lake.

The President came to Burlington from Shelburne Farms Monday morning, September 1, on the *Elfrida*. A large crowd had assembled at the wharf. He was met by a delegation of Vermont citizens and taken for a drive through some of the principal streets of the city, out to Battery Park, with its wonderful view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks, and thence to Green Mount Cemetery, where he visited the grave of Ethan Allen. He returned through some of the most attractive residential streets to the railway station. The President was interested to learn that a sister of Walt Whitman, the poet, Mrs. Louisa Whitman Heyde, was living in the city. He left Burlington at ten o'clock in the morning on a special train.

Brief stops were made at Vergennes and Middlebury. At the latter place Ex-Governor Stewart introduced the President to about three thousand people. Ex-Governor Ormsbee made the introductory speech at Brandon, where several little girls, dressed in flag costumes, presented a floral piece in behalf of the pupils of the local schools. The Presidential party arrived at Proctor at 11:45 A. M., and its members were entertained at lunch at the home of Senator Proctor. The school children showered the President's carriage with flowers. A canopy of evergreen, adorned with flags, had been built out from the piazza of the Senator's residence, and from this the President spoke to an audience which comprised a large part of the population of the village. He was introduced by Senator Proctor and spoke on the Monroe Doctrine. When the President reached Rutland at 12:35 about eight thousand people were assembled

around the bandstand. He was met by Mayor D. W. Temple and a delegation of representative citizens and was introduced by Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley. His speech was appropriate to Labor Day. He was given a notable ovation. The President spoke briefly at Ludlow and Chester, being introduced at the former place by Governor Stickney, and at the latter by Col. James E. Pollard. Bellows Falls had made elaborate preparations for the Presidential visit. The buildings in the village were handsomely decorated and the attendance was estimated at fifteen thousand. The President was the guest of the Young Men's Republican Club at Brattleboro, and thousands of enthusiastic people lined the streets as he drove to the village common. He was met at the station by a company of infantry and by a citizens' committee. Entering a carriage with Governor Stickney, Ex-Governor Holbrook and Judge Wheeler of the United States Court, he was driven between files of Grand Army veterans and members of the Young Men's Republican Club. The school children almost buried the President's carriage with loose flowers and bouquets. Little girls strewed the steps of the speaker's stand with flowers. The President spoke in appreciative terms of the venerable Ex-Governor Holbrook, discussed labor problems, and paid a tribute to the people of Vermont. In the early evening President Roosevelt crossed into Massachusetts.

The President's reception at every place where he stopped in Vermont was most enthusiastic. An active political campaign was drawing to a close, but he carefully avoided any allusion to partisan topics.

The campaign for the Republican nomination for the Governorship in 1902 was an exciting one. At the outset the candidates were Gen. J. G. McCullough of North Bennington, Percival W. Clement of Rutland and Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne. Before the campaign had advanced far Doctor Webb withdrew, and soon after Col. Fletcher D. Proctor entered the contest. Mr. Clement made an active pre-convention campaign, touring the State in a special train, attacking the prohibitory liquor law vigorously, calling attention to its abuses and its relation to State politics during the half century it had been on the statute books. He provided professional entertainers for some of his meetings but on each occasion made a speech on State issues.

The Republican State Convention of 1902, held at Montpelier, adopted as a part of its platform a resolution requesting the Legislature at its next session "to make provision for ascertaining the will of the people by direct vote upon the acceptance or rejection of a license and local option law regulating liquors, and further providing that upon a popular vote in favor of such a law, duly ascertained, the same shall be, and become a statute law of the State in force."

The first ballot for Governor resulted as follows:

McCullough	324
Clement	221
Proctor	180

The second ballot showed the following result:

McCullough	327
Clement	221
Proctor	177

After the result of the second ballot had been announced, Frank C. Partridge withdrew Colonel Proctor's name and seconded the nomination of General McCullough. Before voting was resumed most of the Clement delegates left the convention hall. The third ballot resulted as follows:

McCullough	504
Clement	87
Proctor	43

There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Zed S. Stanton of Roxbury, Frederick W. Baldwin of Barton and E. M. Bartlett of Island Pond. After the first ballot, Mr. Bartlett, who had received 99 votes, withdrew his name. On the second ballot, Zed S. Stanton of Roxbury was nominated, the vote resulting as follows: Stanton, 240; Baldwin, 226.

The Clement delegates held a meeting in the Montpelier Opera House. Some charges of corruption were made but no definite action was taken at that time. At a convention held at Burlington on July 16, attended by about three hundred and fifty persons, the Local Option League nominated Percival W. Clement of Rutland for Governor and Frank W. Agan of Ludlow for Lieutenant Governor. The remainder of the Republican State ticket was endorsed. It was charged in the platform that the prohibition element in some Republican county conventions had denounced and rejected the plank in the Republican platform calling for a license-local option referendum. Mr. Clement addressed the convention,

charging bribery in the election of Republican delegates and alleging bad faith on the part of the Republican leaders in regard to the repeal of the prohibitory law.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Burlington, July 24, was a stormy one. J. E. Burke of Burlington placed P. W. Clement in nomination for Governor, but the convention decided to remain regular and named Felix W. McGettrick of St. Albans as the party candidate by a vote of 254 to 94 for P. W. Clement.

Mr. Clement made an active campaign throughout Vermont, discussing State expenses and other topics. The Republicans made a thorough canvass, securing Secretary Shaw and other prominent speakers. The vote for Governor was closer than it had been for many years, the official returns showing the following result:

John G. McCullough, 31,864; Percival W. Clement, 28,201; Felix W. McGettrick, 7,364; Joel O. Sherburne (Pro.), 2,498; scattering, 8.

There being no choice, the Legislature was called upon to elect, with the following result:

McCullough, 164; Clement, 59; McGettrick, 45.

John G. McCullough was born at Newark, Del., September 16, 1835, of Scottish and Welsh ancestry. He attended the local schools, was graduated from Delaware College with the highest honors of his class, studied law in a Philadelphia office and graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. His health necessitating a change of climate he went to Cali-

fornia and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1860. In the following year he was elected to the State Legislature and the next year to the Senate and later he was chosen Attorney General. In 1873 he returned to the East, making his home in North Bennington, Vt. For fourteen years he was vice president and president of the Panama Railroad Company; he was a director of the Erie Railroad and for several years one of two receivers, president of the Chicago & Erie for ten years and of the Bennington & Rutland for fifteen years. He was also on the boards of the New York Security and Trust Company, the Bank of New York, the Fidelity & Casualty Company, the American Trading Company of New York, the National Life Insurance Company, the New York & Jersey City Tunnel Railroad Company, the Santa Fe Railroad Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, and other corporations. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont and received from that institution and from Middlebury College and Norwich University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was active in Republican politics. He was elected a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1880, 1888 and 1900, a member of the State Senate in 1898 and Governor in 1902. He died at his winter home in New York City, May 29, 1915, in the eightieth year of his age.

John H. Merrifield of Newfane was elected Speaker. In his retiring message Governor Stickney declared that having doubt as to the constitutionality of the acts of 1898 and 1900, which undertook to regulate the exercise of the pardoning power, and confer a portion of that power upon a Board of Prison Commissioners, he asked

the Supreme Court for a ruling. Five of the Judges expressed the opinion that the Board of Prison Commissioners had no authority to grant a conditional discharge, or parole a convict in any event. One Judge dissented and one was in doubt regarding the validity of the acts.

He reported that a portrait of General Liscum, painted by Walter Gilman Page of Boston, and one of Admiral Clark, by Frederic P. Vinton of Boston had been placed in the State House. The portrait of Admiral Clark represented him as standing on the top of a thirteen-inch gun turret in front of the conning tower, under the pilot house. The State had received a portrait medallion of Gen. William F. Smith, being a replica from a design by J. C. Kelly, a New York sculptor. It was presented by a few friends of General Smith, who were not natives of Vermont.

The Governor recommended that provision should be made for remarking the boundary between Vermont and New York.

In his inaugural address Governor McCullough called attention to the necessity of submitting a license-local option measure to the voters of the State, in accordance with the verdict of the people. He thought the courts should be kept as far removed from politics as possible. He recommended a primary election law, the increase of the State road tax and the beginning of the elimination of grade crossings of steam and electric roads.

Much important legislation was enacted. A law was passed to prevent corrupt practices in matters relating to elections. The corporation tax law was revised, the office of Commissioner of State Taxes was created and

the commissioner was authorized to appraise certain property. Every corporation organized in Vermont or doing business in the State was required to pay a license fee. The health laws were revised, a State Board of Health of three members was established and provision was made for local boards of health. A Court of Claims, a Board of Cattle Commissioners and a Tuberculosis Commission were authorized. Provision was made for a bridge commission of three members to act with a similar New Hampshire commission to consider all questions relating to freeing toll bridges between the two States. An act was passed providing for remarking a portion of the New York-Vermont boundary line.

The license-local option law aroused more interest than any other measure. It was ordered to a third reading in the Senate by a vote of 26 to 4. In the House it was favorably reported from the committee by a majority of one. An attempt to substitute the Battell bill, a less stringent measure, was defeated by a vote of 146 to 84. The act provided for seven classes of licenses. A license of the first class permitted the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises, and imposed fees ranging from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars. A second class license cost three hundred dollars and permitted the sale of liquor not to be drunk on the premises. A license of the third class permitted the sale of malt liquors, cider and light wines, to be drunk on the premises, the fee being two hundred and fifty dollars. A fourth class, or wholesale, license cost one thousand dollars. A fifth class license permitted the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes, the minimum fee being ten dollars. A sixth class

license permitting the sale of liquor in summer hotels, and left the amount of the license fee to be determined according to the length of the hotel season. A seventh class license permitted the sale of malt liquors, cider and light wines, not to be drunk on the premises, and the amount of the fee was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars. The Selectmen of a town voting to license the sale of liquor were authorized to appoint a board of three commissioners. An indirect referendum was provided, modeled after that of 1850, as a direct referendum was thought by some lawyers to be unconstitutional. The act, as passed, was to take effect on the first Tuesday of March, 1903, if a majority of the ballots cast should read "yes," and if a majority of "no" votes were cast, then the act should take effect on the first Monday of December, 1906. This would permit another Legislature to repeal the act before it took effect. The first Tuesday of February, 1903, was the date fixed for the referendum.

A city and town of St. Johnsbury were chartered but the voters of the municipality declined to take advantage of the act. A joint resolution provided for a marble or bronze bust or bronze medallion of Hiram A. Huse, formerly State Librarian. Joint resolutions authorized the painting of a portrait of Admiral Dewey and the modeling of a medallion portrait of Gen. George J. Stannard. Congress was memorialized to make Gen. W. F. Smith a Major General of the regular army with the pay of a retired officer of that rank.

On October 14, Senator Dillingham was reelected, receiving 24 votes in the Senate, 4 being cast for Elisha

May of St. Johnsbury. The vote in the House was, Dillingham, 179; May, 42. In addressing the joint assembly the Senator paid a high tribute to the work of Justin S. Morrill, his predecessor. The Morrill Tariff Act, he said, "in large part furnished the sinews of war in that mighty conflict (the Civil War); and it was his genius as well that enabled the sub-committee of which he was chairman to formulate that piece of war legislation, the internal revenue act, which has been pronounced by legislators of world wide fame the most perfect system for raising revenue in a great crisis that has ever been devised in any nation."

Public meetings for and against license were held and the controversy waxed hot in the newspapers and in private conversation. The eastern half of the State was more strongly opposed to license than the western half. The result of the referendum vote by counties as cast on February 3, 1903, was as follows:

	Yes	*No*
Addison	2,101	2,089
Bennington	2,613	1,075
Caledonia	1,204	3,118
Chittenden	3,768	1,878
Essex	378	479
Franklin	2,749	1,830
Grand Isle	275	299
Lamoille	765	1,659
Orange	1,069	2,272
Orleans	707	2,824
Rutland	5,471	2,728
Washington	3,744	2,890

Windham	2,350	2,547
Windsor	2,517	3,294
Total	29,711	28,982

This vote showed a "yes" majority of 729. Five towns, Charlotte, Colchester, Norton, Richford and Westford, did not return the result of the referendum in time to comply with the law, and were not included in the total vote as officially promulgated. If these towns had been included the result would have been as follows: "Yes," 30,597; "no," 29,536. This would have given a license majority of 1,061. Ninety-four towns and cities in the March election of 1903 voted to license the sale of intoxicating liquor, although some of these did not issue licenses. The change from prohibition to local option at this time was due in no small measure to the vigorous campaign against the prohibitory law conducted by Mr. Clement in 1902.

On August 20, 1903, the Chester A. Arthur memorial was dedicated in Fairfield on the site where the cottage stood in which the former President was born. The monument was turned over to the State by Ex-Governor Stickney and was accepted by Governor McCullough. Addresses were delivered by Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy in President Arthur's Cabinet, and Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War in the Cabinets of Presidents Garfield and Arthur. Brief remarks were made by Senator Proctor.

The celebration of Old Home Week continued for a few years but never with the same enthusiasm as that shown when the movement was inaugurated. The

celebration at Stowe, in the summer of 1903, had for its chief object the dedication of a Soldiers' Memorial Hall, the gift of Healy C. Akeley of Minneapolis, Minn., a native of the town. The principal address was delivered by Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury. Another important feature of Old Home Week was the visit of the Vermont Association of Boston to St. Johnsbury and Newport.

In May, 1904, President Roosevelt appointed Wendell Phillips Stafford of St. Johnsbury an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He was born in Barre, May 1, 1861, and was educated at Barre and St. Johnsbury Academies and Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law at St. Johnsbury from 1883 to 1900. He represented St. Johnsbury in the Legislature of 1892, was Reporter of Decisions for the Supreme Court from 1897 to 1900, and was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1900, serving until he resigned to take the position on the bench at Washington. He is one of Vermont's most eloquent orators and ranks among the ablest poets the State has produced.

In April, 1904, Charles H. Robb of Bellows Falls was appointed an Assistant Attorney General for the Post-Office Department. He went to Washington first to take charge of the collector of inheritance taxes, and later was made special Assistant Attorney in the Department of Justice. This was followed by the appointment first mentioned. Edwin W. Lawrence of Rutland was appointed a special assistant to the Attorney General.

Frank Plumley of Northfield was appointed by President Roosevelt in May, 1903, as an umpire in the British-Venezuelan and Netherland-Venezuelan mixed commissions. He spent six months in Caracas, Venezuela, in hearing the claims presented. In December, 1904, he was informed that France and Venezuela had selected him to act as umpire to settle disputes between the two countries. His decisions were so fair that he was generally commended for the awards made.

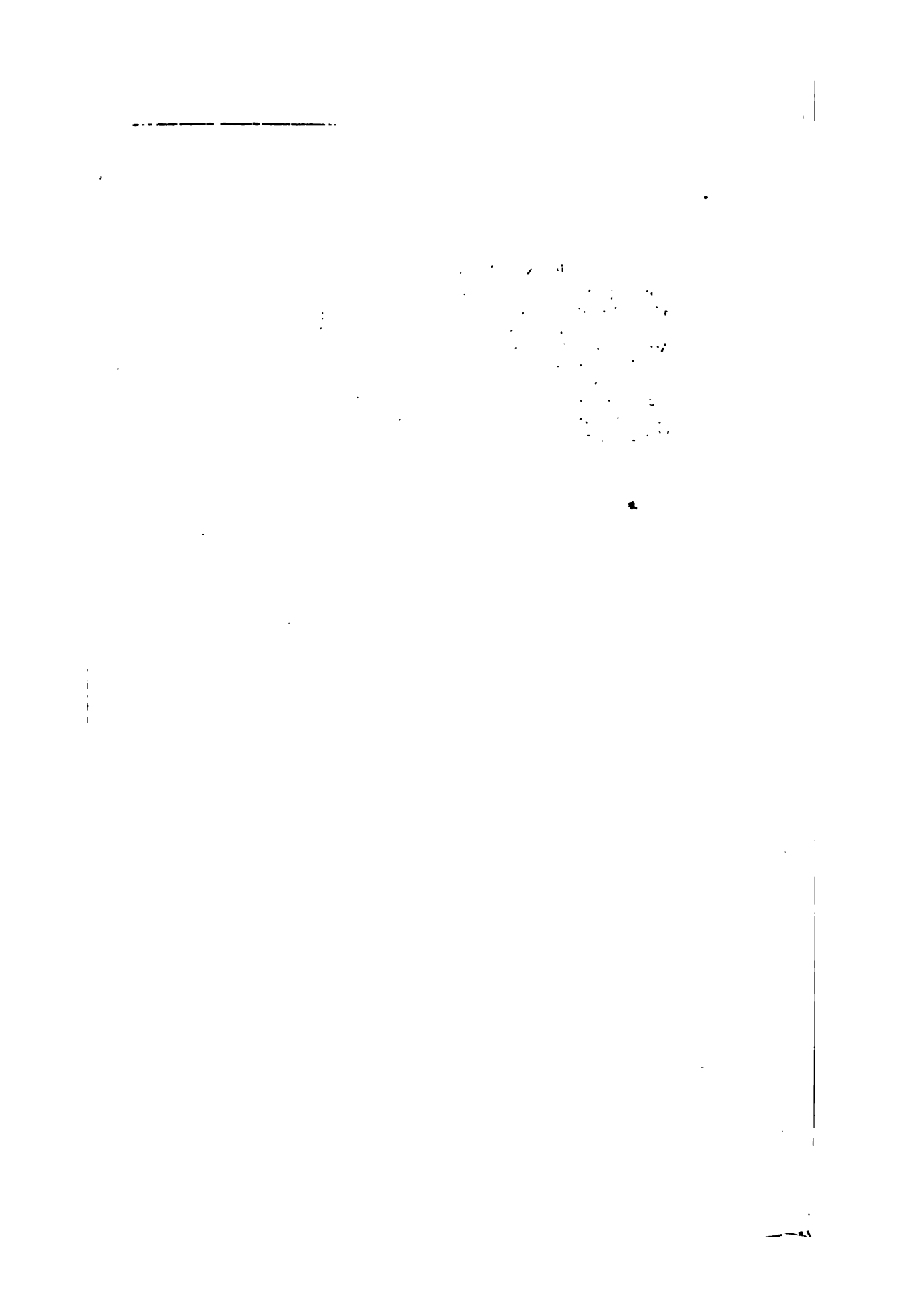
In the spring elections of 1904, forty towns and cities voted to license the sale of intoxicating liquor, compared with ninety-four in 1903.

The Republican State Convention, held at Burlington, April 20, 1904, elected as delegates-at-large to the National Convention, Senator William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, Col. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne, H. N. Turner of St. Johnsbury and H. S. Bingham of Bennington. "The able, honest, fearless and thoroughly American administration" of President Roosevelt was endorsed in the platform. Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio delivered an eloquent address.

The First District Convention elected H. W. Allen of Burlington and J. F. Manning of Rutland as delegates and adopted the following resolution: "We recognize in our Nation's Chief Executive an eminent exponent of Republican principles; and the delegates to the Republican National Convention elected this day will unquestionably voice the earnest desire of the Republicans of Vermont by supporting for the party's Presidential nomination, Theodore Roosevelt." The delegates elected by the Second District Convention were Charles Downer of

JOHN G. McCULLOUGH

Born in Newark, Del., September 16, 1835. He was admitted to the bar, went to California, was a member of both branches of the State Legislature and was elected Attorney General. In 1873 he removed to North Bennington, Vt. For many years he was actively engaged in the management of the Panama and Erie Railroads and several banks and other corporations. He was a member of the State Senate in 1898 and was elected Governor in 1902. He died May 29, 1915.



D. S. McCullough

Sharon and James F. Hooker of Brattleboro. The convention voted unanimously to instruct the delegates to support President Roosevelt.

In the National Convention the Vermont delegates supported Theodore Roosevelt for President and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for Vice President. James W. Brock of Montpelier was elected the Vermont member of the Republican National Committee.

The Democratic State Convention elected as delegates-at-large Vernon A. Bullard of Burlington, Charles W. Melcher of Barre, Elisha May of St. Johnsbury and James E. Burke of West Rutland. The district delegates chosen were Herbert C. Comings of Richford, John D. Hanrahan of Rutland, Oscar C. Miller of Newport and H. J. Volholm of Montpelier. A resolution was adopted, after an exciting debate, recognizing Judge Alton B. Parker of New York as the leading and most available candidate for the Presidency. In the Democratic National Convention the Vermont delegates supported Alton B. Parker of New York for President and Henry G. Davis of West Virginia for Vice President. Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington was elected the Vermont member of the National Committee.

A Republican State Convention, held June 30, balloted for a candidate for Governor with the following result: Charles J. Bell of Walden, 373; Zed S. Stanton of Roxbury, 181; Joseph A. De Boer of Montpelier, 132. Mr. Bell was thereupon declared the nominee of the convention. Charles H. Stearns of Johnson was nominated over John A. Mead of Rutland, for Lieutenant Governor, by a vote of 358 to 317. The platform de-

clared that the license-local-option law "should be given a full, free and fair trial" and recommended that it be amended "to give force and efficacy to its fundamental principles."

A great ratification meeting was held at "The Belfry" in Walden, the home of the candidate for Governor, speeches being made by the candidate and the party leaders. The Democratic State Convention nominated Eli H. Porter of Wilmington as its candidate for Governor.

The one hundredth anniversary of the graduation of its first class was observed by the University of Vermont during the regular Commencement period of 1904. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by President Matthew H. Buckham Sunday, July 3. Among the eminent graduates who spoke at the alumni conference on Tuesday, July 5, were Hon. John A. Kasson of the class of 1842, John H. Converse of the class of 1861, Prof. Davis R. Dewey and Prof. John Dewey, both of the class of 1879, and Prof. Kirby F. Smith of the class of 1884. The principal speaker at the alumni breakfast was Hon. Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., of the class of 1876. The corner stone of a new College of Medicine building was laid on Tuesday afternoon by Governor McCullough. The Commencement day address was delivered by Darwin P. Kingsley of New York of the class of 1881. The speakers at the corporation dinner included Governor McCullough, Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Presidents James B. Angell of the University of Michigan, W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth, Henry Hopkins of Williams and

Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury and Vice Principal Van Moyce of McGill University.

The result of the vote for Governor in 1904 was as follows:

Charles J. Bell (Rep.)	48,115
Eli H. Porter (Dem.)	16,556
Homer F. Comings (Pro.)	1,175
Clarence E. Morse (Soc.)	769
Scattering	7

The majority for Charles J. Bell was 29,608. The new Governor was born in Walden, March 10, 1845. His grandfather, James Bell, was one of the famous lawyers of the State, and his father, James D. Bell, was prominent in public affairs. He attended the common schools and at the age of seventeen enlisted in the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers for service in the Civil War, reenlisting later in the First Vermont Cavalry. He was a progressive and successful farmer. When the State Grange was organized he was elected its treasurer, a position he held twenty-two years, until he was advanced to the position of State Master. The growth of the organization in Vermont was due in no small measure to the energy and sagacity of Mr. Bell. For seven years, or until his death, he was a member of the executive committee of the National Grange, and for six years its secretary. He represented Walden in the Legislature of 1882, and was a Senator from Caledonia county in 1894. Governor Woodbury appointed him as one of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in

1896, and two years later was chosen secretary of the board, holding that position until his election as Governor. He was a member of the Board of Cattle Commissioners for several years, serving as its secretary from 1898 to 1902. He died suddenly in New York, September 25, 1909.

John H. Merrifield of Newfane was elected Speaker in October, 1904. Governor McCullough announced in his retiring message the settlement of the long pending claims and counter-claims made by Vermont and the United States, each against the other. The State had presented a claim for more than $275,000 for interest upon money borrowed to defray certain expenses incurred in equipping troops during the Civil War. The National Government had presented as an offset a claim for $543,780.25 for munitions furnished at the time of the St. Albans Raid. The United States paid Vermont the sum of $125,000 in February, 1903, and in accordance with a special act of Congress passed in August, 1904, a second payment of $155,453.56 was made, making a total amount of $280,453.56 paid by the Government. The claim against Vermont made by the United States was withdrawn with the exception of $1,619.64, the value of a small amount of ordnance stores on hand. The settlement of the long standing claim brought a substantial sum into the State treasury and was a creditable achievement.

The Governor appointed Fuller C. Smith of St. Albans, Henry S. Bingham of Bennington and Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. Ex-Governor Stickney was ap-

pointed a commissioner to supervise the marking of the boundary line between Vermont and New York. A life size portrait of Admiral Dewey, representing that officer in full uniform and wearing the sword presented by the Nation, was painted by W. D. Murphy of New York, and had been hung in the State House corridor. A bronze bust of Hiram A. Huse, former State Librarian, the work of Charles A. Lopez of New York, had been placed in the State Library. Reference was made to Senator Proctor's notable achievement in securing the records of the Vermont Conventions of 1776 and 1777, and to the compilation of the Vermont Revolutionary Rolls by Prof. J. E. Goodrich of the University of Vermont. In the opinion of the Governor, public opinion favored a further trial of the license-local option law.

Governor Bell, in his inaugural message, favored central schools and better highways. He suggested the restriction of automobiles to a few trunk line roads. The opposition to these vehicles in the early period of their use was very great. Horses were frightened at their appearance and many people considered it unsafe for women and children to drive on the highways. For a few years there was much bitterness against automobile owners, and at one time it seemed likely that an unfortunate class prejudice would develop; but with the increasing use of automobiles, and the fact that horses in time became accustomed to the machines, this spirit of hostility passed. At one time, however, this subject provoked heated discussion in the Legislature. The Governor also proposed the establishment of speed restrictions. He recommended the creation of the office of

Attorney General, calling attention to the fact that in two years the State had paid out $4,280.07 for special legal counsel. Enlarged powers for the Cattle Commissioners were favored. At the close of Governor Bell's speech, Governor Bachelder of New Hampshire, a personal friend and associate in National Grange affairs, addressed the joint assembly.

Senator Proctor was reelected on October 19, receiving all the votes in the Senate. In the House the Senator received 205 votes, while 31 were cast for John H. Senter of Montpelier, the Democratic candidate.

The legislation enacted in 1904 included an act providing that a ballot and check list should be used in caucuses upon petition of five per cent of the voters. From the Board of Agriculture the Governor was authorized to designate one member, who should serve as Forestry Commissioner. All waste or uncultivated land reforested should be exempt from taxation for a period of ten years. A collateral inheritance tax of five per cent was imposed. The sum paid by the United States in settlement of Civil War claims was set aside as the nucleus of a permanent school fund, and a commission of six members was authorized for its management. The office of Attorney General was established as an elective position, and the salary was fixed at two thousand, five hundred dollars. The office of Fish and Game Commissioner was created, the salary being fixed at one thousand dollars. Licenses for non-resident deer hunters were fixed at fifteen dollars. Boards of medical registration and dental examiners were established, also a board to regulate the practice of osteopathy. Pro-

vision was made for the inspection of foods and drugs, and an act was passed making illegal the employment of child labor in mills, factories and work shops. The license-local option law was amended in several sections, the appointment of local boards of license commissioners being vested in the Assistant Judges of the county courts.

A joint resolution adopted, directing the Governor to purchase "a suitable silver service, suitably inscribed" for the battleship *Vermont* and to arrange for its presentation, the cost of the gift not to exceed five thousand dollars. Another joint resolution adopted declared "that the people of Vermont look with disfavor upon reciprocity with Canada, without a definite statement of terms."

The Presidential Electors chosen in 1904 were Walter H. Berry of Bennington, Edward B. Flinn of Springfield, Frank A. Bond of Middlebury and Arthur F. Stone of St. Johnsbury.

Roosevelt's majority in Vermont was 29,031. The vote for President by counties was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Soc.*
Addison	3,146	366	76	19
Bennington	2,419	745	48	44
Caledonia	2,944	580	61	26
Chittenden	3,848	1,432	73	97
Essex	750	233	5	5
Franklin	2,522	881	76	13
Grand Isle	343	109	10	4
Lamoille	1,521	296	43	1
Orange	2,259	587	69	14
Orleans	2,563	328	42	3

Rutland	5,772	1,367	97	248
Washington	3,807	1,247	80	148
Windham	3,735	809	55	153
Windsor	4,830	797	57	84
Total	40,459	9,777	792	859

Thirty-three towns and cities voted in March, 1905, to license the sale of liquor.

The Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, erected a memorial tower in Ethan Allen Park, Burlington, in honor of the hero of Ticonderoga, on land which was part of the property owned by Ethan Allen and occupied by him at the time of his death. This stone tower stands on Indian Rock, a lookout used by the red men in prehistoric times. The dedicatory exercises were held on August 16, 1905. The orator of the occasion was Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Vice President of the United States. Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr of Rutland wrote a poem for the occasion, entitled "The Voice of the Tower." Among the distinguished guests present were Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior and a grandson of Ethan Allen, Justice D. J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Gov. John McLane of New Hampshire, Hon. John A. Kasson of Washington, Hon. William F. Vilas of Wisconsin, Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, Governor Bell, Senator Proctor, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, Congressmen Foster and Haskins, and many prominent Vermonters. A military parade was a feature of the occasion. In the

evening a reception and banquet were given in honor of the guests.

While in Vermont, Vice President Fairbanks visited Proctor, Rutland and Manchester. The grandfather of the Indiana statesman was one of the early settlers of Barnard, Vt., and on a hill farm in that town his father was born.

On July 27, 1905, the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames dedicated a memorial at Salisbury near the site of the cabin occupied by Ann Story, a heroine of the Revolutionary period. Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was the orator of the occasion. Governor Bell spoke briefly and Mrs. Dorr contributed an appropriate poem, entitled "The Spirit of the Past."

During the summer of 1905 the battleship *Vermont* was made ready for launching. This was one of five warships of sixteen thousand tons burden, then the pride of the American navy, the cost of which exceeded $7,500,000 each. The ship was launched from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., on August 31, 1905. A special train carried the guests of the occasion from Boston to Quincy. Governor Bell, Lieut. Gov. Charles H. Stearns, Congressmen D. J. Foster and Kittredge Haskins, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling, Gov. William L. Douglas of Massachusetts, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Senators Hale of Maine and Burnham of New Hampshire, representatives of the Boston Society of Vermonters and many well known residents of the Green Mountain State were present. Miss Jennie Bell, a daughter of

the Governor, christened the ship, breaking a bottle of champagne on the bow, according to the traditional custom. After the launching, a banquet was served by the shipbuilding company. Rear Admiral Francis J. Bowles presided at the after dinner exercises and speeches were made by Assistant Secretary Darling and Governors Bell and Douglas.

Later a silver service was presented to the battleship by the State of Vermont. It consisted of fourteen pieces. On the great punch bowl were etched a scene representing a maple sugar camp and a picture of the battleship. Maple leaves surrounded the seal of the navy, and clover decorations, the seal of Vermont. The State Seal appeared upon the punch ladle. Upon the plateau or service upon which the punch bowl stood was etched a representation of the State House at Montpelier, and the inscription, "Presented to the U. S. Battleship Vermont by the State of Vermont." A spray of clover and the State Seal decorated the candelabra. A feature of the water pitcher was an etching of a Morgan horse. The syrup pitcher represented a section of a maple tree. A dairy scene adorned the butter dish and the handle of the cover was a carefully modeled Guernsey cow. This service was presented by Governor Proctor at the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard and was received by Capt. William P. Potter in a brief speech of acceptance. The battleship was of sixteen thousand tons displacement, four hundred and fifty feet long and carried eight hundred and one officers and men. At this time it was said to be the largest and most powerful ship in the American Navy.

The one hundredth anniversary of the location of the State capital at Montpelier was celebrated on October 4, 1905, in an elaborate manner. Public buildings and private residences were decorated with flags and bunting. The State House from its foundations to the statue on the dome was a mass of color, harmoniously arranged. Ropes of green laurel alternated with the red and white of the decorations. Thousands of electric lights followed the outlines of the building, including the dome, and made a brilliant spectacle at night. Illuminated fountains in color on the State House grounds added to the brilliancy of the scene. Public exercises were held in Armory Hall, and Mayor Frank M. Corry extended the Capital City's welcome to her many guests. Governor Bell spoke for the State and the principal oration of the day was delivered by Joseph A. De Boer of Montpelier. A military and civic parade was one of the most attractive features of the day, more than three thousand men participating. Governor Bell, Mayor Corry, Admiral Clark and other well known persons reviewed the parade. A brilliant display of fireworks in the evening completed the celebration.

Great pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Bell to prevent the execution of Mrs. Mary Rogers of Bennington, convicted of murder, the crime having been committed under particularly flagrant and revolting circumstances. Sensational newspapers and many individuals besieged the Governor to exercise clemency, but he steadfastly refused, and permitted the law to take its course. The chief reason urged for mercy, the fact that

the prisoner was a woman, did not commend itself generally to the people of Vermont.

President McKinley had placed Judge Henry C. Ide on the commission of which Judge William H. Taft was chairman, its duty being to organize a form of civil government for the Philippines. Judge Ide had served as Secretary of Finance and Justice, Vice Governor, Acting Governor, and in 1905 was appointed Governor General. He formulated a land and registration act, an internal revenue law, a code of civil procedure and reorganized the monetary system on a gold basis. Later when William H. Taft became President of the United States, he sent Judge Ide as Minister to Spain.

In the spring elections of 1906, twenty-nine towns and cities voted to license the sale of liquor.

The Republican State Convention of 1906 nominated Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor by acclamation as its candidate for Governor, and chose George Herbert Prouty of Newport as the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

The Democrats and Clement Independents met in the same place on the same day, but in separate halls. In the Democratic Convention a resolution was offered to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee representing the Independent convention. An amendment was offered directing this committee to consider no name but that of a Democrat for Governor. After a long and heated debate the amendment was rejected by a vote of 154 to 254. The resolution was then adopted, committees were appointed and a fusion ticket was placed in nomination, headed by Percival W. Clement of Rut-

land for Governor and G. H. Pape of Barre for Lieutenant Governor. Other places on the ticket were divided between the two parties.

Four years earlier Mr. Clement as an independent candidate for Governor, had received only 3,663 fewer votes than the regular Republican candidate. Many Democrats voted for him at that time and had he received the entire Democratic vote he would have been elected. In the campaign of 1906, with fusion effected, there seemed to be a possibility of electing Mr. Clement. The Republicans organized the State thoroughly. Mr. Proctor took the stump and developed into an effective public speaker. The State was canvassed from the Massachusetts border to the Canadian line, with numerous rallies. Mr. Clement toured Vermont, discussing in his speeches the growth of State expenses.

The heaviest vote since that of 1880 was cast, although this was not a Presidential year. Proctor was elected by a majority of 14,131. His plurality over Clement was 15,420. Clement had a plurality in Bennington county but Proctor led in all others. The result by counties is given herewith:

	Proctor	*Clement*	*Hanson*	*Sullivan*	*Scattering*
Addison	3,531	1,122	65	18	..
Bennington	2,180	2,222	27	27	..
Caledonia	3,027	1,488	71	16	..
Chittenden	4,089	3,329	66	31	..
Essex	862	853	9	2	..
Franklin	3,221	2,355	81	5	..
Grand Isle	523	317	7	5	..
Lamoille	1,742	795	60	7	..
Orange	2,547	1,304	63	17	1

Orleans	3,227	859	39	9	1
Rutland	5,765	4,430	57	23	..
Washington	3,824	3,389	97	143	2
Windham	3,451	1,940	52	142	..
Windsor	4,343	2,509	39	67	..
Total	42,332	26,912	733	512	4

Fletcher Dutton Proctor was born in Cavendish, November 7, 1860, being the eldest son of Redfield Proctor. He studied in the Rutland Military Institute and in Middlebury High School, entered Middlebury College, but soon transferred to Amherst College, from which he graduated in 1882. He entered the employment of the Vermont Marble Company, of which his father was president, and was promoted from time to time, being made superintendent in 1885. Redfield Proctor retired from the presidency of the company when he was appointed Secretary of War and Fletcher Proctor succeeded him. He proved himself a most efficient manager and the company grew until it became the largest producer of marble in the world. Cordial relations were cultivated with the employees of the company. Mr. Proctor was a member of the Vermont National Guard from 1884 to 1886, and was the first permanent Colonel of the Vermont Division, Sons of Veterans. He served as Governor Ormsbee's Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs and represented his town in the Legislatures of 1890, 1900 and 1904. In 1900 he was Speaker of the House. He served as a State Senator in 1892. In 1908 he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He was a director of the National Life Insurance Company, the New England Telephone and

Telegraph Company and a trustee of Middlebury College. His death, September 27, 1911, ended a most promising career.

Thomas C. Cheney of Morristown, for several years Clerk of the House, was elected Speaker, every vote being cast for him.

In his retiring message Governor Bell advocated increased power for the Railroad Commission. In his opinion the automobile had come to stay. Although horses were rapidly becoming accustomed to the new vehicle, he still thought motor cars should be excluded from narrow, winding country roads. The Governor alluded to the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium established by Senator Proctor.

In his inaugural message Governor Proctor called attention to the report of the United States Census Bureau which showed that in the five years from 1900 to 1905, Vermont manufacturing enterprises had increased in number 47.7 per cent, and in value, 22.5 per cent. Other increases reported were, wages paid industrial employees, 33.2 per cent; annual products of creameries and cheese factories, 16.7 per cent.; savings bank deposits, 28.9 per cent.

In his opinion some reorganization of the courts was necessary. Educational progress had not been as great as it should have been. More professional supervision was needed and a district system was recommended. He favored the retention of the caucus law, but would simplify its registration provisions. He thought the railroads should pay larger taxes and favored a revision of the corporation laws. He recommended an investiga-

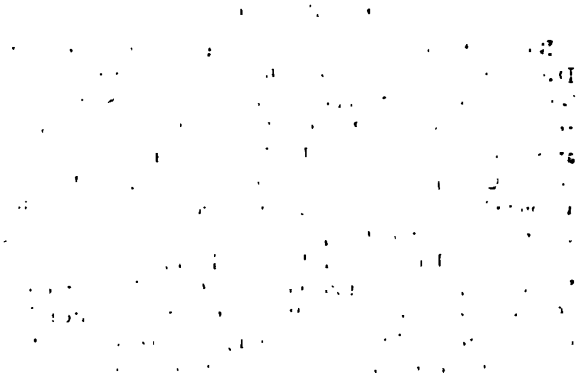
tion of the system employed in the State Auditor's office and favored a commission to investigate the system of double taxation. He thought the State had not fulfilled its duty in the expenditure of the highway fund.

The Legislature of 1906 amended the caucus law. A nursery for forest seedlings was established at the Vermont Experiment Station. An additional force was provided for the office of the Auditor of Accounts. The corporation tax law was revised and provision was made by which corporations must produce their books when the proper legal procedure was employed. Railroad transportation charges were regulated, railroad taxation was increased and express companies were made subject to taxation. Free transportation on railroads was prohibited. The gradual abolition of railroad crossings was provided. Every corporation operating more than eighty miles of road must eliminate each year one grade crossing for each eighty miles or major fraction thereof. The expenses incurred were divided among the railroad corporations, the towns involved and the State. A Board of Railroad Commissioners of three members was authorized.

Women were made eligible to election to the offices of Town Clerk, Treasurer, Trustee of a public library or Town Superintendent of Schools. Towns were permitted to unite in employing expert supervision of schools, and State aid for such work was furnished. Provision was made for the centralization of small rural schools. The United States deposit money, the Huntington fund and the sum returned by the United States to reimburse Vermont for certain Civil War claims,

HENRY C. IDE

Born in Barnet, September 18, 1844, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1866. He became one of the leading lawyers in northern Vermont. He served in the State Senate and was appointed by President Harrison Land Commissioner at Samoa, being made its President. In 1893 he was appointed Chief Justice of Samoa. In 1900 President McKinley appointed him a member of a commission to organize a civil government in the Philippine Islands and he was made Secretary of Finance and Justice. In 1905 he was made Vice-Governor and in 1906 Governor General. At the end of the year he resigned. President Taft appointed him United States Minister to Spain in 1909 and he served in that capacity for four years. He died in June, 1921.



Henry B. Ide

were combined in a permanent school fund of more than one million dollars. A board of three members was established to manage this fund.

The courts were reorganized by the establishment of a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Judge and three Associate Judges, and a Superior Court of six Judges. A policy of eliminating the fee system in the payment of public officials was begun. The highway system was revised, county supervision being provided and engineering advice furnished. The sum of fifty thousand dollars was set aside for permanent improvements. Any town that made a special appropriation of three hundred dollars or less for permanent highway work was entitled to receive an equal amount from this fund. Corporations were directed to pay their employees each week. The limit on the amount of deposits which might be kept in savings banks from taxation was practically removed.

The offices of State Cattle Commissioner and State Printing Commissioner were created and the title of Inspector of Finance was changed to that of Bank Commissioner. A Board of Penal Institutions was created to take the place of the three boards hitherto managing the State Prison, House of Correction and State Industrial School. The Governor was authorized to appoint five commissioners to the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, six members of a Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission and six members of a commission to investigate the subject of double taxation. Provision was made for erecting a marker on the site of the birthplace of Gen. George J. Stannard.

The House passed a bill granting municipal suffrage to women, but the measure was defeated in the Senate. Rules were adopted which provided for a revision of bills before their introduction in either House or Senate.

Probably no legislative session in recent years has passed as many important measures as that of 1906. Governor Proctor had a definite program and he possessed, to a remarkable degree, the ability to secure the cooperation of the House and Senate. The leaders of both branches of the Legislature, Democrats and Republicans alike, worked harmoniously with the Executive. Probably no Governor in modern times has exceeded Fletcher Proctor in leadership. Cordial, tactful, practical, democratic, he bound men to him by strong ties of friendship, and they gladly followed where he led. His untimely death in the prime of manhood was an irreparable loss to the State.

Thirty-one towns and cities, in the spring of 1907, voted to license the sale of liquor.

The sum of ten thousand dollars having been voted by the Legislature for a State exhibit at the Jamestown, Va., Tercentennial Exposition, Governor Proctor appointed as commissioners, J. F. Manning of Rutland, Fred L. Davis of Pomfret, Edgar O. Silver of Derby, Edward M. Goddard of Montpelier, Charles S. Forbes of St. Albans and James E. Pollard of Chester. Lieutenant Governor Prouty was designated to represent Governor Proctor.

A colonial building was erected, consisting of one large room on the first floor and several rooms on the second floor. A broad piazza extended around three

sides of the structure. Much colonial furniture was loaned for use in the building. Photographs and paintings of Vermont scenery, farms and industrial plants, were shown in the State's Exhibit Building. Portraits of Vermont Governors and of Admirals Dewey and Clark were exhibited. Vermont maple products, marble, granite, slate, and specimens of many manufacturing products were placed on exhibition. September 18 was observed as Vermont Day. The visitors were welcomed by President Tucker and Lieutenant Governor Ellyson. Governor Proctor responded and a scholarly address was delivered by Joseph A. De Boer of Montpelier. Lieutenant Governor Prouty presided. The commission tendered a reception to Governor Proctor in the Vermont building.

A booklet descriptive of Vermont, prepared by Frank L. Greene of St. Albans, was distributed in large numbers to visitors. Vermont was awarded a gold medal for its exhibit of maple products and a silver medal for its mineral exhibit.

The number of towns and cities which voted in the spring elections of 1908 to license the sale of liquor was twenty-eight.

Senator Proctor died March 4, 1908, at his Washington home, aged seventy-six years. A cold was followed by pleurisy, which developed into pneumonia. For some time he had been in feeble health, and he was unable to withstand the disease. Nearly ten thousand people from all parts of Vermont attended his funeral, which was held on March 6. The three thousand employees of the marble company which he had established and developed,

lined each side of the road leading from the church to the cemetery, notwithstonding the fact that a severe snow storm was raging.

Memorial services were held in the Senate, January 9, 1909, and in the House of Representatives on the following day. Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, after paying an eloquent tribute to Vermonters, said: "Redfield Proctor was the very fitting product, I might say, the fine flowering out of that race. He had conspicuously the qualities which it had displayed. He had great intellectual power, a talent for affairs, good sense, good humor, and, above all, a kindly heart. * * * He was not a spectacular but he was a safe leader—a quiet and effective manager of things and men. He left a permanent impress upon his State. I believe his influence was comprehensive and far-spreading and that it can fairly be said that he left a permanent impress upon the history of his time."

Senator Clay of Georgia said of him: "Senator Proctor possessed in a remarkable degree the genius of common sense. He was resourceful and had at his instant command all of his faculties. He believed in work and was a man of indefatigable industry. He taught the doctrine that labor is always rewarded. His life work teaches the American youth that almost any obstacle can be overcome and success achieved by industry."

On March 24, Governor Proctor appointed as Senator to succeed his father, Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Middlebury, then eighty-two years old but active and vigorous. His public service as Governor and Congressman

had equipped him well for this position, which he held until the Legislature elected a successor in the fall of 1908.

As the time approached for choosing delegates to the Republican National Convention in 1908 it appeared that there was a strong sentiment in Vermont in favor of Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York. At a meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League, held at Bluff Point, N. Y., James S. Sherman of New York, later Vice President, Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the National House of Representatives, Governor Hughes and other distinguished guests were in attendance but the New York Executive was clearly the favorite. Almost every sentence he uttered was applauded. After the meeting it was remarked that a Vermont audience rarely was more enthusiastic than the one that day which applauded Governor Hughes with such enthusiasm. President Roosevelt's influence was sufficient, however, to secure the nomination of Secretary of War William H. Taft. The Vermont State Convention nominated as delegates-at-large, Senator William P. Dillingham, Gov. Fletcher D. Proctor, Frank L. Greene of St. Albans and Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish. Thad M. Chapman of Middlebury and Roger W. Hulburd of Hyde Park were elected from the First district and N. G. Williams of Bellows Falls and G. M. Campbell of Lyndon from the Second district. The State Convention commended President Roosevelt's policies but did not instruct the delegates. The Vermont delegates supported Taft in the National Convention.

The Democratic State Convention elected as delegates-at-large, G. H. Pape of Barre, John J. Thompson of St. Albans, Elisha May of St. Johnsbury and James E. Burke of West Rutland. J. Walter Lyons of Rutland and Peter McGettrick of Richford were elected delegates from the First district and G. B. Evans of Waterbury and David Savage of Rockingham, from the Second district. James E. Burke of Burlington was nominated for Governor. R. S. Childs of Brattleboro moved to instruct the delegates to vote for William J. Bryan for Presidential candidate, but after a heated discussion the resolution was tabled by a vote of 183 to 34. There was some sentiment in favor of Gov. J. H. Johnson of Minnesota. At the Democratic National Convention seven Vermont delegates voted for Bryan and one did not vote.

In the First district Frank L. Fish of Vergennes and Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morrisville were candidates for the Republican Congressional nomination, but withdrew before the convention and Congressman Foster was renominated without opposition. In the Second district Frank Plumley of Northfield defeated Congressman Haskins by a vote of 217 to 159.

There was a spirited contest for the Republican nomination for Governor and Lieut. Gov. George H. Prouty of Newport won over former Lieut. Gov. Zed S. Stanton of Roxbury by a vote of 395 to 339. Dr. John A. Mead of Rutland was nominated for Lieutenant Governor over M. F. Barnes of Addison by a vote of 359 to 318. The platform declared that the liquor law had worked well and that in only one-eighth of the towns

and cities of the State was the sale of intoxicants legalized. Amendments were favored but a further trial of the law was recommended.

Senator Borah of Idaho and Ex-Secretary Shaw of Iowa spoke in Vermont for the Republican ticket.

The result of the vote for Governor in 1908 was:

George H. Prouty (Rep.)	45,598
James E. Burke (Dem.)	15,953
Quimby S. Backus (Indep. League)	1,351
Eugene M. Campbell (Pro.)	918
J. H. Dunbar (Soc.)	547
Scattering	12

Governor's Prouty's majority was 26,827.

George H. Prouty, the Governor-elect, was born in Newport, March 4, 1862, his father being one of the prominent business men of the town. He was educated in the public schools, St. Johnsbury Academy and the Bryant and Stratton Business College. At the age of eighteen he began work for his father's firm, Prouty and Miller, umber dealers. He was promoted from time to time and in 1885 was made a partner. He devoted most of his mature life to this business, which became one of the great lumber firms of New England, with mills in Canada and Maine, and yards in Massachusetts. He was elected Representative for the town of Newport in 1896 and was chosen one of the Orleans county Senators in 1904, being elected President Pro Tem. Two years later he became Lieutenant Governor and was promoted to the Governorship. He was killed, August 18, 1918, when the automobile in which he was riding was struck by a railroad train.

Frank Plumley, elected in 1908 as Congressman from the Second district, was born in Eden, Vt., December 17, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, and at People's Academy, Morrisville. He studied law with Powers and Gleed at Morrisville, and later took a course in the University of Michigan Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1869. He began the practice of law at Northfield, which has been his home since that time. He was State's Attorney of Washington county from 1876 to 1880, and in 1882 represented Northfield in the State Legislature. He was a Senator from Washington county in 1894 and was elected President Pro Tem. From 1889 to 1893 he was United States District Attorney. In 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. He was appointed as the first member of the Court of Claims and was reappointed in 1904. President Roosevelt appointed him as umpire in the claims brought against Venezuela by Great Britain and Holland. He spent six months in Caracas, hearing and deciding these claims and his decisions were so satisfactory that he was chosen to settle the claims of France against Venezuela, which involved about eight millions of dollars. Mr. Plumley is one of the most prominent lawyers in Vermont. In 1894 he was appointed lecturer on constitutional law at Norwich University, and in 1888 he was chosen one of the trustees of that institution, a position which he still holds (1921). Norwich conferred the degree of A. M. upon him in 1892. For years he was active in the temperance cause. He is one of the best known platform orators in Vermont and has frequently been called into other States to speak during

Presidential campaigns. He served three terms in Congress.

The Legislature organized by reelecting Thomas C. Cheney of Morrisville as Speaker.

In his retiring message Governor Proctor quoted figures showing that the total receipts for the State government for the preceeding biennial period were $2,207,356.99, while the total expenditures for the same period were $2,094,228.37. Joseph A. De Boer of Montpelier and Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls constituted a commission to examine the system of bookkeeping and accounting in the office of the Auditor of Accounts, and most of their recommendations had been adopted. He recommended a Commissioner of Agriculture to take the place of a Board of Agriculture. He asserted that sixty per cent of the area of the State consisted of forest or wild land, saying that "this vast area ought to be made more productive and of greater value to its owners and the people." He favored the creation of the office of State Forester.

A commission consisting of O. M. Barber of Bennington, John H. Senter of Montpelier, George W. Pierce of Brattleboro, L. P. Slack of St. Johnsbury, Ernest Hitchcock of Pittsford and A. Allyn Olmstead of South Newbury, was appointed to investigate the subject of taxation. They recommended that listers be elected by ballot for terms of three years, so that two experienced men might always be on the board; that taxes should be paid to town treasurers without discount, and a penalty be fixed for delay; and that a State Taxation Commission with extensive powers should be created.

Governor Proctor recommended that all income from liquor licenses should be paid to the State rather than to the towns, so that there might be no financial incentive to vote "yes" on the license question. He advocated the appointment by the Governor of a State License Board of three members which should award all licenses.

In his inaugural address Governor Prouty declared that the State was suffering not so much from double taxation as from evasion of taxation. He favored an employers' liability law, and recommended that the name of the Railroad Commission be changed to that of Public Service Commission, urging that it be given supervision over all public service corporations. In his judgment an independent insurance department was desirable. In referring to the death of Senator Proctor he said: "No man ever loved the State of Vermont more; no man ever worked harder for its interests and advancement; and few, if any, ever left behind them a greater record of achievements."

He referred to the beauty of the State and to its industrial possibilities, saying: "But our great natural resources have not been sufficiently exploited, and the outside world knows too little of our undeveloped wealth, and the scenic attractions of our State, our mountain and lake scenery being practically unknown outside our borders." He referred to the advantages New Hampshire had gained from advertising, and recommended that provision should be made for gathering information and advertising the State in a proper manner. He favored an appropriation for the celebration of the three

hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain.

The Legislature abolished the Court of Claims and the State Board of Agriculture and created a Board of Agriculture and Forestry at a salary not to exceed two thousand, five hundred dollars. Provision was made for a State Board of Education to consist of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Education and three members to be appointed by the Governor. State aid was voted for manual training departments in the public schools.

The Supreme Court was reorganized, so that it consisted of a Chief Judge and four Associate Judges. A State Library Commission of five members was created. In accordance with Governor Prouty's recommendation a Public Service Commission was substituted for the Railroad Commission, and its powers were enlarged so that it had supervision of gas and electric light plants, and telegraph, telephone and electric light companies.

The liquor law was amended so that Town Treasurers should pay license fees to the State Treasurer. A Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission was authorized, consisting of the Governor and nine citizens to be appointed by him. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the celebration and a permanent memorial. The Governor was authorized to procure a bronze tablet with a medallion portrait of Gen. William Wells, to be placed in the State House. A commission of five, to propose amendments to the State Constitution, was authorized.

On October 20 the Legislature elected two United States Senators. Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park, who had originally appointed Redfield Proctor United States Senator, was chosen to succeed him. The vote in the Senate was, Page, 27; Vernon A. Bullard of Burlington, 2. The vote in the House was, Page, 199; Bullard, 36. Senator Dillingham was reelected, receiving 27 votes in the Senate, while Elisha May of St. Johnsbury received 2. The vote in the House was, Dillingham, 199; May, 36. Speeches were made by both Senators.

The vote of Vermont for President by counties was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Soc.*
Addison	2,986	446	74	34
Bennington	2,453	779	56	53
Caledonia	2,700	764	78	76
Chittenden	3,807	1,650	55	60
Essex	745	327	18	5
Franklin	2,360	1,048	80	43
Grand Isle	364	188	10	4
Lamoille	1,456	311	51	24
Orange	2,263	668	69	41
Orleans	2,535	384	34	19
Rutland	5,643	1,542	103	167
Washington	3,825	1,610	71	130
Windham	3,738	906	46	68
Windsor	4,683	907	62	82
Total	39,552	11,496	802	804

Taft's majority was 26,440. The Presidential Electors chosen were: Franklin G. Butterfield of Derby, Frank E. Howe of Bennington, Willard B. Howe of Burlington and Herbert D. Ryder of Rockingham.

Governor Prouty and his staff attended the inauguration of President Taft and troops from Fort Ethan Allen participated in the inaugural parade. Many Vermonters were in Washington to see the new President inducted into office. The first official party received by President Taft after he had assumed the duties of the Presidency was the Vermont and New York Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission, and in response to their invitation he promised to be present at the celebration in 1909.

The number of towns and cities voting in the spring of 1909 to license the sale of liquor was twenty-seven.

The observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain and the territory now known as Vermont was the most elaborate and successful celebration ever held in the State. The propriety of observing such an anniversary had been discussed in various newspapers from time to time, but the first formal action taken was the introduction of a resolution by Representative R. W. McCuen of Vergennes, in the Legislature of 1906, providing for a fitting observance of the anniversary, cooperation, if possible, with the State of New York and the Dominion of Canada, and the appointment of a commission consisting of the Governor and six other members. The resolution was adopted and Governor Proctor appointed as members of the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission,

Prof. Walter E. Howard of Middlebury, Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Robert W. McCuen of Vergennes, Lynn M. Hays of Essex Junction, Walter H. Crockett of St. Albans and M. D. McMahon of Burlington. Professor Howard and Mr. Crockett visited Albany and discussed with members of the New York Legislature the propriety of cooperation on the part of the Empire State, and Mr. Bailey and Mr. Hays presented a similar plan to the Canadian authorities at Ottawa.

The New York Legislature provided for participation on the part of that State and authorized the appointment of a commission, one member of which was Senator Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, a native of Vermont. Joint meetings of the two commissions were held from time to time over which Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York presided. Commissioners Hill and Witherbee of New York and Hays and Crockett of Vermont, with the Vermont Senators and Congressman D. J. Foster called upon Secretary of State Elihu Root, and outlined the proposed celebration. Secretary Root approved the plan and promised to aid in interesting other countries in the project. The Vermont Commissioners called on President Roosevelt and were assured of his interest in the celebration. Later Congress appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars to aid in entertaining representatives of other nations. New York originally appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars and later supplemented this fund by an additional appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars. The Vermont Commission requested the Legislature to vote an amount sufficient to enable the State to carry out its part of the

FLETCHER D. PROCTOR

Born in Cavendish, November 7, 1860, being the eldest son of Redfield Proctor. He graduated from Amherst College in 1882 and entered the employment of the Vermont Marble Company. He rose step by step in its management and when his father retired as head of the corporation to become Secretary of War, he succeeded him as president. He served in both branches of the Legislature, being Speaker in 1900. He was elected Governor in 1906 and his administration was notable for the number of important measures enacted. He died September 27, 1911.

Fletcher D. Proctor

celebration in a dignified and fitting manner, a part of which sum should be used to aid in the erection of a suitable memorial to Samuel Champlain. A joint resolution, presented by Representative Frank L. Fish of Vergennes, appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars and the reorganization of the Tercentenary Commission, which should consist of the Governor and nine members to be appointed by him. The resolution was adopted and Governor Prouty appointed Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Walter H. Crockett of St. Albans, Arthur F. Stone of St. Johnsbury, President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College, William J. Van Patten and F. O. Beaupre of Burlington, Frank L. Fish of Vergennes, George T. Jarvis of Rutland and Lynn M. Hays of Essex Junction.

The week of July 4, 1909, was determined upon for the historic celebrations. Preliminary exercises were held at Swanton and at Vergennes on Saturday, July 3. At Swanton the celebration with religious exercises at 7:45 a. m., was attended by Governor Prouty and other prominent citizens. An historical address was delivered by Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan of St. Albans. A granite marker was unveiled on the bank of the Missisquoi River, below Swanton, where, it is said, the Jesuit missionaries, as early as the year 1700, erected a church. Monsignor Cloarec, administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese, and Rev. Father Aubin took part in the dedication, the latter unveiling the monument, while the former blessed and dedicated it. The dedication was followed by a river parade. Twenty Caughnawaga Indians in canoes, led the way, followed by the Swanton

Canoe Club and a fleet of forty water boats. Later there was a street parade, in which the Indians participated. There were numerous artistic floats, some historical, others industrial, which interested the many spectators.

The speaking was conducted from the band stand in the park. D. G. Furman presided and introduced Governor Prouty, who spoke briefly. The principal address was delivered by Congressman Frank Plumley of Northfield. The last speaker was F. W. Swanton of Washington, D. C., a descendant of Capt. William Swanton, after whom the town was named.

The Vergennes celebration on July 3 was opened in ancient form when four mounted heralds gave a bugle salute to dawn. High mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Lynch of Pittsford. During the forenoon Algonquin Indians from Upper Canada gave some of the native dances of their tribe. At noon the torpedo boat *Manley,* the smallest in the American Navy, and two revenue cutters, the *Plattsburg* and the *Burlington,* arrived, coming up the Otter Creek from Lake Champlain. In the afternoon there was a parade of historical and industrial floats. Two arches decorated with flags spanned the streets and at night they were brilliantly illuminated. Rev. L. A. Vezina presided at the public exercises. Among the prominent Vermonters present were Lieutenant Governor Mead, Congressman Foster and Ex-Governor Stewart. Prof. David M. Mannes of the Damrosch Orchestra of New York led a chorus of two hundred voices. Commissioner Frank L. Fish introduced the principal speaker, Hon. John Barrett,

Director of the International Bureau of American Republics and a native of Vermont. William H. Bliss of Middlebury read an original poem and Kipling's "Recessional" was sung by the chorus. Brief speeches were made by Congressman Foster and Ex-Governor Stewart.

A banquet was held at the City Hall in the evening, Frank L. Fish acting as toastmaster. The speakers included Thomas Mack of Vergennes, Lieutenant Governor Mead, President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College, Congressman D. J. Foster, Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, Hon. John Barrett, Hon. Charles H. Darling of Burlington, Father Vezina, Frank K. Goss of Montpelier, Commissioner Horace W. Bailey, H. H. Branchaud and Samuel B. Botsford of Buffalo, N. Y.

On Sunday, July 4, special religious services were held at Isle La Motte and Burlington. Governor Prouty, Senator Henry W. Hill of Buffalo and other prominent men attended the Isle La Motte exercises. There were pilgrimages from Canada and northern New York. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Monsignor Roy, Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec. A welcome was extended by Rev. Father A. Prevel, Superior General of the Fathers of St. Edmund. Addresses were delivered by Monsignor Roy, Rev. F. Lecoq, Superior of the Sulpicians in Canada, Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan of St. Albans and Rev. Father Loiseau, S. J., of St. Mary's College, Montreal.

At Burlington a special vesper service was held at the grand stand at the foot of College Street which was attended by five thousand people. Among the dis-

tinguished clergymen present were Rt. Rev. James A. Burke, Bishop of Albany, Rt. Rev. Z. Racicot, Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. J. Walsh of Troy, N. Y., Rt. Rev. Mgr. John Riley of Schenectady, N. Y., and Rt. Rev. J. M. Cloarec of Burlington. Special music was rendered by the combined choirs of St. Joseph's Church and St. Mary's Cathedral. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. J. O'Sullivan of Montpelier and Rev. T. M. Aubin of Swanton.

At a union service held Sunday evening at the First (Congregational) Church, addresses were delivered by Rev. S. M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., and Rev. G. Glenn Atkins of Detroit, Mich.

Exercises were held in Burlington on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Monday forenoon Bishop A. C. A. Hall of the Episcopal Church offered prayer and Governor Prouty welcomed the visitors. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Hall, Rev. Dr. G. Glenn Atkins and Congressman Foster. A military and civic parade followed, Lieut. Col. W. D. Beach, commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen, acting as Chief Marshal. Tuesday was observed as French Day. The speakers were Mayor James E. Burke, Aime Amyot of St. Hyacinthe, Que., President General of the Union of St. Joseph, Rev. Theodore Barry of St. Hyacinthe, Que., Dr. G. A. Boucher of Brockton, Mass., and Hon. Adelard Caron of Woonsocket, R. I. A parade of French societies followed. Wednesday was Patriotic and Fraternal Society Day. There was a parade in the morning, which included a display of artistic floats.

The principal features of the early part of Tercentenary Week were held in New York State. On Monday, July 5, there was a celebration at Crown Point. The speakers included Governor Hughes, Hon. Seth Low of New York and Judge Albert C. Barnes of Chicago. A poem written for the occasion was read by Clinton Scollard, the author.

The celebration of Tuesday, July 6, was held at Ticonderoga. President Taft, Ambassador Jusserand of France and Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain came by special train. The speakers were Governor Hughes of New York, Governor Prouty of Vermont, Hamilton Wright Mabie of New York, Vice Admiral Uriu of Japan and President Taft. A ballad, entitled "Ticonderoga," was read by the author, Percy Mackaye.

A great crowd was assembled at Plattsburg on Wednesday, July 7. The speakers were Governor Hughes, Governor Prouty, Senator Elihu Root of New York and President Taft. A poem, written for the occasion, was read by the author, Daniel L. Cady of New York.

The celebration in Burlington on Thursday was probably the greatest ever held in Vermont. The attendance was estimated from forty thousand to sixty thousand persons. It was the largest assemblage ever gathered in the commonwealth and on no other occasion, probably, were so many distinguished visitors brought together in this State. The steamer *Ticonderoga* arrived about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, bringing President Taft and many distinguished guests. Governor Prouty, his staff, the Vermont Tercentenary Commission and a local reception committee met the party and a brief recep-

tion was held in the parlors of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club. Automobiles conveyed the guests to a stand in City Hall Park, where the public exercises were held. The park and the surrounding streets were packed with thousands of people standing shoulder to shoulder.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Hall. Governor Prouty welcomed the visitors on behalf of Vermont, and Mayor Burke for the city of Burlington. Governor Prouty presided. Speeches were made by Governor Hughes, Ambassador Jusserand of France, Ambassador James Bryce of Great Britain, who was the principal orator of the day, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster General of Canada, and President Taft. In his speech Ambassador Bryce said: "You men of northern Vermont and northern New Hampshire, living among its rocks and mountains in a region which may be called the Switzerland of America—you are the people here who have had hearts full of the love of freedom which exists in mountain peoples, and who have the indomitable spirit and the unconquerable will which we always associate with the lake and mountain lands of the Alps and of Scotland. You have shown it in the great men that you have given to the United States, and in the hardy pioneers and settlers which you have sent forth from northern New England to settle in northern New York, and all across the continent as far as the ranges of the Rocky Mountains.

"And then your country is unequalled in the beauty and variety of the scenery with which Providence has blessed you. No other part of eastern America can compare for the varied charms of a wild and romantic

nature with the States that lie around Lake Champlain and the White Mountains."

President Taft, in his introductory remarks, said: "It is true as Governor Prouty said that I had a summons to Washington yesterday, and that I disobeyed that summons, because I did not wish to miss the honor of being present on this occasion to testify to the pride I have in showing three generations of my ancestors as Vermont men. I am proud of it because it means that they lived among a people of rugged honesty, with the spirit of true liberty, with faith in God, and with ability to help themselves."

Bliss Carman, the well known author, read a poem he had written for the occasion, entitled "The Champlain Country."

Following the public exercises President Taft and Governors Prouty and Hughes reviewed a military and civic parade. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U. S. A., was Chief Marshal. The organizations participating included veterans of the Civil War, United States Infantry from Plattsburg, N. Y., United States Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, the Governor General's Foot Guards, from Ottawa, Canada, the Vermont National Guard, the Knights Templar of Vermont, and a body of Algonquin Indians. After the review Governor Prouty gave a luncheon at the Ethan Allen Club in honor of President Taft. At the same time a luncheon was served at the University of Vermont Gymnasium in honor of the New York Tercentenary Commission and members of the New York Legislature.

In the afternoon an Indian pageant was given on the water front of Lake Champlain, representing the story of Hiawatha, and Champlain's battle with the Iroquois. The stage was an improvised floating island and real Indians from Canada enacted the various scenes presented.

The headquarters of the President were at the home of Ex-Gov. U. A. Woodbury. Henry Holt entertained Ambassador Bryce, and Ambassador Jusserand was the guest of Hon. C. H. Darling. Other prominent guests were entertained at Grassmount, formerly the home of Gov. C. P. Van Ness, but now used as a dormitory for young women by the University of Vermont.

In the evening a notable banquet was held in the University of Vermont Gymnasium. The hall was decorated with the flags of the United States, England and France and with banners bearing the fleur-de-lis of France. A great assemblage gathered in this spacious hall, representing all parts of the State. Governor Prouty presided. President Taft, in his speech, said in part: "If I were to describe the Vermonter in one word I would say he was a safe man, safe for himself, safe for his family, safe for his State and safe for the Nation. His experience was not unlike and his standing in our community is not unlike that of the canny Scot in Great Britain." President Taft was obliged to leave early in order to catch a train. Other speakers were Ambassador Jusserand, Ambassador Bryce, Postmaster General Lemieux and Governor Hughes. Mr. Bryce, referring to the President's speech, said: "He wished to honor Vermont as she deserved to be honored; he was good

enough to select for comparison with Vermont my own mother country of Scotland. I welcome the comparison; we are glad to be compared with a State which in the robust figure of her sons and in her love of liberty is one of the States of the American Union to which my country might most gladly be compared." The speech of Governor Hughes was a model of wit, eloquence and wisdom.

A celebration was held on Friday, at Isle La Motte. Solemn high mass was celebrated at the shrine of St. Anne by Bishop Burke of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany, N. Y., and a sermon was preached by Rev. P. J. Barrett of Burlington. After the religious services, luncheon was served. Governor Prouty presided at the public exercises in the afternoon. Prayer was offered by President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College and speeches were made by Senator Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., Lieutenant d'Azy, representing France, Governor Hughes and Justice Wendell P. Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Justice Stafford's speech was one of rare beauty and eloquence and was very favorably received. A poem, written for the occasion, was read by Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University. Three other well known authors, Richard Watson Gilder, Bliss Carman and Percy Mackaye, were present.

Later in the afternoon a tablet erected by the patriotic societies of Vermont women was dedicated. This bronze tablet, mounted on a boulder, bore the following inscription:

"In Honor of the First White Men who Fortified this Island in 1666. In Memory of the Sacrifices and Valor of Colonel Seth Warner and Captain Remember Baker, Green Mountain Boys and Patriots, and to Commemorate the Campaign of General Montgomery who Encamped near this spot with 1200 Men in 1777.

This tablet is Erected by the
Patriotic Societies of Vermont Women.
1909."

Mrs. Edward Curtis Smith of St. Albans presided. The St. Albans Glee Club of two hundred voices sang "To Thee, O Country." Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan of St. Albans, State Regent of the Vermont Society of Colonial Dames, delivered an address of welcome. The presentation to the State was made by Mrs. Clayton N. North of Shoreham, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The monument was unveiled by two children, Dorothea Smith of St. Albans, daughter of Ex-Gov. Edward C. Smith, and Harry Hill of Isle La Motte. Governor Prouty accepted the monument on behalf of the State and President John M. Thomas delivered a brief dedicatory address. Mrs. E. S. Parker of St. Johns, Que., a great grand daughter of Col. Seth Warner, was an honored guest on this occasion.

Burlington's last event of the week was held on Saturday, when a bronze tablet in memory of the soldiers of the War of 1812, affixed to the wall of the Old College building, was dedicated. Gen. T. S. Peck of Burlington presided. Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne of Brattleboro, in behalf of the Daughters of 1812, of which she was State presi-

dent, presented the tablet. It was accepted by President Buckham for the University and by Governor Prouty for the State. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Gerry Slade, national president of the Daughters of 1812, and by Gen. O. O. Howard. The celebration was a great success and its events were chronicled by the newspapers of the entire country.

The Vermont and the New York Tercentenary Commissions united in erecting at Crown Point, on the site of a part of Fort Frederic, a beautiful memorial lighthouse, approached by a flight of stone steps, the tower rising one hundred and one feet above the level of Lake Champlain. The architects were Dillon, McLellan and Beadel of New York. On the front of the monument is a group of statuary representing Samuel Champlain, a French soldier and an Indian, the work of Carl Augustus Heber of New York. The dedication took place July 5, 1912. Speeches were made by Gov. John A. Dix of New York, Adjt. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson of Vermont, Commissioner H. Wallace Knapp of Mooers, N. Y., President John M. Thomas of Middlebury, Vt., Hon. William Cary Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War, Count de Peretti de la Rocca of France and Mayor Robert Roberts of Burlington, Vt.

Previous to the formal dedication, on May 2, 1912, a distinguished party of Frenchmen and Americans visited Crown Point for the presentation of a replica of a bust, "La France," the work of Rodin, the famous French sculptor, which is now a part of the Champlain memorial. The speakers included Gov. John A. Mead of Vermont, Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway of New

York, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, the distinguished French statesman, and Louis C. Lafontaine of Champlain, N. Y.

In the fall of 1909 tablets were dedicated marking a portion of the old Military Road from Charlestown, N. H. (Number Four), to Crown Point, N. Y. A marker erected in Cavendish on the site of the Twenty-Mile encampment was dedicated on August 26, 1909. Historical addresses were delivered by A. S. Burbank of Proctorsville and Gilbert A. Davis of Windsor. Remarks were made by Ex-Gov. Fletcher D. Proctor, Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish and William Smith of Springfield. On September 17, 1909, a tablet was dedicated at Springfield, Vt., marking the site of a ferry and blockhouse at the eastern end of the road. Justus Dartt of Springfield delivered the historical address.

In the spring elections of 1910, twenty-nine towns and cities voted to license the sale of liquor.

Congressman David J. Foster was appointed chairman of the important Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives in March, 1910, to succeed Congressman James B. Perkins of New York, deceased. As Mr. Foster had been active in securing a modification of the House rules which deprived the presiding officer of some of his power, there was some doubt in regard to his promotion, but Speaker Cannon showed no animosity against the Vermont member, and gave him the chairmanship to which he was entitled.

One of the important events of the year 1910 was the trial of the so-called Sugar Trust cases in United States Court in New York, involving what were alleged

to be extensive frauds against the Government. For many years it has been customary for the Judge of the United States Court for the District of Vermont to hear some cases in New York City and Judge Martin was called upon to preside in the cases involving the Sugar Trust. James L. Martin had been appointed to a position upon the United States bench upon the retirement of Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, in 1906. Mr. Martin was born in Landgrove, September 13, 1846. He studied in the common schools and at Londonderry and Marlow (N. H.) Academies, paying his expenses by securing work on farms and in factories. He studied law in the office of Hoyt H. Wheeler and at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, from which he graduated in 1869. He practiced law at Londonderry until 1882, when he removed to Brattleboro. In 1874 he was chosen to represent Londonderry in the Legislature, and served in that capacity for ten years, during the last three terms of this period being Speaker of the House. He represented Brattleboro in the same body in 1892. From 1874 to 1876 he served as State's Attorney for Windham county. He was State Commissioner of Taxes from 1888 to 1890 and from 1892 to 1894. He was appointed United States District Attorney in 1898 and was reappointed in 1902 and in 1906.

The *New York Mail* characterized the Sugar cases as "the greatest 'graft' prosecution of a generation," and said of Judge Martin: "He wasn't known outside of his circuit when he came to New York. To-day when he speaks the world of lawyers listens. Sixty-four years old, kindly and democratic and genuine, no man within

recent years has left such an imprint upon the cynical and brilliant bar of New York as he. He attained honor in the first hearing of the Sugar cases. Then he demonstrated that he knew the law and was prompt in its upholding. But few outside of the immediate circle in constant attendance upon the hearing had recognized it. Then he charged the jury and the exposition of the law bearing upon criminal conspiracy will be quoted for a generation to come. * * * When he concluded every lawyer on both sides went forward to the bench to congratulate him upon the most masterly exposition of law in their recollection." Ordinarily many exceptions to the Judge's charge are noted, but not a single exception was taken to this charge. The trial was long, famous lawyers were engaged in it, and it attracted national attention. All the defendants with one exception were found guilty, and all these convictions were sustained in the higher court to which the cases were appealed.

Lieut. Gov. John A. Mead of Rutland was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1910, being the last Civil War veteran to seek the office. Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls, considered as a possible candidate, declined on account of ill health, and rather late in the campaign Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morrisville and James K. Batchelder of Arlington entered the contest. John A. Mead was nominated on the second ballot, the vote being as follows: Mead, 344; Fleetwood, 262; Batchelder, 60; Charles W. Gates of Franklin, 11. Leighton P. Slack of St. Johnsbury was nominated for

Lieutenant Governor over G. F. Leland of Springfield and E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro.

Charles D. Watson of St. Albans was the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor. The vote in the September election was as follows: Mead (Rep.), 35,263; Watson (Dem.), 17,425; Edwin R. Towle (Pro.), 1,044; Chester E. Ordway (Soc.), 1,055; scattering, 151. Mead's majority was 15,588.

John A. Mead was born in Fair Haven, April 20, 1841. He was a great grandson of Col. James Mead, the pioneer settler of Rutland, and a leader among the early inhabitants of the Otter Creek valley. He was educated in the public schools of Rutland, at Franklin Academy, Malone, N. Y., and at Middlebury College, graduating in 1864. During his senior year he enlisted in the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers and served nine months in the Union army. He returned in time to graduate with his class. Entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he graduated in 1868. For several years he was house physician in the King's County Hospital at Flatbush, L. I. Returning to Rutland, he began the practice of medicine and was very successful. He was also active in business affairs, and in 1888 he reorganized the Howe Scale Company and became its president, a position which he held until his death. The growth of this business under his direction was remarkable, and it became one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in the United States. At various times he served as director and cashier of the National Bank of Rutland; director and treasurer of the Rutland Railroad; and president of

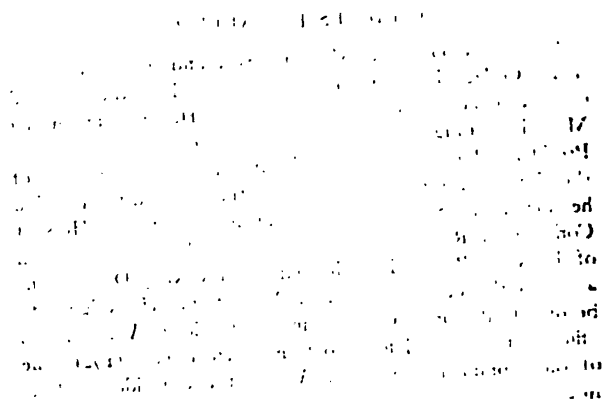
the Baxter National Bank. Doctor Mead was Rutland's first Mayor. He was one of Rutland county's Senators in 1892 and was a Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. He represented Rutland City in the Legislature in 1906 and was Lieutenant Governor in 1908. In 1912 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. His benefactions were many. He gave the beautiful Mead Chapel to Middlebury College, and a Community House to Rutland. He died at his home in Rutland, January 12, 1920, in his seventy-ninth year.

The Legislature organized by electing Frank E. Howe of Bennington as Speaker.

In his retiring message Governor Prouty approved the use of the parole system in penal institutions and called attention to the benefits derived from the Lake Champlain Tercentenary celebration. In this connection it is only just to say that Governor Prouty represented the State with great credit during these important anniversary exercises. He announced that he had appointed as a committee to propose amendments to the State Constitution, F. C. Partridge of Proctor, Frank L. Greene of St. Albans, Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish, Willis N. Cady of Middlebury and Matthew G. Leary of Burlington. Commissioners appointed to propose a revision of the banking laws were Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls and F. H. Farrington of Brandon. A commission named to investigate the corporation laws consisted of Clarke C. Fitts of Brattleboro, J. T. Gleason of Lyndon and Charles D. Watson of St. Albans. A bronze medallion tablet, in

CHARLES H. DARLING

Born in Woodstock, May 9, 1859, and graduated from Tufts College in 1884. He was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Bennington. He was appointed Municipal Judge and was a member of the Legislature. President Roosevelt appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy and during the four years that he held the position he was Acting Secretary more than half the time. He sent Commander Robert E. Peary on one of his trips in search of the North Pole and was in charge of the Navy Department at the outbreak of the Panama Revolution. He resigned to become Collector of Customs in the district of Vermont, an office which he held for two terms. He is now (1921) one of the prominent lawyers of Vermont and resides in Burlington.



The Century History Co. Publishers

Chas H Darling

honor of Gen. George J. Stannard, and a bronze medallion portrait of Gen. William Wells, the work of Miss Mary Stickney of Rutland, had been placed on the walls of the State House.

In his inaugural address, Governor Mead alluded to the possibility of greater agricultural production and to the need of more agricultural education. The sheep industry, he said, was injured by the large number of worthless dogs running at large. He did not favor bonding the State for trunk line highways. He advocated the establishment of teacher training courses in the principal high schools and academies and favored a central Normal School.

The Legislature of 1910 reapportioned State Senators to the counties as follows: Addison, two; Bennington, two; Caledonia, two; Chittenden, four; Essex, one; Franklin, two; Grand Isle, one; Lamoille, one; Orange, one; Orleans, two; Rutland, four; Washington, three; Windham, two; Windsor, three. A Legislative Reference Bureau was established as a department of the State Library, which should furnish information, particularly to members of the Legislature. The sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated to establish and maintain in the office of the Secretary of State a bureau of information, which should aid in the promotion of the natural resources of the State.

Additional power was given to the Commissioner of Taxes. Teacher training courses were provided for a selected list of high schools and academies, and a State School of Agriculture was established at Randolph Center, the Normal School being discontinued. Towns

were given permission to pension teachers who had taught for thirty years. There was additional child labor legislation. Towns and cities were given authority to provide for medical inspection in the schools. An act was passed providing for the registration of nurses. A resolution was adopted, expressing opposition to a proposed reduction of the oleomargarine tax. Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow at the death of Larkin G. Mead, a well known sculptor, at Florence, Italy, October 15, 1910; providing for a tablet to the memory of the private soldier, bearing a medallion portrait of Governor Mead, which should be placed in the State House; expressing thanks for a portrait of Capt. Horace B. Sawyer, U. S. A.; expressing thanks for the gift by Joseph Battell of a tract of land, including Camel's Hump mountain, "to be used as a public park forever," and for a similar forest gift by M. J. Hapgood of Peru.

A direct primary bill passed the House by a vote of 107 to 65. Senator Page was reelected, receiving every vote in the Senate, and every vote but two in the House, one being cast for Charles A. Prouty of Newport, and one for David J. Foster of Burlington. The Democratic members nominated no candidate but voted for Senator Page.

The census returns for 1910 showed a population of 355,956 for Vermont, a gain during the preceding census period of 12,315, or 3.6 per cent. Of this number, 182,568 were males and 173,388 were females. The Negro population numbered 1,621. The native white population of native parentage represented 64.4 per cent of the total number; the native white of foreign mixed parentage,

21.1 per cent; the foreign born white, 14 per cent; and the Negro, 0.5 per cent. More than half the foreign born population, 52.3 per cent, were of Canadian-French origin.

The population by counties was as follows:

Addison	20,010
Bennington	21,378
Caledonia	26,031
Chittenden	42,447
Essex	7,384
Franklin	29,866
Grand Isle	3,761
Lamoille	12,585
Orange	18,703
Orleans	23,337
Rutland	48,139
Washington	41,702
Windham	26,932
Windsor	33,681

Eight counties, Caledonia, Chittenden, Lamoille, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham and Windsor, showed gains. Six counties, Addison, Bennington, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle and Orange, showed losses. The largest gains were made in Washington, Rutland and Chittenden counties.

The population of the largest towns and cities in the State are given herewith: Burlington, 20,468; Rutland, 13,546; Barre, 10,734; Bennington, 8,698; St. Johnsbury, 8,098; Montpelier, 7,856; Brattleboro, 7,541; Colchester, 6,450; St. Albans City, 6,381; Rockingham,

6,207; Springfield, 4,784; Barre town, 4,194; Hartford, 4,179; Newport, 3,684; Poultney, 3,644; Derby, 3,639; Swanton, 3,628; West Rutland, 3,427; Barton, 3,346; Waterbury, 3,273; Northfield, 3,226; Lyndon, 3,204; Hardwick, 3,201; Randolph, 3,191; Richford, 2,907; Proctor, 2,871; Middlebury, 2,848; Essex, 2,714; Morristown, 2,652; Woodstock, 2,545.

The agricultural statistics showed that there were 32,709 farms in Vermont, the average area being 142.6 acres. The total value of farm property was $145,394,728, being subdivided as follows: Land, $58,385,327; buildings, $54,202,948; domestic animals, poultry and bees, $22,642,766; implements and machinery, $10,168,687. The average value of all property per farm was $4,445 and the average value of land per acre was $12.52. The total acreage was 4,653,000 and the improved acreage, 1,633,000. The value of all crops was $27,446,836.

There were in Vermont 436,140 cattle of all kinds, 265,483 dairy cows and 27,612 other cows. Vermont led New England in number of dairy cows. There were 99,587 horses, 118,752 sheep, 98,483 swine and 1,282,524 fowls. The value of dairy products was $12,128,465. The production of the various dairy articles was as follows: Milk, 114,317,169 gallons; butter, 35,393,187 lbs. (on farms, 15,165,692 lbs.; in factories, 20,227,495 lbs.); cheese, 3,008,540 lbs. Vermont ranked first in New England in the production of milk, butter and cheese. Among all the States of the Union Vermont ranked ninth in production of cheese, seventeenth in milk and in butter, and twenty-sixth in number of dairy

cows. This State produced 625,722 pounds of wool; 7,037,082 dozens of eggs; 409,953 gallons of maple syrup; 7,726,877 pounds of maple sugar; and 160,283 pounds of honey. Vermont ranked first in the United States in the production of maple sugar, third in the amount of maple syrup made, and first in New England in its production of honey.

The acreage of staple crops harvested in 1909 was as follows: Corn, 42,887; oats, 71,510; wheat, 678; barley, 10,586; buckwheat, 7,659; rye, 1,115; potatoes, 26,859; beans, 2,390; hay and forage, 1,030,618. The amount of staple crops produced is given herewith: Corn, 1,715,133 bu.; wheat, 14,087 bu.; oats, 2,141,357 bu.; barley, 285,008 bu.; rye, 59,183 bu.; buckwheat, 174,394 bu.; beans, 26,359 bu.; potatoes, 4,145,630 bu.; hay, 1,502,730 tons; tobacco, 164,680 lbs.

The value of small fruits was $92,030. There were 1,183,529 apple trees, bearing 1,459,689 bu., valued at $752,337. Forest products on farms were valued at $3,638,537.

Addison county led in value of all farm property. Franklin county reported the largest number of dairy cows, and Windsor county led in value of all crops. Addison county ranked first in the production of oats, wheat and barley; Bennington in buckwheat and rye; Windsor in corn; Franklin in hay; and Rutland in potatoes.

The industrial statistics showed that there were 1,958 manufacturing industries in the State in 1909, and 33,788 wage earners. The capital invested was $73,470,000. The total horse power used was 159,445.

The three principal manufacturing cities reported as follows:

Barre—Establishments, 139; wage earners, 2,340; value of products, $3,852,000.

Burlington—Establishments, 82; wage earners, 2,371; value of products, $6,800,000.

Rutland—Establishments, 63; wage earners, 1,636; value of products, $2,680,000.

Vermont reported 182 mines and quarries, ranking tenth among the States of the Union. This State reported twenty-two marble quarries, sixty-seven granite quarries, seventy-one slate quarries, and ten talc mines and soapstone quarries. There were 3,573 persons engaged in the marble industry; 2,204 in granite; 2,775 in slate; 164 in talc and soapstone; 41 in clay; and 104 in all other quarrying and mining operations.

There were in 1909, 51,404 producing spindles in Vermont woolen and worsted mills, compared with 37,460 in 1889.

Statistics for the principal manufacturing industries of the State for 1909 are given herewith:

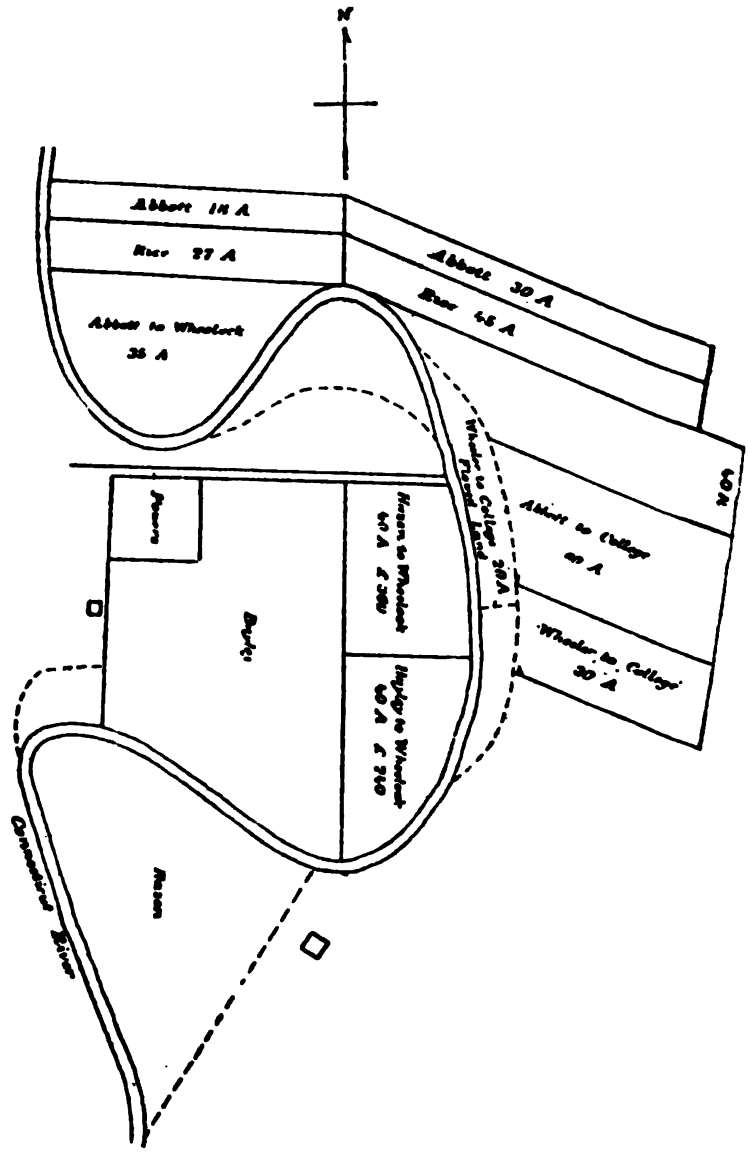
	No. Establishments	*Aver. No. wage earners*	*Value of Products*
Marble and stone work.....	342	10,411	$12,395,000
Lumber and timber products..	593	4,790	8,598,000
Butter, cheese and condensed milk	186	519	8,112,000
Woolen, worsted and felt goods and wool hats.....	17	2,294	4,497,000
Flour mill and gristmill products	133	156	4,133,000
Paper and wood pulp.....	25	1,030	3,902,000

Foundry and machine shop products	56	1,860	3,755,000
Hosiery and knit goods	8	946	1,746,000
Furniture and refrigerators	19	1,119	1,618,000
Patent medicines, compounds and druggists' preparations	15	161	1,290,000
Clothing, men's, including shirts	11	1,281	1,274,000
Cars, shop construction, repairs, steam railroads	7	992	1,135,000
Printing and publishing	115	666	1,039,000
Bread and baking products	75	242	997,000
Cooperage and wooden goods not elsewhere specified	25	635	693,000
Agricultural implements	11	360	582,000
Clothing, women's	6	333	503,000
Copper, tin and sheet iron products	19	149	425,000
Confectionery	10	145	356,000
Canning and preserving	8	118	330,000
Gas, lighting and heating	9	70	278,000
Lime	11	185	250,000
Carriages and wagons and materials	38	94	158,000
Tobacco manufactures	25	58	118,000
Brick and tile	7	70	65,000
Leather goods	3	14	26,000
All other industries*	184	5,090	10,038,000

In 1911, twenty-eight towns and cities voted to license the sale of liquor.

Early in July, 1911, Hartford produced a pageant representing Colonial events, and a tablet was unveiled on the spot where Revolutionary soldiers were drilled

*Includes scales, cotton goods, window shades, shoddy, ammunition, toys and games.



Gen. Jacob Bayley's Holdings in "Great Ox Bow" at Newbury.
(From Chase's History of Dartmouth College and Hanover, N. H.)

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE GENERAL JACOB BAYLEY MONUMENT LOCATED ON THE COMMON AT NEWBURY VILLAGE, VERMONT.

(Front—East Side)

GENERAL
JACOB BAYLEY
1726-1815

A Pioneer
Of Strong Unselfish Purpose
A Patriot
Of Uncompromising Fidelity
A Soldier
Unstained by Personal Ambition
A Citizen
Ever Devoted to the Public Good

PATRIOT

(South Side)

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

Lieutenant 1755, Captain 1757
Colonel 1760

Siege of Fort William Henry
Battles of
Ticonderoga and Crown Point
Capture of Montreal

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Brigadier General 1776
Commissary General of Northern
Department of Colonial Army 1777

Battle of Saratoga

"I am Determined to Fight for
The United States as Long as I Live
And Have One Copper in My Hands."

SOLDIER

(West Side)

A Leading Citizen of Hampstead
New Hampshire, 1746-1764
Founder of this Town 1762
Secured its First Charter from
New Hampshire 1763, its Second
from New York 1772
Founder of First Church, 1764
And one of its Two First Deacons
Delegate to New York
Provincial Congress 1777
Representative to Vermont
General Assembly 1777 and 1784
Member of Council of Safety 1777
of Court of Confiscation 1777
of Constitutional Conventions
1777 and 1793
Judge of Court of Common Pleas
1772-1777
Delegate to Continental Congress
1777
Judge of Probate Court 1778
Chief Judge of Supreme Court
of Gloucester County 1778
Chief Judge of Orange County
Court 1783, 1786-1791
Member of Governor's Council
Ten Terms 1778, 1786-1794

CITIZEN

(North Side)

"I Have Nothing Left but My
Farm, All Else I Have Advanced
For the Public and I Think it Well
Spent if I Have Done Any Good."

To Perpetuate
The Memory of His Distinguished
And Self-Sacrificing Services
For His Town
His State and His Country

This Monument is Erected
In the Year 1912
By Some of His Descendants.

PIONEER

GENERAL BAYLEY MONUMENT

NEWBURY, VERMONT.

during the War for Independence, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Thetford celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of its charter on August 12-14, 1911, by producing a notable pageant, which included a movement for the betterment of town conditions. Historical scenes and picturesque dances were produced on the bank of the Connecticut River, the pageant being given under the direction of William Chauncy Langdon of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The third pageant of the year was given at Bennington and a feature was a representation of the battle to which the town gave its name.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Newbury was celebrated, August 11-16, 1912. During this time a monument to Gen. Jacob Bayley was dedicated on Newbury Common and other markers were unveiled on the sites of the old State House, the old court house, the old log meeting house, at the beginning of the Bayley-Hazen Road, and on the Oxbow Meadow, in memory of Col. Thomas Johnson, marking the location of the first settlement. Horace W. Bailey was active in arranging these exercises.

Pageants were given in 1912 at Brattleboro and Wallingford, and in 1913 at Hartland.

The license vote of 1912 resulted in a "yes" majority in twenty-one towns and cities.

An important meeting in the interest of State development was held at Rutland, July 17, 1912, when officers of the Greater Vermont Association were elected, Secre-

tary of State Guy W. Bailey of Essex Junction being chosen its president.

Congressman David J. Foster died in Washington, March 21, 1912, after an illness of three weeks. He suffered an attack of grip, which developed into pneumonia. Mr. Foster had become one of the most influential members of Congress, being an expert parliamentarian, an adviser of President Taft, and in his position as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was able to be of great service to the Nation. He was an active supporter of President Taft's peace policy and delivered many public addresses on that subject. His funeral was largely attended at Burlington.

Three candidates appeared for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First district to succeed Mr. Foster, Frank L. Greene and Warren R. Austin of St. Albans and Walter K. Farnsworth of Rutland. At a convention held at Burlington on June 26, 1912, Colonel Greene was nominated, the vote on the first ballot being as follows: Greene, 177; Austin, 66; Farnsworth, 56. At a special election held on July 30, Frank L. Greene was elected. The Democrats certified no candidate. A few votes were cast for John Spargo, the Socialist candidate, and there were a few scattering votes.

Frank L. Greene was born in St. Albans, February 10, 1870. The family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and lived there for several years. Mr. Greene's father died while the lad was young and thereafter he made his own way in the world. He studied in the public schools, but his educational advantages were few, as he was obliged to go to work at an early age. Nevertheless, by study

at home and by extensive reading he became a well educated man. At the age of thirteen he secured a position as errand boy in the auditing department of the Central Vermont Railroad, and worked his way up to the position of Chief Clerk in the general freight department. He began newspaper work at odd hours, and became a correspondent of the *Boston Globe*. He entered the office of the *St. Albans Messenger* in 1891, and was advanced to the positions of assistant editor and editor. For nearly thirteen years he held the last named position and became, not only one of the most active editors of his time, but one of the most influential in the history of the State. Many of the measures which he advocated were enacted into laws or were embodied in the State Constitution. He entered the Vermont National Guard in 1888 and rose from the position of private to Captain. He led his company into service during the Spanish-American War, and for some time served as Adjutant General of the Third Brigade. At the close of the war he was stricken with typhoid fever and narrowly escaped death. He was appointed Colonel and chief of staff by Governor Smith. He was chairman of a commission appointed to investigate the Normal Schools, and in 1908 was a member of the commission appointed to propose amendments to the State Constitution. He served as a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1908. He was assigned to the Committee on Military Affairs when he entered Congress, upon which he has served to the present time (1921). This committee, always an important one, held a particularly responsible position during the World

War. Mr. Greene has been appointed one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The campaign of 1912 was unique in the history of American politics, and demonstrated the great ability and remarkable popularity of Theodore Roosevelt. It also proved that an established party may suffer disastrous defeat without annihilation. The contest for delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1912 was waged with much bitterness in Vermont. The Roosevelt wing of the party won control of the Second District Convention and elected as delegates to the National Convention, E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro and F. D. Thompson of Barton, by majorities of twenty-eight and twenty-nine, respectively. The First district was controlled by the Taft forces, the delegates elected being John L. Southwick of Burlington and William R. Warner of Vergennes. The State Convention, held on April 10 at Montpelier, was a tumultuous body, but was controlled by the adherents of President Taft. Two delegates-at-large were elected without opposition, Senator Carroll S. Page of Hyde Park and John L. Lewis of North Troy. Col. J. Gray Estey of Brattleboro was elected over Rev. H. L. Ballou of Chester by a vote of 370 to 306. Gov. John A. Mead was elected over Dr. J. E. Thompson of Rutland by a vote of 358 to 305. The platform commended the Taft administration. The delegates were not instructed, but it was understood that they would support Taft. Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan addressed the convention. In the Republican National Convention six Vermont delegates supported Taft and two voted for Roosevelt.

A third party, or Progressive Convention, was held at Burlington on July 23, over which Dr. J. H. Blodgett of Bellows Falls presided. The following delegates were elected to attend a National Progressive Convention: Frank T. Howard of West Woodstock, B. N. Sumner of Montpelier, Ernest Kelley of Salisbury, F. B. Pope of Bennington, C. C. Campbell of Lyndonville, L. W. Burbank of Cabot, Walter K. Farnsworth of Rutland and C. H. Thompson of Brattleboro. Presidential Electors and a State ticket were nominated, Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph being the candidate for Governor and M. L. Aseltine of St. Albans, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The delegates supported Colonel Roosevelt as the party's candidate for President.

The Democratic State Convention elected as delegates-at-large, Charles D. Watson of St. Albans, Dr. W. B. Mayo of Northfield, Fred C. Martin of Pownal and B. E. Bullard of Hardwick. The list was completed as follows: First district, D. E. O'Sullivan of Winooski, H. E. Shaw of Stowe; Second district, F. C. Luce of Waterbury, P. E. Williams of Hartford. Harland B. Howe of St. Johnsbury was nominated for Governor. The Vermont delegates voted for Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut on the first ballot and then went to Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. On a later ballot Vermont's eight votes were cast for Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, a native of Vermont, but later they rejoined the Wilson column.

Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish was made the Republican nominee for Governor, receiving 440 votes, while for Joseph A. DeBoer of Montpelier, 150 votes

were cast. For the nomination for Lieutenant Governor the vote was as follows: Frank E. Howe of Bennington, 301; Millard F. Barnes of Addison, 248; scattering. 3. The platform favored some system of direct primaries.

There was nothing perfunctory about the campaign of 1912. It was a battle royal. Although few of the Republican leaders deserted the party, such a statement could not be said concerning the rank and file. The same passionate devotion and almost hysterical fervor that characterized other Progressive meetings was witnessed in Vermont. The new party was thoroughly organized, as were the Roosevelt forces in the pre-convention campaign.

Shortly before the fall election Colonel Roosevelt spent three days in the State in an effort to wrest Vermont from her ancient Republican moorings. Entering Vermont on August 29, he spoke first at North Bennington, and then at Bennington to an audience of eight thousand. Other speeches on the first day were made at Arlington, Wallingford, Rutland, Middlebury and Burlington. At the last named city an evening meeting was held in the Strong Theatre, where two thousand people packed the auditorium to hear the candidate. An equal number filled Armory Hall, where an overflow meeting was held. Colonel Roosevelt spent the night at Burlington. On August 30 he spoke at St. Albans, at the Lamoille County Fair at Morrisville, at Hardwick, Barton and St. Johnsbury, holding an evening meeting and spending the night at the last named place. On the third day, August 31, he addressed meetings at Dan-

GEORGE H. PROUTY

Born in Newport, Vt., March 4, 1862. At an early age he entered the lumber business in which his father was interested, later becoming a partner in the firm. This was one of the large lumber companies of New England. He served in both branches of the Legislature, being President *Pro Tem* of the Senate. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1906 and Governor in 1908. During his administration he had much to do with the success of the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Celebration. He was killed in an automobile accident August 18, 1918.

George H. Prouty

ville, Barre, where he spoke to five thousand people, Randolph, where he spoke to two thousand, Windsor, Bellows Falls, where two thousand people heard him, and Brattleboro. John Maynard Harlan of Chicago and Congressman P. P. Campbell of Kansas, Republican orators, followed close on Roosevelt's trail, sometimes addressing the people gathered to hear the former President. Governor Yates of Illinois also spoke for the Republican ticket.

There was no election of a Governor by the people, although Fletcher had a substantial plurality. The vote was as follows: Fletcher (Rep.), 26,237; Howe (Dem.), 20,001; Metzger (Prog.), 15,629; Clement F. Smith (Pro.), 1,735; Fred W. Suitor (Soc.), 1,210; scattering, 27.

The Legislature having organized by choosing Charles A. Plumley of Northfield as Speaker, elected Allen M. Fletcher Governor, the vote being as follows: Fletcher, 163; Howe, 76; Metzger, 32.

Under ordinary circumstances, political campaigns in Vermont ended with the September election. As the State normally gave a large Republican majority for the Republican ticket there was no occasion for further effort. But conditions in 1912 were abnormal. The Progressive party, thoroughly organized, made a determined effort to carry the State. The Republicans planned a new campaign to hold Vermont in the party column and opened headquarters at Montpelier.

President and Mrs. Taft spent Sunday, October 6, at the home of Senator Crane, at Dalton, Mass., and on Monday, October 7, entered Vermont on an automobile

trip. Political topics were excluded. Adjt. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, Clarke C. Fitts of Brattleboro and Frank C. Williams, chairman of the Republican State Committee, met the Presidential party at North Adams, Mass. Governor Fletcher met the President at Wilmington, extending the freedom of the commonwealth and welcoming Mr. Taft as a grandson of Vermont. The President spoke briefly to about one thousand people. A large number of little girls dressed in white, carrying flags and flowers, greeted the visitors and gave Mrs. Taft a beautiful bouquet of sweet peas.

The party arrived at Brattleboro about two o'clock and were guests at luncheon at the home of Col. and Mrs. J. Gray Estey. Governor Fletcher and the venerable Ex-Governor Holbrook were present. More than three thousand, five hundred people assembled at Island Park, where the President spoke briefly. At West Townshend he visited the birthplace of his father, Alphonso Taft, and motored to the burial place of his great grandfather. He met several of the oldest inhabitants, who remembered his father. The President spent the night as the guest of Robert T. Lincoln at Manchester.

The party left Manchester Friday morning, October 8. The villages through which the President passed, and even the country school houses along the way, were decorated with flags. At Wallingford the President spoke a few words to the men from the shops and to the school children. He made a short speech from the balcony of the Berwick Hotel at Rutland, and later addressed about one thousand school children and others in Main Street Park.

Woodstock was reached in time for lunch, and here Senator Dillingham joined the party. The President addressed the citizens and the pupils from the schools, being introduced by William E. Johnson. This was the first Presidential visit to this town since James Monroe's tour. A crowd of two thousand or three thousand people, assembled at White River Junction, and the President spoke for a few minutes from his automobile. Brief stops were made at South Royalton, where a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums was presented to Mrs. Taft, and at Randolph.

The Presidential party, consisting of President and Mrs. Taft, Miss Mabel Boardman, their guest, and Major Rhoades, the President's aide and physician, arrived at Montpelier about seven o'clock in the evening, two hours behind the schedule. They were escorted from the city limits by a detachment of cavalry from Norwich University. The streets were patrolled by soldiers of the Vermont National Guard and Norwich University Cadets. The President and his party were guests of Governor and Mrs. Fletcher at the Pavilion Hotel.

Later in the evening the President was escorted to the City Hall, where he addressed an audience that taxed the capacity of the auditorium, the largest in the State, and all available standing room was taken. The President was introduced by Mayor James B. Estee, and referred to a previous visit made to Montpelier when he was Secretary of War. He told the story of his father's boyhood in Vermont. Born on a hill farm, Alphonso Taft taught school, and earned money to fit himself for

college. He walked from Townshend to New Haven, Conn., to enter Yale College. The President referred to the beauty of Vermont's autumnal foliage.

On Wednesday morning, October 9, the President spoke to more than one thousand children from the public and parochial schools, assembled in the City Hall. He proceeded from that place to the State House, speaking first from the portico to about one thousand persons assembled in front of the Capitol. He said: "My father used to say, and he was a Vermonter, that the thing you could certainly say about the Vermonter was that he was always a safe man, upon whom you could count for the things he ought to do, and that he never failed. Now it is a pleasure to come into such a community and to find that you are keeping up the standard. Good bye and God bless all Vermont." He then entered the State House, speaking in the hall of the House of Representatives to a joint assembly. The capacity of the hall was taxed and the President was enthusiastically received. He was introduced by Governor Fletcher and spoke on "The Common Soldier of the Civil War," paying a high tribute to Vermont officers and soldiers. Senators Dillingham and Page, Ex-Governor Mead and many other prominent Vermonters were present.

After the President had departed a bronze tablet in honor of the common soldier, bearing a medallion portrait of Ex-Governor Mead, was unveiled.

The Presidential party left for St. Johnsbury, being greeted along the way at many places. A brief stop was made at Danville. Luncheon was served at the residence of Frank H. Brooks at St. Johnsbury and the

President spoke from a stand in front of the Library to an audience estimated at seven thousand persons. He spoke pleasantly of the public services of Judge Ide, with whom he had been associated in the Philippines, and referred to the scales manufactured at St. Johnsbury. The party then left for Bretton Woods, N. H.

While political topics were excluded and the trip was in the nature of a vacation, undoubtedly it did make votes for President Taft. Whether it did or did not change the result in Vermont cannot be declared with certainty. The Republicans perfected a very good organization and both Republicans and Progressives worked desperately, victory being in the balance during the last weeks of the campaign. Taft carried the State by just 1,200 votes, one interesting feature being the fact that Montpelier gave the President a larger majority than he received in 1908, being one of the few communities in the United States of which this might be said. Vermont narrowly escaped breaking its record of uninterrupted Republican victories since the party was established, and the State contributed half the Republican electoral vote of the Nation, as Taft carried only the States of Vermont and Utah, each of which cast four electoral votes. A considerable number of Republicans who voted for Fletcher for Governor, supported Roosevelt for President. The Presidential Electors chosen were Leighton P. Slack of St. Johnsbury, Edmund R. Morse of Proctor, Roger W. Hulburd of Hyde Park and Walter H. Crockett of Montpelier. As Mr. Morse was unable to be present when the Electors met, Fred A. Howland of Montpelier was elected to fill the vacancy.

James S. Sherman, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate having died, October 30, 1912, the Electors cast their votes for Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, President of Columbia University.

The Presidential vote of Vermont by counties is given herewith:

	Rep.	*Prog.*	*Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Soc.*
Addison	1,835	1,487	621	85	19
Bennington ...	1,464	1,380	1,057	49	105
Caledonia	1,583	2,049	1,065	88	32
Chittenden	2,368	1,663	2,266	96	42
Essex	463	353	348	13	10
Franklin	1,433	1,457	1,317	89	25
Grand Isle	193	204	210	9	6
Lamoille	852	996	431	55	30
Orange	1,289	1,426	956	67	32
Orleans	1,475	1,891	628	43	17
Rutland	2,999	2,927	2,079	240	79
Washington ...	2,826	1,733	1,747	137	373
Windham	2,143	2,020	1,327	45	67
Windsor	2,409	2,546	1,302	79	91
Total ...	23,332	22,132	15,354	1,095	928

Roosevelt had pluralities in Caledonia, Franklin, Lamoille, Orange, Orleans and Windham counties. Taft had pluralities in Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Essex, Rutland, Washington and Windsor counties, and Wilson had a plurality in Grand Isle county.

Allen M. Fletcher, the new Governor, had had much business and legislative experience. He was born in Indianapolis, Ind., being descended from the Fletcher family of Windsor county, long prominent in Vermont affairs. He was educated at Williston Seminary, East-

hampton, Mass. He was engaged in banking in Indianapolis for many years. Returning he bought the ancestral home at Cavendish, where he engaged in farming. He represented Cavendish in the Legislatures of 1902, 1906, 1908 and 1910 and was a Senator from Windsor county in 1904. He was a member of the commission appointed to propose amendments to the State Constitution to be considered by the Legislature of 1910. He had also been president of the Vermont Forestry Association.

Charles A. Plumley of Northfield was elected Speaker. In his retiring message Governor Mead referred to educational improvements that had been made, in instituting teacher training classes, changing the beginning of the school year from April 1 to July 1, and making the standard for admission to the Normal Schools graduation from a four-year course in a high school or academy. He had paroled two hundred and forty-three prisoners, and as a rule these persons had justified this policy. He emphasized the need of utilizing Vermont's water power, or "White Coal," saying that five million dollars were paid annually by Vermonters to the coal producers of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He suggested State aid for a system of storage reservoirs.

Governor Fletcher, in his inaugural address, referred to the importance of intelligent legislation regarding the investment of Vermont money in this State. He called attention to the increase in the cost of court procedure. Referring to the conservation of water power, he expressed the belief that hereafter no charters should be

granted carrying with them the right of eminent domain, that did not place such corporations within the control of the Public Service Commission, with power to establish rules and regulations to give the people of Vermont the first right to use that power, subject to fair and equitable conditions.

The Legislature gave the Governor power to fill vacancies occurring in the State Senate. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the erection on State property of a building for the use of the State Library, Supreme Court, Vermont Historical Society and other State uses, but a referendum clause was attached. The State Publicity Department in the office of the Secretary of State was continued, and the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated annually. Other appropriations included ten thousand dollars for the proper celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg and seven thousand, five hundred dollars annually for the purchase of State forests. An act was passed to exempt reforested lands from taxation. Provision was made for a patrol system in highway work and electrocution was substituted for hanging as the death penalty. Offices created included a Board of Education of five members, a State Purchasing Agent, a State Factory Inspector, a Live Stock Commissioner, and a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of three members, one to be an employer, and one a member of a labor organization. The State fish and game laws were codified, a State School for the Feeble Minded was established and an appropriation was made for agricultural extension work.

The tax law was amended, abolishing the privilege of offsets for debts owing and exempting from taxation money loaned in the State at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. The taxation of car, steamboat and other transportation companies, express, telegraph and telephone companies was increased, and provision was made for taxing railroads on their appraised valuation, rather than upon gross earnings. Various school funds were consolidated and provision made for State aid for rural schools. State aid was also voted under certain restrictions for the teaching of manual training, domestic science and agriculture. Provision was made for the regulation and supervision of investment companies. The sums of two hundred thousand dollars for permanent roads, fifty thousand dollars for the abolition of grade crossings, twenty-five thousand dollars for armories for the State militia, and six thousand dollars for a monument to Gen. William Wells on the battlefield of Gettysburg, were voted.

Provision was made for the erection of a bronze tablet to the memory of Daniel P. Thompson, author of "The Green Mountain Boys." The Attorney General was authorized to institute and prosecute such action in the United States Supreme Court against the State of New Hampshire as might be necessary for the settlement and demarcation of the boundary line between the two States. As a result of a serious shortage of coal, a committee was authorized "to investigate the causes of the present scarcity of coal and recommend such measures as will bring relief to the people." The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission of nine persons, two of whom

should be experts in educational work, "to inquire into the entire educational system and condition of this State." Provision was made for referendum votes for or against the preferential and direct primary systems. The President was urged not to order a consolidation of the two customs districts in the State. Mrs. Larkin G. Mead was thanked for her gift of a marble bust of Abraham Lincoln, the work of her husband, and it was installed in the lower corridor of the State House. The Vermont delegation in Congress was urged to advocate and aid in the passage of an immigration bill containing a clause excluding certain persons who were illiterate.

Amendments to the United States Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the people and authorizing the levying of a tax on incomes, were ratified. A resolution was adopted proposing the calling of a National Constitution Convention to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation.

The State Publicity Department, established by Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey, was very successful. Booklets were published setting forth the agricultural and industrial resources of the State and describing the scenic attractions of Vermont. As a result many tourists visited the State.

One of the most important events of Governor Fletcher's administration was the investigation of the educational system of Vermont. In compliance with a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, the Governor appointed as an investigating committee, Hon. John H. Watson of Montpelier, Justice of the Supreme Court; Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, president

of Columbia University; Theodore N. Vail of Lyndonville, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company; Percival W. Clement, former president of the Rutland Railroad Company; Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury, State Auditor of Accounts; Frank H. Brooks of St. Johnsbury, president of E. and T. Fairbanks and Company; Eli H. Porter of Wilmington, former member of the State Railroad Commission; James B. Estee, Mayor of Montpelier; and Allison E. Tuttle of Bellows Falls, president of the State Teachers' Association. George L. Hunt of Montpelier was elected clerk of the commission. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was invited to undertake a study of educational conditions in Vermont, and this invitation was accepted. A report was made in a pamphlet of two hundred and forty-one pages. The recommendations called for the application of all State school funds and educational appropriations to the development of an efficient elementary and secondary school system; the withdrawal of State subsidies from all higher institutions of learning not owned and controlled by the State; and the concentration in a Board of Education of full powers for the regulation and disposition of all educational appropriations. According to this plan the Governor would be authorized to appoint a Board of Education of five members, and this board would elect a Commissioner of Education in whose hands should be the administrative work of the Department of Education. The discontinuance of the two State Normal Schools was recommended. Junior high schools and vocational schools were favored, the exten-

sion of the system of union superintendents, the development of teacher training classes in the high schools, and ultimately the establishment of a single high grade teachers' training school were advocated. Voluminous reports on the elementary and secondary schools and the colleges were presented.

The commission appointed to recommend amendments to the State Constitution proposed fifteen changes. The first proposal to enable amendments to be offered at any legislative session was defeated in 1910 by a vote of 16 yeas to 10 nays, lacking the required two-thirds majority. The second proposal, requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members present in each House to pass a bill over the Governor's veto, in 1910 was concurred in by the Senate, the vote being 25 to 0, and by the House, by a vote of 160 to 51. Both branches again approved the amendment in 1912, the Senate by a vote of 22 to 7, the House by a vote of 174 to 20. When the proposal was submitted to the people March 4, 1913, it was approved by a vote of 11,047 to 8,078.

The third change proposed was to provide for the regular meeting of the Legislature on the first Wednesday after the first Monday of January, beginning in 1915; the election of State and county officers, Town Representatives and Justices of the Peace on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, beginning in 1914. Other necessary changes were proposed to put the new plan into effect. During the session of 1910-11 the Senate concurred in this proposal by a vote of 22 to 2 and the House by a vote of 179 to 0. The next Legislature, held in 1912-13, concurred again by a vote of

22 to 7 in the Senate and 146 to 34 in the House. The popular vote was 16,849 yeas and 7,868 nays, and it was adopted. The fourth proposal provided that the yeas and nays might be demanded in the General Assembly when called for by five Representatives or one Senator. The vote in the session of 1910-11 was—Senate, 25 yeas and no nays; House, 171 yeas and no nays. The vote in 1912-13 was—Senate, 27 yeas and no nays; House, 196 yeas, 1 nay. The popular vote was, 15,258 yeas, 7,447 nays. The fifth proposal took from the Legislature the power of commuting sentences imposed by a court. In 1910-11, it was concurred in by a vote of 25 to 0 in the Senate and 176 to 0 in the House. In 1913 it was concurred in by a vote of 24 to 0 in the Senate and 196 to 0 in the House. The popular vote was, 13,593 yeas, 9,244 nays.

The sixth proposal made Senators and Representatives ineligible to any office of profit vested in the General Assembly, or to any office the emoluments of which had been increased during their terms as members. The session of 1910-11 concurred in this proposal by a vote of 24 to 0 in the Senate and 153 to 0 in the House. During the session of 1912-13 the House again concurred by a vote of 170 to 16, but the Senate rejected it by a vote of 6 to 20.

The seventh proposal, prohibiting the granting, extending, changing or amending of charters, except in matters of a public nature, was concurred in, when first offered, by a vote of 25 to 0 in the Senate and 151 to 0 in the House. The vote in 1913 was 19 to 3 in the Senate and 171 to 0 in the House. The popular vote

was 14,589 yeas and 7,542 nays. The eighth proposal, relating to changing the words judge and judges to justice and justices, when applied to the Supreme Court, in 1910-11 was concurred in by a vote of 25 to 0 in the Senate and 160 to 0 in the House; in 1912-13, by a vote of 24 to 2 in the Senate and 131 to 36 in the House. The popular vote was 14,803 yeas and 7,263 nays. The ninth proposal gave to the General Assembly power to enact legislation compelling employers to compensate their employees or their families for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. This was concurred in during the session of 1910-11 by a vote of 21 to 3 in the Senate and 125 to 0 in the House; and in 1912-13 by a vote of 21 to 3 in the Senate and 143 to 13 in the House. The popular vote was 15,935 yeas and 7,860 nays.

The tenth proposal authorized the Justices of the Supreme Court to revise Chapter II of the Constitution by incorporating all amendments in force, excluding sections, clauses and words not in force and rearranging and renumbering the sections. The General Assembly of 1910-11 concurred by a vote of 25 to 0 in the Senate and 125 to 0 in the House. Concurrence was secured in 1912-13 by a vote of 26 to 0 in the Senate and 186 to 1 in the House. The popular vote was 14,985 yeas and 6,936 nays. Proposal twelve, providing for elections of Judges of the Supreme Court once in ten years, was reported adversely in 1910 and rejected in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 0. The thirteenth proposal, embodying the eleventh proposal, related to the taking of private property for the public benefit, and added the words,

"or benefits" after the words, "public uses." This was rejected in the Senate, the vote being 11 yeas to 16 nays. The fourteenth proposal, enabling the Senate to propose constitutional amendments at every sixth session, commencing in 1916, was rejected by a vote of 15 yeas to 13 nays, less than the necessary two-thirds voting in its favor. The fifteenth proposal, providing that "the right of any person to vote shall not be abridged by reason of sex," was adversely reported, and rejected in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 0. The amendments adopted were proclaimed by the Governor, April 8, 1913.

During Governor Fletcher's administration the subject of telephone rates and taxation was thoroughly investigated. Twenty-four towns and cities in 1913 voted to license the sale of liquor.

President Wilson and his family spent their summer vacation in 1913 in Winston Churchill's home at Cornish, N. H. Windsor, Vt., was the railroad station and post-office for the President and his staff and the public building at Windsor was utilized for the executive office force.

A monument to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas erected adjacent to the house in Brandon, in which he was born, was dedicated on June 27, 1913, this year being the centenary of his birth. Governor Fletcher and other distinguished guests, including a grandson of Mr. Douglas, were present, and the orator of the day was Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois. Ex-Governor Ormsbee presided. The monument was the gift of Albert G. Farr of Chicago, a native of Brandon. The marble shaft bears a gold covered, bronze tablet, on

which is a replica of a bas relief of Douglas by Lorado Taft.

The town of Hartland celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary on August 16, 1913. A parade with many attractive floats was a feature of the day. Governor Fletcher spoke briefly and among the speeches was an historical address by Gilbert A. Davis of Windsor.

Vermont celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg by dedicating on that famous field a bronze statue of Gen. William Wells. It was unveiled by General Wells' daughter, Mrs. H. Nelson Jackson. Governor Fletcher, Ex-Governor Woodbury, Senator Dillingham, Gen. L. A. Grant, and other prominent men were present and participated in the exercises.

JOHN A. MEAD

Born in Fair Haven, Vt., April 20, 1841, was a great grandson of James Mead, pioneer settler of Rutland. He served in a Vermont regiment during a part of the Civil War and returned in time to graduate from Middlebury College in the class of 1864. He studied medicine and became one of the leading physicians of Rutland. He was interested in business enterprises, reorganized the Howe Scale Company and was its president for many years, making it one of the leading scale manufacturing plants of America. He served in both branches of the State Legislature, was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1908, and Governor in 1910. He died January 12, 1920.

John A. Dix

Chapter XXXVIII

THE PERIOD OF THE WORLD WAR

THE Year of Our Lord 1914 is a date that is written in letters of blood in the history of the world. It was a far cry from Flanders Fields to the Green Mountains of Vermont—farther in the midsummer days of 1914 than a matter of a few thousand miles that intervened; as far as the distance that lies between the ruthless brutality of warfare, with all the brood of evils that follows in its train, and the simple, orderly ways of a peaceful people. And yet the little commonwealth of Vermont was not an indifferent spectator, when the world was on fire. The sympathy of the people of this State, with very few exceptions, was with the allied nations of France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Belgium, in their gallant efforts to check the mighty war machine of Germany and Austria. Some Vermont men crossed the border into Canada and enlisted in Dominion regiments, eager to go to the front. It was just a hundred years since any considerable number of Vermonters had fought against a foreign foe, and there is good reason for the belief that a majority of the people of this State were ready to go to the aid of the Entente Allies long before war actually was declared. Vermonters were not passive onlookers in this life and death struggle in Europe. They rejoiced in Allied victories and were depressed by Allied defeats. But as they went about their tasks they watched the developments overseas with an intelligent interest, and the belief grew that sooner or later America must be drawn into the conflict.

In the spring elections of 1914, on a referendum vote, the citizens of the State expressed a desire for the enact-

ment of a direct primary law. A similar vote registered opposition to the erection of a new State building, although the majority against the project was not as large as might naturally have been expected. Twenty towns and cities voted to license the sale of liquor.

President Wilson spent a short vacation at Cornish, N. H., during the summer of 1914, which included automobile trips over Vermont highways.

A Macdonough memorial celebration was held at Vergennes, where warships were built for that gallant officer, this year being the one hundredth anniversary of the triumph of the American fleet on Lake Champlain. The exercises began on Sunday, September 6, with special services in the churches. A memorial mass meeting was held on the park in the afternoon. Mayor J. A. Harrington extended greetings and music was furnished by a chorus of one hundred voices. Addresses were delivered by Senator William P. Dillingham and Rodney Macdonough of Boston, a grandson of the naval officer.

A battalion of the Vermont National Guard and a detachment of cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen participated in manoeuvres on Monday morning, September 7. In the afternoon there was a naval parade down the Otter Creek to the site of Fort Cassin, in which the United States gunboat *Manning* participated. Public exercises were held at the mouth of the Otter Creek, where Fort Cassin had been built. Rev. Father Vezina introduced Governor Fletcher as chairman of the day. The speakers were Senator Henry W. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., Joseph A. DeBoer of Montpelier and Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Tuesday, September 8, was the last day of the celebration. There was a military and a civic parade in the morning, with historic floats, and a living flag, in which sixty school girls had a part. Secretary Daniels broke ground for a Macdonough memorial. Governor Fletcher presided at the formal exercises and speeches were delivered by Secretary Daniels, Rodney Macdonough and Rev. John P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the battleship *Maine* when that craft was blown up in Havana harbor. A marker was dedicated to commemorate the building of the American fleet. Congressman Frank L. Greene was toastmaster at a banquet held in the evening. The speakers included Secretary Daniels, Rodney Macdonough, Father Chidwick and President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College.

The Progressive party was not the militant force in 1914 that it had been in 1912, but it still was a party to be reckoned with. Under the new law fixing the date of State elections in November instead of September, nominations were no longer made in June. The Progressive convention met on September 17, and nominated A. J. Cooper of Bennington for Governor over E. C. Crosby of Brattleboro, by a vote of 162 to 93, after the names of E. P. Jose of Johnson and C. F. Smith of Morrisville had been withdrawn. Later the name of Walter J. Aldrich of St. Johnsbury was substituted for that of Mr. Cooper, who declined the nomination. Mr. Crosby was nominated for Lieutenant Governor and Charles A. Prouty of Newport for United States Senator. Mr. Prouty had not supported Roosevelt. He had been a prominent figure in Washington through his work on

the Interstate Commerce Commission, and he had declined President Taft's offer of the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Commerce, preferring to retain his position on the commission.

The Democrats renominated Harland B. Howe of St. Johnsbury as its candidate for Governor. An attempt to endorse Prouty's nomination for Senator was defeated by a vote of 204 to 266, and Charles D. Watson was nominated. Later Mr. Watson withdrew and Mr. Prouty's name was substituted.

Congressman Plumley declined again to be a candidate for renomination in the Second District and an active contest followed for the Republican nomination, the candidates being Porter H. Dale of Island Pond, Alexander Dunnett of St. Johnsbury and John W. Gordon of Barre. The vote on the first ballot was as follows: Dale, 96; Dunnett, 86; Gordon, 59. Mr. Dale was nominated on the twenty-first ballot, the vote being, Dale, 130; Dunnett, 90; Gordon, 12.

The Republican State Convention nominated State Highway Commissioner Charles W. Gates of Franklin for Governor on the second ballot. Other candidates were Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morrisville, Frank E. Howe of Bennington, Max L. Powell of Burlington and Percival W. Clement of Rutland. The vote on the second ballot was as follows: Gates, 248; Fleetwood, 104; Howe, 69; Powell, 55; Clement, 39. Hale K. Darling of Chelsea was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, receiving 309 votes; 110 were cast for Seth Gage of Weathersfield and 42 for F. L. Laird of Montpelier.

Senator Dillingham was unanimously nominated as the party's candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Prouty was the candidate of the Progressive, Prohibition and Democratic parties and of a so-called non-partisan group. He was an able man of national reputation. Senator Dillingham had been criticised severely because he had not voted to expel Senators Smoot of Utah and Lorimer of Illinois. He knew he was doing an unpopular thing, that he was taking his political life in his hands, but he was convinced that he was right and he shaped his course accordingly. The combination against him was indeed a formidable one. In the last election the Progressives had almost carried Vermont and with the help of the other groups named Prouty's election was predicted. The Republicans organized for the campaign and Senator Dillingham took the stump in his own behalf. He was personally very popular with the people of the State, and a good campaigner. He had been an active member of the Committee on Territories, and had visited Alaska, submitting to the Senate a report of his investigations. He had helped to frame the legislation under which Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona had been admitted to Statehood. He had been chairman of the Immigration Committee and of a separate Immigration Commission, which had visited Europe, made an elaborate investigation, covering a period of three years, and submitted a voluminous report of forty-one volumes of great value. The Senator had been active in securing the Union Railway Station at Washington, thus following in the footsteps of his predecessors, Senators Foot and Morrill, in beautifying the

national capital. He had been able to secure a redrafting of the Chinese Exclusion Act. He had served at different times on the powerful Appropriations, Judiciary, Finance and Foreign Relations Committees. The Senatorial fight overshadowed all other contests. Notwithstanding the odds against him, Senator Dillingham won by a plurality of 8,361 over Mr. Prouty and by a majority of 5,984 over all. The vote was, Dillingham, 35,137; Prouty, 26,776; James Canfield (Soc.), 772; scattering, 20.

The vote for Governor is given herewith: Gates (Rep.), 36,972; Howe (Dem.), 16,191; Aldrich (Prog.), 6,929; Clement F. Smith (Pro.), 1,074; William R. Rowland (Soc.), 899; scattering, 27. Gates' majority was 11,852. This was the last appearance of the Progressive party in political contests.

Charles Winslow Gates was born in Franklin, January 12, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and at St. Johnsbury Academy. He taught school, being principal of Franklin Academy four years and later was engaged in farming and in mercantile pursuits. He represented Franklin in the Legislature in 1898 and was one of the Franklin county Senators in 1900. He made an excellent record as Town Road Commissioner and in 1904 Governor Bell appointed him State Highway Commissioner. He served in this capacity for ten years, or until his election as Governor, and during that period transformed the highway system of Vermont without burdening the State with a bond issue. His successful handling of the State highways, and his tact in dealing with men, made him popular, and it was believed by

many Vermonters that he was the proper person to heal the breach between Republicans and Progressives.

Porter Hinman Dale, the new Congressman from the Second district, was born in Brighton, March 1, 1867. He was educated in the schools of Montpelier and at the Eastman Business College and studied with tutors in Philadelphia and Boston. He studied law and practiced at Island Pond. He was a Deputy Collector of Customs from 1897 to 1910. He has been president of the Island Pond National Bank, the Island Pond Electric Company, the Stanstead (Que.) Electric Company and the Kingman Paper Company, and a director of the Fitzdale Paper Company.

John E. Weeks of Middlebury was elected Speaker. In his retiring message Governor Fletcher favored increasing the size of the Supreme Court by the addition of two Justices, abolishing the Superior Court, and the office of Attorney General, combining the offices of Commissioner of Agriculture and Live Stock Commissioner and consolidating several boards. He recommended that the office of Insurance Commissioner should be established. Attention was called to the report of the Educational Commission and various events occurring during his administration were reviewed.

The inaugural address delivered by Governor Gates was brief. He referred to the tendency toward a larger degree of State control in public affairs. In urging a policy of economy he said: "Our people will not balk at expense that is necessary. They do not want to go without those things that build for a better citizenship, or for the State's best prosperity. We need not hesitate

to build well for Vermont—as well as our finances will permit." Reference was made to progress achieved in highway construction.

Owing to the change in the time of the convening of the Legislature whereby the session opened in January instead of October, and failure to enact a law continuing the terms of the Judges of the courts to correspond to the change made in other departments, Governor Fletcher appointed Judges, giving them commissions for two years. Some of the Judges were not reappointed and some new appointments were made. It had been customary to apply the seniority rule in the advancement of Judges but when Chief Judge John W. Rowell retired one of the younger members of the Supreme Court, George M. Powers, was made Chief Judge. Members of the Legislature questioned the right of the Governor to appoint for the full term of two years, and a bill introduced by Senator Max L. Powell of Chittenden county, provided that the terms of the members of the Supreme Court should end February 1. This bill passed both Houses and after some delay was signed by the Governor. There was some apprehension lest there should be two courts, one appointed by the Governor and another elected by the Legislature. This danger was averted, however, when the Judges resigned. All the Judges who were in office previous to the appointments made by Governor Fletcher, were reelected and Judge Munson, the senior member of the court when Judge Rowell retired, was elected Chief Justice.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles addressed the House and Senate on March 11, 1915. The important legislation of the

session of 1915 included the passage of a direct primary law, with a referendum clause attached, and an act permitting the election of Representatives in Congress by a plurality vote. Following in part the suggestions made by the Educational Commission appointed by Governor Fletcher, the elementary school laws were codified and amended. The act provided for the appointment of a State Board of Education of five members, who were given power to elect a State Commissioner of Education. Further legislation authorized the establishment of junior and senior high schools and a system of vocational education. The Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School was established at Lyndon. An employers' liability act was passed and a budget committee and a conservation commission were authorized. An act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, known as the Perry bill, taking its name from the member from Brattleboro, was passed with a referendum clause attached.

A joint resolution was adopted, providing for the restoration of the school fund of 1825, abolished in 1845, which then amounted to $234,900.44, and the State Treasurer was authorized to issue to the trustees of the Permanent School Fund, certificates of the registered loans of the State, bearing interest at four per cent. The Governor was authorized to procure and place in the Capitol a bronze tablet bearing a medallion portrait of Gen. Stephen Thomas. Resolutions were adopted deploring the death of Hon. James L. Martin, Judge of the United States Court for the District of Vermont. Judge Martin was stricken with heart disease and died suddenly on January 14, 1915. Harland B. Howe of St.

Johnsbury, a prominent lawyer, was appointed to succeed Judge Martin. He was born in St. Johnsbury February 19, 1873, was educated in the University of Michigan, and graduated from the law department in 1894. He represented St. Johnsbury in the Legislature in 1908, and was twice the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Twenty towns and cities, in the spring of 1915, voted to license the sale of liquor, and twenty-two gave "yes" majorities in 1916. The vote on the prohibition referendum, taken in the spring of 1916, is given herewith by counties:

	Yes	*No*
Addison	1,190	2,002
Bennington	983	2,546
Caledonia	1,497	1,727
Chittenden	2,396	3,997
Essex	322	482
Franklin	1,709	2,352
Grand Isle	194	308
Lamoille	767	813
Orange	928	1,410
Orleans	1,442	1,123
Rutland	2,130	5,521
Washington	2,124	4,336
Windham	1,301	2,582
Windsor	1,770	2,943
Total	18,653	32,142

The majority of 13,489 against prohibition, and the fact that only one county voted in favor of a change, indicated the general satisfaction given by the local

option law. Later, as the sentiment for national prohibition grew throughout the Nation, prohibition sentiment increased in Vermont. As the prohibitory act provided that if a "no" majority were given it should not take effect until another legislative session had intervened, the Perry act was repealed.

The vote on the primary law was closer than that on the prohibition bill, and the result of the referendum, by counties, is given herewith:

	Yes	*No*
Addison	1,927	1,174
Bennington	1,898	1,473
Caledonia	1,698	1,293
Chittenden	3,516	2,496
Essex	262	504
Franklin	2,069	1,765
Grand Isle	296	183
Lamoille	824	720
Orange	1,023	1,176
Orleans	1,542	932
Rutland	3,342	3,813
Washington	3,267	2,596
Windham	1,596	1,870
Windsor	2,158	2,193
Total	25,418	22,188

The majority for a primary law was 3,230 and nine out of fourteen counties endorsed the measure.

The frequent disturbances along the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and the raid on Columbus, New Mexico, by Villa, a

Mexican insurgent leader, induced President Wilson to call into the military service of the United States practically all the National Guard regiments of the several States. The official call for the mobilization of the Vermont regiment was received by Governor Gates on the evening of June 18, 1916. This call included the First Vermont Infantry, the Sanitary Troops attached, and the First Squadron of Cavalry, the last named organization being composed of Norwich University students. Col. Ira L. Reeves, president of Norwich University, the commander of the regiment, during the night of June 18 notified the commander of each company by telephone of the orders issued and the men were directed to entrain for mobilization at the State Camp Ground at Fort Ethan Allen, not later than June 22. The companies were mustered in by Lieut. J. C. Waterman of the regular army.

The Vermont regiment left Fort Ethan Allen on June 26, in four sections. The trip was made without incident and the Vermonters arrived at Eagle Pass, Tex., on Sunday, July 2. This was the first complete National Guard regiment to arrive on the Mexican border, under the call of June 18. President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College went out as Chaplain of the regiment.

Soon after the arrival of the Vermonters, the Third Battalion, commanded by Maj. J. M. Ashley, was assigned to guard the Rio Grande fords, as rumors of a raid by Mexican cavalry had been received. The regiment received an intensive course of training under regular army officers. During July various detachments of the regiment were assigned to outpost duty for one

FRANK PLUMLEY

Born in Eden, Vt., December 17, 1844. He studied law and began the practice of his profession at Northfield, in 1869. He served in both branches of the Legislature, was United States District Attorney and a member of the Court of Claims. He was appointed by President Roosevelt as umpire to settle the claims brought against Venezuela by Great Britain, Holland and France. He was elected a member of Congress in 1908, serving three terms. Mr. Plumley is a well-known orator.

Frank Plumley

month, as follows: Company C, composed of University of Vermont students, Capt. J. L. Cootey commanding, to Indio and Windmill Ranches, thirty and forty-two miles, respectively, down the river; Company B, Lieut. J. F. Sullivan of St. Albans commanding, to Blocker's Ranch, sixty-two miles down the river; Company A, Lieut. G. Cowan of Rutland commanding, to Lehman's Ranch, twenty miles up the river; and Company D, Capt. H. A. Wilcox of St. Johnsbury commanding, to Elm Creek bridge, on the railroad leading from Eagle Pass to San Antonio. Company F of Northfield, Capt. H. M. Howe commanding, was the first detachment to take charge of the International Bridge.

There was little sickness in the regiment, vaccination for typhoid having been administered. Adjt. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson visited the regiment about the middle of September. The First Squadron of Cavalry from Norwich University was kept at Fort Ethan Allen in order to recruit it to war strength. The task not being accomplished readily, the squadron was broken up and transferred to the First Vermont Infantry, Headquarters Company, the Band, the Machine Gun Company and part of the Supply Company being organized from the squadron. These detachments remained at Fort Ethan Allen, under command of Capt. B. S. Hyland, assisted by Capt. E. W. Gibson. Once they were entrained and had gone as far as Brattleboro when orders were received directing their return to Fort Ethan Allen.

Governor Gates issued a proclamation on August 16, 1916, calling attention to the fact that the Vermont troops serving on the Mexican border were not receiving

sufficient compensation to meet their needs and the needs of their families, and he added that "if provision is not soon made for such purpose such families must become subject to charity." Therefore he called the Legislature to meet in special session on August 24, 1916.

When the General Assembly convened the Governor transmitted a message in which he quoted Adjutant General Tillotson, as saying of the Vermont soldiers: "They responded promptly to the call, they were the first troops to arrive at the border, and the first to be given responsible duty in the district in which they were stationed; in fact, they are the only National Guard troops at that point which have as yet been put on actual border patrol work. All reports show that the Vermont regiment is recognized as an efficient organization." The Governor asserted that an urgent request for a special session had been received before the troops left Fort Ethan Allen, but at that time there was some indication that Congress might make necessary provision for the care of dependents.

A committee consisting of a representative from each military company held three meetings at Montpelier and secured information showing that approximately one hundred and fifty families dependent upon soldiers needed assistance. The possibility of relief by Congress, the Governor declared, was "too vague for discussion and too unsettled to suit our patriotism." The length of time the troops would be kept in service was uncertain and he recommended that aid for the Vermont soldiers and their families be provided.

The Legislature, in response to the message, voted to pay the Vermont soldiers of the National Guard ten dollars per month while in service, to allow payment to dependent members of families various sums including twenty dollars per month for a wife, other sums for children, dependent parents, brothers or sisters, but the whole amount paid any family should not exceed thirty-five dollars per month. The State Treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Provision was made for soldiers to vote at primary and regular elections.

Orders were received on September 18, 1916, for the regiment to prepare for the return trip to Vermont to be mustered out of service. The soldiers entrained on September 20, and seven days later arrived at Fort Ethan Allen. They were assigned to vacant barracks at the post and the various companies were mustered out, October 9 to 11.

Colonel Morgan of the Inspector General's department after inspecting the Vermont regiment, declared: "It is the best National Guard regiment at Eagle Pass in equipment and general efficiency." He also complimented Colonel Reeves, the regimental commander.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N., a native of Vermont, demanded an apology from the Mexican commander and the firing of a national salute of twenty-one guns to the United States flag, to make amends for the arrest of a Paymaster and the crew of a dispatch boat from the U. S. S. *Dolphin* at the wharf in Tampico,

Mexico, while gasoline was being loaded into a whaleboat.

The name of Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, long a favorite with Vermont Republicans, was most frequently mentioned in the spring of 1916 as the strongest candidate the Republican party could nominate and the man best qualified to unite the two wings of the party. Others favored the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The result of a preferential primary held in Vermont was as follows: Charles E. Hughes, 5,480; Theodore Roosevelt, 1,931; Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, 181; Elihu Root of New York, 180; Henry Ford of Michigan, 34; John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, 28.

The Republican State Convention elected the following delegates: Theodore N. Vail of Lyndon, E. R. Morse of Proctor, Ex-Gov. George H. Prouty of Newport, Collins M. Graves of Bennington, Frederick H. Babbitt of Bellows Falls, Guy W. Bailey of Essex Junction, John T. Cushing of St. Albans and George E. Moody of Waterbury. Mr. Moody was elected over Hugh J. M. Jones of Montpelier. Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois addressed the convention.

Clarke C. Fitts of Brattleboro presented the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the Republican State Convention of Vermont endorse and approve the spoken word of the Republican voters of the State in favor of Charles E. Hughes for the Presidential nomination.

"We believe that his unblemished record, his wide experience, his forceful character, and his great intellect,

make his the master hand to navigate the Ship of State across the uncharted shoals which are ahead.

"We urge that the delegates elected by this convention, by their personal efforts and their votes, support him with the full strength of the State." When the name of Hughes was mentioned great enthusiasm was manifested.

The Vermont delegates at Chicago elected Mr. Vail as chairman and organized by choosing Frank C. Williams, chairman of the Republican State Committee, as head of a special campaign committee to labor for the nomination of Hughes, each member agreeing to canvass three State delegations. Vermont supported Hughes from the beginning of the contest until his nomination on the third ballot. The Vermont and Oregon delegations led in a triumphal march around the convention hall. One of the first messages received by Mr. Hughes was from the venerable Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, and said: "I congratulate the country with all my heart, and earnestly beg you to accept, in which case I feel morally certain you will win by a great majority."

Some members of the Progressive party met in mass convention at Burlington on May 24, 1916, and elected the following delegates to a National Convention at Chicago: Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph, Joseph C. Jones of Rutland, E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro, Prof. Raymond McFarland of Middlebury, J. H. Nichols of Bennington, W. S. Eaton of Woodstock, O. A. Rixford of Highgate and Albert G. Rice of Rockingham. The delegates supported Theodore Roosevelt for Presi-

dent, but he declined to serve and later they supported Hughes.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Burlington, May 25, chose as delegates-at-large, James E. Kennedy of Williston, Park H. Pollard of Proctorsville, Frank H. Duffy of Rutland, Herbert A. Pond of East Berkshire, Elisha Bigelow of Lyndonville, O. E. Luce of Stowe. Harry C. Shurtleff of Montpelier and J. C. Durick of Fair Haven. The delegates supported Wilson and Marshall for President and Vice President, respectively.

In the Republican primary election of 1916, Senator Carroll S. Page was renominated over Ex-Gov. Allen M. Fletcher of Cavendish and Gov. Charles W. Gates of Franklin, the vote being, Page, 27,213; Fletcher, 8,912; Gates, 7,752; scattering, 7. State Auditor Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury was nominated for Governor without opposition, receiving 19,644 votes. The contest for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor was close, Roger W. Hulburd of Hyde Park receiving 16,680 votes and John E. Weeks of Middlebury, 15,759.

On the Democratic ticket, O. C. Miller of Newport for Senator received 3,816 votes and Dr. W. B. Mayo of Northfield, for Governor, received 6,562 votes.

Although Hughes was a great favorite with Vermont Republicans, the vote for Wilson was the largest cast for a Democratic candidate in modern times. This was due in part, probably, to the fact that some of the Progressives voted for Wilson and that some Republicans believed that no change should be made in the Presidency during the World War, and, therefore, voted the Democratic ticket.

The vote by counties was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Soc.*
Addison	2,765	875	53	12
Bennington	2,602	1,598	33	83
Caledonia	3,025	1,887	68	25
Chittenden	3,787	2,775	58	43
Essex	734	545	8	7
Franklin	2,796	2,109	44	11
Grand Isle	407	434	1	3
Lamoille	1,474	645	51	28
Orange	2,188	1,379	46	51
Orleans	2,758	1,052	42	7
Rutland	5,932	2,785	134	84
Washington	4,216	2,739	98	335
Windham	3,375	1,700	39	42
Windsor	4,236	2,216	40	70
Total	40,295	22,739	715	801

The Republican majority was 16,140. Twenty-one towns and cities gave Democratic pluralities, a number unusually large for Vermont. The Presidential Electors chosen were James E. Pollard of Chester, Alexander Dunnett of St. Johnsbury, Earle S. Kinsley of Rutland and John L. Southwick of Burlington.

The vote for Governor is given herewith: Horace F. Graham (Rep.), 43,265; William B. Mayo (Dem.), 15,789; Lester W. Hanson (Pro.), 876; W. R. Rowland (Soc.), 920; scattering, 4.

Horace French Graham was born in New York, February 7, 1861. He was educated in the public schools,

at Craftsbury Academy and graduated from Columbia University in 1888, with honors, having studied in the schools of law and political science. He was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Craftsbury. He was elected State's Attorney for Orleans county in 1898 and 1900, represented Craftsbury in the Legislature in 1892 and 1900, was Presidential Elector in 1900, was elected State Auditor of Accounts in 1902, and served until 1916. He was a member of the Educational Commission appointed by Governor Fletcher.

Stanley C. Wilson of Chelsea was elected Speaker.

In his retiring message Governor Gates declared that the Executive office had been kept open continuously for the transaction of State business. He had appointed Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury, C. P. Smith of Burlington, W. W. Stickney of Ludlow and H. W. Varnum of Cambridge, a committee to supervise the erection of a new State building. He suggested the creation of a sinking fund to enable the State to carry at least a portion of its own insurance. A School for Feeble Minded had been established at Brandon. In his opinion the new educational law had worked sufficiently well to warrant a full and fair trial. He recommended that electric plants and water power developments should be taxed by the State after the manner of public service corporations.

In his inaugural message Governor Graham recommended the creation of a Board of Control to consist of the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Director of State Institutions, the Purchasing Agent and the State Engineer. He believed that the duties of the Board of Weights and Measures might be assumed

by the State Treasurer's office. He recommended that twelve district courts be organized to take over the work of the city and municipal courts, thus covering the whole State, giving an enlarged criminal jurisdiction, and final civil jurisdiction up to the sum of five hundred dollars. He favored increased appropriations for schools and highways.

The Legislature of 1917 voted the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the completion of the new State building, and thirty thousand dollars for reconstructing a portion of the State House for committee rooms and offices. The duties of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Nursery Inspector, the State Ornthologist, the State Forester and the State Live Stock Commissioner and the trustees of the State Agricultural Schools were placed under the jurisdiction of the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

A Board of Control was created which consisted of the Governor, the State Treasurer, the Auditor of Accounts, the Director of State Institutions, and one member appointed by the Governor. The Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs was made secretary and recording officer of the board. The authority given this board was very large. It included power to examine the books, accounts and business of every board, institution, commission, officer or department in the service of the State. The Governor, upon recommendation of the board, might revoke the commission of any official appointed by him. The board was authorized to determine the clerical assistance needed by the various departments and fix salaries. The Board of Control, the chair-

man of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees of the House, were made members of a Budget Committee. The Board of Control was given authority to examine any institution receiving money from the State, and if it found that the money was not properly expended it might suspend further payment until satisfied that it would be wisely spent.

The various officers and commissioners were directed to establish their offices at the State capital. The office of Director of State Institutions was created to take over the duties performed by various boards. The office of State Engineer was created. The State Board of Health was reorganized, one of the three members to be the secretary and executive officer of the board. Counties were given power to establish tuberculosis hospitals. A city and a town of Newport were created, making the number of towns and cities in Vermont two hundred and forty-seven. Tax paying women were given the right to vote in town meetings.

The Governor was given power to appoint a commission to consider the subject of a public barge terminal at the port of Burlington. A resolution was adopted protesting against the action of the Federal Government in encroaching more and more upon the sources of revenue heretofore reserved for purposes of State taxation. This was felt to be particularly true in the matter of income and inheritance taxes, both of which, according to the resolution, were "in danger of being dried up as sources of State revenue." It was recommended that a Congress of the States should be held to consider the

subject of Federal encroachment upon State sources of revenue. Resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Admiral Dewey, which declared that "Vermont, while lamenting the death of the great Admiral and diplomat, takes solemn pride in the glory of his achievements and his splendid services to the Nation, and commends to her sons at home and abroad a recognition of the qualities which will make his fame enduring." The Governor was authorized to appoint a committee of one Senator and one Representative, together with a member of the National Guard, to attend the funeral. Resolutions of regret were adopted concerning the death of Dr. Henry D. Holton of Brattleboro. Near the close of the session Speaker Wilson resigned, having been elected a Judge of the Superior Court, and Charles S. Dana of New Haven was elected as his successor.

Admiral Dewey was stricken with illness as he was leaving his home for the Navy Department, January 11, 1917, and died January 16, in his eightieth year. He had been in failing health for about five years. By order of the President flags were flown at half mast on all Government buildings, forts and naval vessels throughout the country and the world, until after the funeral ceremonies. Congress adopted resolutions of regret. Funeral services were held in the rotunda of the Capitol, attended by the President, his Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court and the diplomatic corps. The body was laid to rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Vermont was represented at the funeral by Governor Graham, Adjt. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, Senator Redfield Proctor, Jr., Representative L. B. Brooks of Montpelier

and Col. Ira L. Reeves, President of Norwich University. Secretary of the Navy Daniels said of the Admiral: "The career of George Dewey ran in full current to the end. Vermont was his mother State and there was always in his character something of the granite of his native hills."

President Wilson authorized the following statement, when he received the news of Admiral Dewey's death: "In expressing his grief at the death of Admiral Dewey the President said the whole Nation will mourn the loss of its most distinguished naval officer, a man who has been as faithful, as intelligent and as successful in the performance of his responsible duties in time of peace as he was gallant and successful in time of war. It is just such men that gives the service distinction and the Nation a just pride in those who serve it." At the time of his death Admiral Dewey was the ranking naval officer of the world.

Eighteen towns and cities, in the spring of 1917, voted to license the sale of liquor.

The new State building, authorized by the Legislature of 1915, was erected on land owned by Vermont and situated between the State House grounds and the Pavilion Hotel. The material was light Barre granite. The interior was of reinforced concrete and was finished in Vermont red birch. Vermont marble was used for the stairs and the wainscoting. On the first floor (1921) are the quarters of the Vermont Historical Society, the State Geologist, and on either side of a long corridor the offices of the Commissioner of Banks, Charities and Corrections, Industries and Insurance.

The State Library and the rooms of the Supreme Court occupy the second floor. On the third floor are the offices of the Commissioner of Education, the Tax Commissioner and the State Library Commission.

The cost of building and equipment was $202,873.87, and $26,957.71 was expended in necessary repairs on the State House and in the erection of a central heating plant.

When war finally was declared against Germany the sentiment of Vermont was strongly in favor of such action. Indeed a majority of Vermonters probably favored going into the war after the sinking of the *Lusitania,* and were inclined to criticise President Wilson for his failure to act more promptly after this slaughter of American citizens. The foreign-born population of this State, never very large, contained few natives of the Central Powers.

As the session of the Vermont Legislature was drawing to a close in the spring of 1917, it was evident that events were shaping themselves so that a declaration of war could not be long delayed, and six days before hostilities actually were declared the General Assembly appropriated the sum of one million dollars for war purposes. The money voted was to be used for clothing, equipping and maintaining the soldiers of the Vermont National Guard "and such other land and naval forces as the State may raise." The State Treasurer was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding three million dollars.

When Governor Graham attended the funeral of Admiral Dewey, his conversation with Secretary of War

Baker and others satisfied him that America's participation in the war could not be long deferred. On his return he consulted with Adjutant General Tillotson, and it was decided to revise the militia law, bringing it up to date. This was done early in the session. As there was no positive information available concerning the selective service bill that was to be passed, provision was made for an enumeration of all citizens subject to the militia.

A law was enacted to prohibit certain acts while the United States was at war or threatened with war. The acts prohibited included attempts to damage any bridge, road or railroad, telegraph or telephone line, obtaining maps, plans or pictures of forts, arsenals or bridges and poisoning or polluting water supplies. If three or more persons acting in concert should be convicted of an attempt to wound, maim or kill any person or persons, or burn, blow up or destroy property, the death penalty should be imposed. A person suspected of treason might be arrested without a warrant.

It was originally planned to meet the appropriation of one million dollars by a State tax of ten cents on the dollar of the grand list for a period of four years. Later a bond issue was substituted.

The war legislation enacted during this session of the General Assembly relieved Vermont of much of the embarrassment suffered by many States.

The *New York Sun* said of Vermont's war appropriation: "Vermont was always a patriotic State, perhaps the most patriotic in the whole Union; but in this glorious achievement she has surpassed itself. A mil-

lion dollars! And her chief industry is dairying. We salute the Green Mountain State with admiration and respect. If the Vermonters are not proud, they ought to be."

The following resolutions, dealing with war problems, were adopted by the Legislature of 1917:

"Whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, the President of the United States has exhausted every honorable means to preserve the honor and integrity of this Nation, and has deemed it necessary, on account of the persistent and long continued violation by the German government of the fundamental rules of international law, and of the principles of common humanity, to sever diplomatic relations with the government of Germany, therefore,

"Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the State of Vermont, by the vote of its General Assembly now in session, hereby assures the Federal Government of its firm and unwavering support at this critical time in the world's history, and that it is the sense of the General Assembly that this State proceed at once to the adequate preparation for any emergency that may arise, so that it may respond to any call that may be made upon it by the Federal Government;

"And, Resolved further, That the Secretary of State be and hereby is instructed to send to the President of the United States a duly attested copy of this resolution.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

"That the State of Vermont, through her Legislature, duly assembled in regular session, does hereby renew her

allegiance and fealty to the government of the United States and pledges her support to the President in whatever lawful steps he may take in defence of the national honor:

"That we commend the patriotism and loyalty of her representatives in the United States Senate, Hon. William P. Dillingham and Hon. Carroll S. Page, and applaud their unselfish and high minded devotion to the national welfare in a grave international crisis;

"That we approve of their desire to authorize the President to arm American vessels in self-defence against the submarine menace and we disapprove of the action of those who made it impossible for that desire to find expression in a vote;

"That we further approve of their signature to a manifesto expressing that desire and conviction, and hereby support and indorse their action;

"That we also approve the loyal and consistent support of the President's position on this subject expressed in the national House of Representatives by the votes of Congressmen Frank L. Greene and Porter H. Dale;

"That we further commend to our Senators their consideration of such revision of procedure as will make it henceforth impossible for a small group of Senators to defeat the will of the people, tie the President's hands and place us, before the nations of the world, in a false and humiliating light;

"That a copy of this resolution be sent to each of our Representatives in Congress and an additional copy to Senator Dillingham, to be by him transmitted to the President."

ALLEN M. FLETCHER

Born in Indianapolis, Ind., of Vermont parentage. After engaging in banking in that city for many years he returned to the ancestral home in Cavendish. He served for ten years in the Vermont Legislature and was a member of a commission appointed to propose amendments to the State Constitution. He was elected Governor of Vermont in 1912.

Allen W. Fletcher

The belief was expressed that universal military training was necessary to secure an adequate system of preparedness. The Vermont delegation in Congress was urgently requested to favor the enactment of a law providing for universal military training.

In accordance with a telegram received by Governor Graham from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, dated March 25, 1917, asking for the services of a company of the National Guard for "a more perfect protection against possible interference with postal, commercial and military channels and instrumentalities of the United States in the State of Vermont," Company B of St. Albans was mobilized. This action was taken because regular troops were not available and the St. Albans company was mustered into the United States service, March 30, 1917, by Capt. S. A. Howard, commandant at the University of Vermont. The entire National Guard was called into the Federal service on April 2, 1917, for the purpose of guarding important railroad bridges, tunnels, canal locks, other public utilities in Vermont, and certain manufacturing plants. War was declared on Good Friday, April 6, 1917, and war meetings were held throughout the State.

The men of the various companies were ordered to assemble at their respective armories at seven o'clock on the morning of April 3. Orders issued by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, April 18, assigned the companies of the First Vermont Infantry as follows: Companies B, C and D, and supply and machine gun companies, with regimental headquarters at Fort Ethan Allen, covering the territory including Swanton, Montpelier, Burlington

and Rutland. Company A was assigned to Rouses Point, N. Y., to protect the territory in the vicinity of Rouses Point, Swanton and South Hero. The Second Battalion, consisting of Companies E, G and H, was assigned to Wells River to cover northeastern Vermont and northern New Hampshire. Company F was sent to Bridgewater, N. H., to protect central New Hampshire north of a line drawn through Ashland, N. H. Company I was assigned to the territory along the Connecticut River from the Massachusetts boundary to Westminster, with headquarters at Brattleboro. Company K, with headquarters at Bellows Falls, covered the Vermont portion of the Connecticut valley from Westminster to Windsor. Company L, with headquarters at Montpelier, guarded the Winooski valley from Montpelier to Richmond.

Three thousand people assembled at St. Albans as the Machine Gun Company, commanded by Capt. Edward F. Smith, a son of Ex-Gov. Edward C. Smith, left for Fort Ethan Allen. Everywhere there were patriotic demonstrations as the militia left for the State rendezvous.

The entire regiment was drafted into the service of the United States on August 5, 1917, having a total enrollment of fifty-five officers and two thousand and forty-nine enlisted men. It was ordered from Fort Ethan Allen to Camp Bartlett, at Westfield, Mass., on August 28 and left on September 2, arriving on September 3. Here the regiment was broken up. Seven hundred enlisted men, one Major, six Captains, three First Lieutenants and three Second Lieutenants were assigned

to the small arms ammunition section of the One Hundred and First Ammunition Train of the Twenty-sixth Division. One hundred and ninety-six enlisted men, two First Lieutenants and two Second Lieutenants were assigned to the One Hundred and First Machine Gun Battalion of the Twenty-sixth Division. Two hundred and thirteen enlisted men, one First Lieutenant and two Second Lieutenants were assigned to the One Hundred and Second Machine Gun Battalion, Fifty-first Brigade, Twenty-sixth Division. Two hundred and twenty-nine enlisted men, two First Lieutenants and one Second Lieutenant were assigned to the One Hundred and Third Machine Gun Battalion, Fifty-second Brigade, Twenty-sixth Division. Chaplain Paul D. Moody of St. Johnsbury, a son of Dwight L. Moody, the famoue evangelist, and two hundred and seventy-seven enlisted men, were transferred to the One Hundred and Third Infantry, forty-eight men to the One Hundred and First Ammunition Train, and twenty-four enlisted men to the Fourth Field Hospital, Twenty-sixth Division.

Officers were assigned as follows:

For the Ammunition Train:

Major Jerold M. Ashley; Capt. Charles E. Pell, Company B, St. Albans; Capt. Haroll M. Howe, Company F, Northfield; Capt. Dowe E. McMath, Company H, Montpelier; Capt. William N. Hudson, Company M, Burlington; Capt. Richard T. Corey, Company L, Newport; Capt. John L. Shanley, Company G, Winooski; First Lieut. Roy B. Miner, Company I, Brattleboro; First Lieut, Perley B. Hartwell, Battalion Adjutant, St. Johnsbury; First Lieut. Curtis L. Malaney, Company C,

Barre; Second Lieut. Earl H. Lang, Company D, St. Johnsbury; Second Lieut. Thomas J. Brickley, Company E, Bellows Falls; Second Lieut. Erwin H. Newton. Company M, Burlington.

For the Machine Battalion, Twenty-sixth Division:

First Lieut. Chester C. Thomas, Company A, Rutland; First Lieut. Joseph A. Evarts, Machine Gun Company, St. Albans; Second Lieut. Gustaf A. Nelson. Company C, Barre; Second Lieut. Charles A. Pellett, Company I, Brattleboro.

For the Machine Gun Battalion, Fifty-first Brigade:

First Lieut. Harold P. Sheldon, Battalion Adjutant. Fair Haven; Second Lieut. William H. Morrill, Company F, Northfield; Second Lieut. Walter M. Tenney. Machine Gun Company, St. Albans.

For the Machine Gun Battalion, Fifty-second Brigade:

First Lieut. William H. Munsell, Company K, Springfield; First Lieut. Henry J. Homeister, Company G. Winooski; Second Lieut. Jack B. Wood, Machine Gun Company, St. Albans.

The Vermont troops made up the greater part of the ammunition train and the machine gun battalion of the Twenty-sixth Division.

Vermont spent more than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars to equip the National Guard regiment before it was called into the United States service, and it had the deserved reputation of being one of the best equipped regiments at Camp Bartlett. The Twenty-sixth, or Yankee Division, composed of the National Guard regiments of New England, were fully equipped

by their own States, and sailed for France during September and October, 1917, on ships intended for the Rainbow Division, which was compelled to wait six weeks for equipment from the Federal Government. The Twenty-sixth Division contained twenty-four officers and 1,837 enlisted men from the First Vermont. This was the first United States Division in France and the first National Guard division on the firing line.

The remainder of the First Vermont regiment, about three hundred men, was ordered from Camp Bartlett, November 22, 1917, and arrived at Camp Greene, N. C., two days later. Here the Vermonters were assigned as a part of the Fifty-seventh Pioneer Infantry, on February 9, 1918. This was used as a replacement regiment and went abroad in October, 1918, where it was used in France for replacement purposes.

Governor Graham tried in vain to keep this Vermont regiment intact and filled to modern war strength with volunteers, but the War Department declined to accede to his wishes. Thus Vermont lost that individuality which had been her glory in previous wars. The task of the historian is made more difficult on account of the scattering of Vermont soldiers. It is a gratifying fact that not a National Guard officer from Vermont was found wanting and that Vermont soldiers were among the earliest in the contest and were in the thickest of the fighting in the great battles in which American troops saved the Allied cause in Europe.

The draft called more Vermonters into the service. There were so many volunteers in this State that the number of drafted men was not large. Windham

county furnished so many that it was not called upon to raise any men for the first draft. Nine Vermont counties were required to furnish fewer than fifty men each, owing to the large number who had volunteered.

The drafted men who left their homes in September, 1917, were honored with patriotic demonstrations similar to those given Vermont soldiers in 1861 and in 1898. The Lamoille county men were given a supper at Hyde Park, a public meeting was held in the Opera House with speeches by Lieut. Gov. Roger W. Hulburd, Secretary of State Frederick G. Fleetwood and Justice George M. Powers of the Supreme Court. The crowd assembled at the station was the largest brought together at the county seat since the days of the Civil War. A banquet was given to the Caledonia county soldiers at St. Johnsbury with speeches by Alexander Dunnett and Father Drouhin. A banquet was given the Chittenden county men at Burlington and speeches were made by Col. Arthur Thayer, commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen, and others. The next morning the soldiers marched to the station while bells were rung and whistles were blown. Gen. T. S. Peck presented the men with two silk flags.

The Addison county soldiers were given a rousing farewell at Middlebury on Tuesday evening, September 18. The speakers included Judge Frank L. Fish and President John M. Thomas. The next morning five thousand people assembled to say farewell to the soldiers. Stores and dwellings were decorated with flags and bunting. The Windsor county soldiers were given a banquet on Tuesday evening, September 18, and a pub-

lic meeting followed, at which State Food Commissioner James Hartness was one of the speakers. A chicken pie supper was served to the Rutland county soldiers on Tuesday evening, after which Judge Stanley C. Wilson and others spoke. There was a parade on Wednesday morning in which two thousand persons, many of them children from the schools, carrying flags, participated. More than five thousand persons assembled at the station, and baskets of fruit, cigars and cigarettes were given to departing soldiers. A parade was formed at the Soldiers' Home in Bennington, led by three hundred and sixty-four veterans of the Civil War, which escorted the Bennington county quota to the station. Nearly five thousand persons assembled for farewell greetings. All the industries of the village were closed for the occasion.

There was a great patriotic demonstration in favor of national preparedness and conservation in Burlington on May 9, with nearly four thousand, five hundred persons in line. This number included one thousand cavalry recruits from Fort Ethan Allen, soldiers of the Vermont National Guard, the University of Vermont battalion, veterans of the Civil War in automobiles, five hundred women, one thousand children, and many business and professional men. The parade was reviewed by Governor Graham, Mayor Jackson, army officers and prominent citizens, and after the marching organizations had passed the reviewing stand, Governor Graham addressed the citizens. There was a patriotic parade in Montpelier on May 11, in which three thousand persons, men, women and children, participated. Speeches were delivered in the City Hall by Governor Graham, P. M. Mel-

don of Rutland and Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph. Marshal Joffre, the French hero, who was in this country on a mission for his native land, while on the way from Montreal to New York, made a brief stop at Rutland on the evening of May 13, where five thousand people gave him an enthusiastic welcome. He spoke briefly and shook hands with the few persons who were able to approach his car.

A Vermont Committee of Safety was appointed in March, 1917, and organized with Col. Ira L. Reeves. President of Norwich University, as chairman and Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, head of the National Life Insurance Company, as secretary. A great war conference was held at Rutland on September 27 and 28 under the auspices of the Greater Vermont Association and the Committee of Public Safety. President F. H. Babbitt of the Greater Vermont Association presided at the Thursday afternoon meeting. Governor Graham spoke briefly. Other speakers were Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Alexander Thompson, representative of Herbert Hoover, and James M. Beck, a prominent New York lawyer. Governor Graham presided in the evening. The speakers were Gen. Emilie Guglielmath, representing Italy; Congressman Julius Kahn of California, member of the Committee on Military Affairs; M. Edward deBilly, Deputy High Commissioner of France, and Maj. George Adam, the British representative.

At the meeting held on Friday morning the presiding officer was James Hartness of Springfield, who had succeeded Col. Ira L. Reeves as president of the Committee of Public Safety, when the latter went into serv-

ice. The speakers were Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, Prof. Robert McElroy of the University of Pennsylvania, Alexander Thompson of the National Food Administration and Henry L. West of the National Security League. Following the State meeting, county meetings were held.

The Vermont Committee of Public Safety consisted of fifty-seven members and it appointed forty-six committees. Less than six weeks after war was declared these committees conducted a patriotic campaign in every township in the State.

Increased food production and conservation of food were two of the important war activities. A Farmers' War Council was organized and the State Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture of the University of Vermont cooperated to aid in increasing food production. Practically every man enrolled as a student in the College of Agriculture left early in the season, either for war, or for farm work. James Hartness of Springfield was appointed State Food Commissioner and he was assisted by John T. Cushing, editor of the *St. Albans Messenger*. Hugh J. M. Jones, a prominent granite manufacturer of Montpelier, was appointed State Fuel Administrator and he was assisted by Mason S. Stone, former State Superintendent of Education. Later Mr. Hartness went to Europe as member of a National Aircraft Board.

Like the people of other States, Vermonters did their best to produce all the food that could be raised. Thousands of bushels of wheat were produced, although growing of that cereal in the State had been practically

abandoned for many years. The Department of Education enrolled thirty thousand boys and girls as members of the Green Mountain Guard, for food production. The first year they produced sixty-five thousand bushels of potatoes, seven thousand bushels of beans, nearly seventy-five thousand bushels of other garden products, and canned more than fifty thousand quarts of vegetables and fruits.

The use of sugar was carefully restricted in this and the other States. Flour substitutes were required and many other expedients were willingly adopted by Vermonters.

The women of no State were more zealous than those of Vermont in patriotic service. Much work was done for the comfort of the soldiers and relief was given to suffering children in the war area.

A District Exemption Board was organized, in which George Gridley of Windsor represented manufacturing; Willis N. Cady of Middlebury, agriculture; Dean H. C. Tinkham of Burlington, medicine; Judge Henry Conlin of Winooski, law; and Alexander Ironside of Barre, labor. Capt. S. S. Cushing of St. Albans was appointed military aide to the Governor and Dr. John B. Wheeler of Burlington was appointed medical aide. Later Doctor Wheeler resigned and was succeeded by Dr. J. H. Woodruff of Barre. Governor Graham, in his retiring message, said: "In one of my interviews with General Crowder (Provost Marshal General) he told me that the machinery of the law was as well organized in Vermont as in any other State and had given his department the least trouble." Two Vermonters served in General

Crowder's office, Lieut. Col. Joseph Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury and Maj. Harry B. Shaw of Burlington.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the transfer of certain Vermont soldiers to the Fifty-seventh (Pioneer) Infantry in accordance with promises made by army officials. Only urgent and aggressive action by Governor Graham brought the desired change.

An order issued by the National War Industries Board would have suspended all operations in the marble and granite industries of Vermont, but Governor Graham was able to secure a modification of this order.

When Adjt. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson went into service in December, 1917, Col. H. T. Johnson of Bradford was appointed Acting Adjutant General. At the suggestion of the National Government a Home Guard regiment of twelve companies was organized, with fifty-three officers and men in each company. When the Vermont troops left Fort Ethan Allen the sum of one thousand dollars was put into the hands of Maj. J. M. Ashley to assist soldiers as they might need.

In a statement issued by the Vermont Committee of Public Safety at the end of the first year of the war, it was asserted that in proportion to population Vermont had more soldiers in France than any other State, and that the ratio of enlistment credits for the first draft gave Vermont fifth place among the States. In July, 1917, Adjutant General Tillotson stated that Vermont ranked ninth among the States in recruiting activity.

In a "chart of patriotism" issued by the *Chicago Tribune* in February, 1918, it was shown that in refusal to claim exemption from service Vermont ranked second.

R. W. Simonds, State Industrial Commissioner, issued a report showing that at the end of the first year of the war, Vermont had lost 35 per cent of the labor supply of the State. The marble and granite industries had lost about 59 per cent of their workmen.

During the first year of the war Vermont exceeded her quota in three Liberty Loans and in funds raised for the American Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and Knights of Columbus, War Camp Recreation, Armenian and Syrian Relief, the Salvation Army and the United States Public Service Reserve.

The Knights of Columbus building erected at Fort Ethan Allen by the Vermont Society is said to have been the first in the United States built by that organization.

The Fifty-seventh Pioneer Infantry left Camp Greene, N. C., February 16, 1918, and arrived at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., on February 20. On September 28, 1918, the regiment which contained many Tennessee recruits, left for overseas with Col. F. B. Thomas of the First Vermont in command. Vermont assisted other New England States in furnishing a sawmill unit for service in England.

The first American officer wounded in France was Lieut. Devere H. Harden of Burlington, a regular army officer.

It is not easy to chronicle the exploits of Vermont soldiers, lacking, as they did, any distinctive State organization, but all the qualities of daring and endurance that have characterized the fighting men of this State from the days of the Green Mountain Boys to modern times, were exemplified by Vermonters who

participated in the World War. In a letter to Governor Graham, Maj. Gen. Clarence Edwards, Commander of the Twenty-sixth Division, said:

"Your Vermont boys went into the Ammunition Train and the Machine Gun Battalion, and they have done splendidly. The whole division carried on, after six months in the trenches without a bit of rest, for eight days' advance and went eighteen and a half kilometers. I do not believe it is beaten by anybody. Two days and two nights, they marched and fought all the time. The Artillery and Ammunition Train stayed in with the two divisions that relieved us and went 40 kilometers and I do not believe there are better in France. I am proud of them. No men have stood the iron better than these fellows."

In a public address delivered after the close of the war Lieut. Col. W. J. Keville, U. S. A., commander of the One Hundred and First Ammunition Train, related some interesting facts concerning that organization from which the following quotations were made:

"It became, soon after the breaking up of my regiment, my duty to command the One Hundred and First Ammunition Train. There were assigned to me thirteen officers and one hundred men of the First Vermont Infantry, some two hundred men and officers of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery and I, an infantry officer, was given the job of making an ammunition train out of the personnel sent to me. In the history of the United States Army never before had an ammunition train been organized, and I knew of no one in the army who was competent to teach the function of ammunition supply

beyond the bare fact that the train had to deliver ammunition of the various branches of the organization served, in this case a division. * * *

"The latter part of August, 1917, the One Hundred and First Ammunition Train came into being, composed of the units as I have stated. On October second, after struggling to get our equipment, except our mobile equipment, delivery of which was promised when we arrived in France, we left Westfield for New York and sailed on the third of October for Halifax, where we met the balance of the convoy, consisting of the sixteen ships. After a zig-zag course across the ocean, in company with these vessels—I have no remembrance that anyone saw a submarine, a rather unusual experience, and singularly fortunate—we arrived at Liverpool on October 17, 1917. I will not bother you with a history of the rest-camps and will pass on to France, where we arrived on the twenty-fourth of October, 1917. We reached Coetquidan, an artillery camp, and were assigned to the Fifty-first Field Artillery Brigade, the artillery of the Twenty-sixth Division."

Colonel Keville endeavored, without success, to put in force a system of theoretical and practical instruction, including the services of an officer familiar with the details of ammunition train duty, to assist in training the men, and the assignment of several officers to similar organizations in the capacity of observers. Owing to illness General Edwards was unable to give this matter his personal attention, and on his return to duty he explained the seeming neglect, suggesting the possibility of getting permission to send officers to familiarize

Admiral Henry T. Mayo

themselves with the ammunition trains of the Highland and Irish divisions of the English army.

Colonel Keville continued: "Before the plan could be put into action the Headquarters and the Motor Battalion were ordered to Chemin des Dames front. When we arrived at Neufchateau I was informed there were no horses or caissons to be had at that time and that the horse battalion under Major Ashley, which had preceeded us by about two months, were building barracks and had to remain in the vicinity of Neufchateau. In the Chemin des Dames sector Vermont and Massachusetts men worked side by side with the French and there we learned the practical lessons of ammunition supply under fire, applying the theory evolved in more peaceful surroundings. There we were able to get the information that we might have obtained earlier, if permitted by the powers that be. We came through that sector in pretty good shape and back we came again to the vicinity of Neufchateau. We then got our horses, mules, wagons and caissons and Major Ashley and other officers of the horse battalion with myself began the work of preparing it for service at the front. * * *

"We went into the Toul sector with eighteen kilometers of front to serve with ammunition. The first experience of the horse battalion, composed largely of Vermont men, under fire was carried through admirably, in the best way that the most critical could have hoped for."

He then quotes the following comment of Gen. William Lassiter on the first real test of the Vermonters of the Ammunition Train at the Battle of Seicheprey:

"HEADQUARTERS 51ST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
"April 25th, 1918.

"From Hqs. 51st F. A. Brigade
"To C. O. 101st A. T.
"Subject, Action of April 20th-21st, 1918.

"1. The Brigade Commander desires to express his appreciation of the work performed by the 101st Ammunition Train during the action of April 20th-21st, 1918. The conditions under which officers and men performed their tasks, carrying ammunition to the batteries under heavy shell and gas fire, were most exacting, and all ranks showed the greatest courage, endurance and devotion to duty.

"By Command of Brigadier General Lassiter,
"STUART McLEOD,
"Captain Field Artillery, Adjutant."

Colonel Keville further says:

"Thus General Lassiter shared my confidence in the Ammunition Train and as it carried on the Train proved its worth wherever it served. I say that with pride, not because I commanded the organization, but because I am always willing and happy to concede publicly to these men credit for whatever was gained by the Ammunition Train in glory of achievement.

"And so we went on to Chateau Thierry. I do not think there is anything I can add to what you already know about the work of the 26th Division at Chateau, but I would like to read you a letter which was sent to me after that battle about the work of the 101st Ammunition Train:

" 'HEADQUARTERS 51ST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
" 'American Expeditionary Forces,
" 'France, August 8, 1918.

" 'From Commanding General, 51st F. A. Brigade,
" 'To Commanding Officer, 101st Ammunition Train.
" 'Subject, Operations during Second Battle of the Marne.

" '1. For the first time in the present struggle, American Units have been engaged in offensive warfare. The ability to supply ammunition under these conditions is the final test of any ammunition service. This test was fully met at all points by the 101st Ammunition Train with the result that at no time was ammunition lacking for any branch of the service, notwithstanding the fact that the daily consumption of the Artillery was extremely heavy.

" '2. To state these facts is perhaps a sufficient commendation for the work of the officers and men who made this condition possible. The Commanding General desires to express, however, his appreciation of this work and his belief that the spirit of the organization as already displayed will continue to be a fine example for any military organization and a matter of lasting pride for the members of the 101st Ammunition Train.

" 'By Command of Brigadier General Aultman.
" 'W. B. LUTHER,
" 'Captain, Field Artillery, Acting Brigade Adjutant.'

"After the battle of Seicheprey the train was cited in General Orders No. 34, Headquarters, Twenty-sixth Division, dated May 3rd, 1918, and as far as possible

the Train commander furnished each man with a copy of the Divisional citation.

"After the Champagne-Marne defensive and the Chateau Thierry offensive in which the Train was engaged from the sixth of July until the fifth of August, we went into what was expected to be a rest area. Having in mind our experiences with rest areas I was a little doubtful about this and was not disappointed. Instead of its being a rest area we were kept pretty busy getting our animals and trucks in condition for the St. Mihiel spurt, which occurred on September twelfth, and the latter part of August found us again on the way to the front, destination at that time unknown. The objective was the St. Mihiel salient. With a great deal of difficulty in changing camps at night we went over the road congested with trucks and caissons to the St. Mihiel sector and while we observed the utmost secrecy in our movements, the French blocked the roads on both sides during the day and if the Boche did not know the offensive was to be pulled off I gave him credit for less intelligence than I believe he had. In the St. Mihiel drive boys of yours played a wonderful and important part.

"After the St. Mihiel drive we continued on by stages to a point in the vicinity of Verdun, where we operated in the worst sector one could have to fight in. It was the right wing of the Argonne-Meuse offensive, the hinge of the whole movement, a dirty piece of work well done.

"One year ago today Sergt. Lyman Pell and Private Parker of Company E were killed at Haumont, north-

west of Verdun, the only two men killed outright by shell fire during nine months' service at the front of the One Hundred and First Ammunition Train, and I believe we do well to have in the mind the sacrifice of these men. They are sleeping in the shadows of the wall of the fortified city of Verdun, in a little cemetery called Glorieux, and, as we buried them, the shells of the Boches over our heads were sounding their requiem."

In an order issued on the day of the Armistice, Colonel Keville complimented the Ammunition Train highly, saying in part: "You have done well. The most exacting task-master could not fail to take cognizance of the quality of your service, your spirit of sacrifice, your loyalty, your devotion to high standards of soldierly conduct and efficiency. The individual instances of failure have been so rare that it may be said that they scarcely mar the brilliancy of the proud record of this organization."

The following tribute from Gen. Clarence Edwards deserves to go into the permanent record of Vermont's part in the World War:

"HEADQUARTERS NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT
"99 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass., June 28, 1919.
"From Major General C. R. Edwards,
"To Colonel William J. Keville, Commanding 101st Ammunition Train, 26th Division.
"Subject, Commendation.

"1. I find upon inquiry that the organization which you so ably organized and which made such a brilliant record throughout the service of the Twenty-sixth Divi-

sion, has not been cited in Division orders, that is, at least I am at a loss to find such a citation.

"The service of this organization under your command warrants and should have had my citation had I not been relieved as suddenly as I was on the night of the twenty-fourth of October, after we had gained the heights of the Meuse in a serious battle. This letter of commendation, therefore, is sent to you officially in lieu of an official citation to which you and your command are distinctly entitled.

"2. I believe there was no other ammunition train on the Western Front that did better work, was better disciplined, the enlisted personnel of which was inspired by higher motives, than was this ammunition train. There was not a truck salvaged, except for the cause of destruction by shell fire. The truck and horse sections met every problem that was presented and there were never greater demands than were presented by the supply of ammunition to the front line of the Twenty-sixth Division for the Artillery and Infantry.

"I recall that I frequently, officially, told you and the Captains of your command how much I appreciated the work; that I thought it was fine, that you ran supplies ever farther than it was permitted to do—right up to the front lines, under shell fire.

"I recall the fine piece of work of your Train in carrying on from the 18th of July, when we went over the top of Chateau-Thierry, until the fourth of August when the Artillery and Engineers of the Twenty-sixth Division were relieved; that you carried on with the Artillery through our own, the Forty-second and Fourth Division

advances, and that you were delivering ammunition from the south bank of the Marne nearly to the Fismes River, fifty-five kilometers from the railroad; that the men worked without regard to hours and many of them seventy-two hours continually without relief.

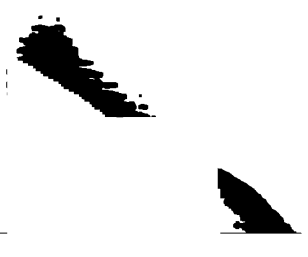
"Like the Supply Train, your trucks were not of the best, but they were always in condition; your lookouts were on the alert, and your discipline was excellent.

"I recall the uncomplaining work that the personnel of your organization performed when it was impossible to get your equipment, horses, caissons, or trucks. That with a lot of expert mechanics and other horsemen, your command did fatigue for other organizations, of policing, cleaning up, and acting as railroad detachments, without complaint, and that you and your men gained the commendation of everybody with whom you served.

"I recall that after we arrived in the Boucq sector one company of your horse section was furnished with caissons and horses and the next day took the road to join the division. I recall the fine condition of your horses and their casualties.

"I remember the several cases of individual extraordinary heroism of your motormen, drivers and your personnel, and their excellent discipline.

"3. For all these things I congratulate you, your field officers, your line officers, your non-commissioned officers, and each and every one of your privates, and ask that as far as practicable you see that a copy of this letter of commendation, which I will have mimeographed, be sent to each of them.



"I will file an official copy of this letter with the records of the Twenty-sixth Division as a written record of this commendation of your organization. I apologize that this recognition was not given before when I was commanding the division, and it is now tendered as your due for you and yours on the principle of 'better late than never.'

(Signed) "C. R. EDWARDS,
"Major General, U. S. A.
"Formerly Commanding 26th Division."

As Vermont soldiers had an honorable part in the achievements of the "Yankee Division," the following statements are given:

"From General Degoutte, commanding the VIth French Army,

"To General Edwards, commanding the Twenty-sixth American Division.

"The operations carried out by the Twenty-sixth American Division from July eighteenth to July twenty-fourth demonstrated the fine soldierly qualities of this unit, and the worth of its leader, General Edwards.

"Cooperating in the attack north of the Marne, the Twenty-sixth Division fought brilliantly on the line Torcy-Belleau, at Monthiers, Epieds and Trugny and in the forest of Fere, advancing more than fifteen kilometers in depth, in spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy.

"I take great pleasure in communicating to General Edwards and his valiant division this expression of my great esteem together with my heartiest congratulations

for the manner in which they have served the common cause.

"DEGOUTTE."

The following is taken from the *Chicago Tribune* of July 28, 1918:

"The following marginal comment on the communiques has been issued:

"If one wants to judge the offensive spirit which animates the Americans and their tactical methods, one has only to follow in detail the operation of a division since the beginning of our counter-attack between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons.

"It was on the eighteenth at 4 A. M. that the order to take the first line of German positions was received. The American division whose movements we will relate was at that time northwest of Chateau Thierry, in the Boil-de-Belleau at the pivot of the Degoutte army. This division was made up of New England troops and had taken the place of a division which took part in the operations of Belleau and Bouresches, and it wanted to distinguish itself as well as these elite troops. But the divisions placed at the pivot have to advance slowly, according to the progress of the wings.

"On the very first day it was necessary to moderate the ardor of the Americans who would willingly have gone further than the first objective.

"Indeed, at the signal of the attack, the American troops went with perfect discipline, in rear of the artillery barrage, to the Torcy-Belleau-Givry line and the railroad line up to the Bouresches station. They reached this line in one sweep almost without meeting any re-

sistance, and, excited by their success, they wanted to go farther. However, it was necessary before continuing the general advance to take Monthiers and Petret Woods, still strongly occupied by Germans. There was hard fighting on the part of the French troops on the left to annihilate the resistance of the enemy.

"In order to relieve them, the Americans, on the evening of the twentieth, made an enveloping manoeuver which was crowned with success. With splended valiance, they went in one sweep as far as Etrepilly height, the Gonetrie Farm and Halmardiers. It was a model surprise attack, and it was a revelation of American audacity, notwithstanding the machine gun barrage and the enemy's islands of resistance, they advanced for two kilometers, capturing three guns, a big minenwerfer and numerous machine guns. Moreover, two hundred prisoners were taken by the Americans.

" 'I could not have done better with my best troops on a similar occasion,' commented General Degoutte upon learning of this fine American success. The Germans had then found themselves in such a disfavorable position in Monthiers that they had to begin a retreat. On the twenty-first the whole German line was in retreat and the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons highway was reached. The Americans were cleaning the ground and vigorously pursued the enemy's rear guard. On the twenty-second a battalion of Americans occupied Epieds. There was hard fighting in the village and the enemy opened a violent barrage fire.

"The fight was in open country and on that day it was not possible to take the village entirely. Rather

than to sustain heavy losses, the commander of the American division preferred to take his troops to the rear. It was necessary, if the difficulty was to be overcome, to start the surrounding movement again, and on the twenty-third the Americans sought to enter the Trugny Woods south of Epieds. The Germans strongly opposed this attempt and counter attacked with energy, but they learned at their expense what American tenacity is. Stopped once in the maneuver, the Americans occupied the fringe of the wood on the twenty-fourth, entered it deliberately, took a whole company of German prisoners, and continued their advance with such fury that about 3 P. M. they were at the fringe of the Fere Woods and on the same evening had reached the road from Fere-en-Tardenois to Jaulgonne.

"This American division has, therefore, realized in three days an advance of as much as seventeen kilometers at certain points, fighting continuously night and day, and displaying the finest military qualities. All the liason services worked perfectly, both at the right and left wings and between the units of the division. A discipline which caused the German to wonder and admire animated the attacking troops. They were marching with their officers as head of the column and their bodyguard on the flanks as the French troops. The German prisoners were astonished. 'We do not often see those who command us,' they declared to their captors. 'You're lucky: like the French you are led to the fight by your officers.' The French and American high commands work during the action in as close a harmony as the troops.

"The General commanding the division in question is a leader of men, broad-minded, precise in his orders, of practical mind, who from the first moment dealt with the problems raised by the operations under way with a mastery which cost dear to the enemy."

General Edwards issued the following statement:

"To the Officers and Men of the Twenty-sixth Division:

"August 2, 1918.

"On July eighteenth you entered, as part of the Allied drive against the enemy, upon the offensive, and continued the offensive combat until the major portion of the command was relieved on July twenty-fifth.

"On the assumption of the offensive your position in the line demanded an important and difficult maneuver. Your success in this was immediate and great, and the way in which you executed it elicited high praise from the French Army Commander. The eight days from July sixteenth to twenty-fifth, marking the first great advance against the enemy in which American troops bore proportionately a considerable share, are sure of historical setting. Your part therein can never be forgotten. In those eight days you carried your line as far as any part of the advance was carried. Torcy, Belleau, Givry, Bouresches Woods, Rouchet Woods, Hill 190 overlooking Chateau-Thierry, Etrepilly, Epieds. Trugny, and finally La Fere Woods, and the objective, the Jaulgonne-Fere-en-Tardenois Road, belongs to your arms. You are the recipient of praise, thanks and congratulations of our Commander-in-Chief. You went unafraid into the face of the enemy's fire; you forced

him to withdraw before you or to accept the alternative of hand-to-hand fighting, in which you proved yourselves morally and physically his superior; you gave freely and you gave much of your strength and of your blood and your lives, until pushed beyond mere physical endurance, fighting night and day, you still forced yourselves forward, sustained almost by spirit alone.

"These things are now part of your own consciousness. Nothing can detract from them. Nothing that I can say can add to them. But I can testify in this way to my pride in commanding such troops so capable of achieving success in every undertaking; and this testimony I give to each of you gladly and with deep gratitude.

(Signed) "C. R. EDWARDS,
"Major General, Commanding."

In an address delivered before the Vermont Legislature, February 6, 1919, Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, and a native of this State, read messages from army officials, concerning Vermont's part in the war.

Under date of "Great Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, February 2," Gen. John J. Pershing cabled Director General Barrett as follows:

"Replying to your cablegram, it gives me pleasure to send you a message about Vermont and New England troops. Briefly stated, they merit the warmest praise by the people they represent. They have maintained the best traditions of their New England ancestors and the spirit of '76 has been theirs. They have played their full part in the splendid achievements of

American arms on the battlefield and in the supporting services."

On the same date, the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, wrote Mr. Barrett as follows:

"I have just received your note of the first.

"The Twenty-sixth or New England Division included the One Hundred and Second Regiment of Infantry, the One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Machine Gun Battalions. In each of these organizations there are components of the old First Vermont. In order, therefore, to have any adequate appreciation of the services rendered by the Vermont soldiers in this war it is necessary to follow the fortunes of the Twenty-sixth Division which went into the line on July 18 and fought at Chateau-Thierry, Torcy and Belleau Woods. In September this division occupied the left of the American army in the attack on St. Mihiel, and closed the gap between the two American attacking wedges, cutting off the right of the Germans at midnight of the first day of that battle. Immediately after the St. Mihiel victory, the 26th was moved into the line east of the Meuse, where it remained in active combat until the signing of the Armistice. With the First and Second regular army divisions and the 42nd, or Rainbow Division, the 26th is numbered, they being considered the first four veteran divisions of our great American Expeditionary Forces, and I would be glad to have the people of New England know that their division, the first of the National Guard troops to embark overseas, bore itself with distinction and gallantry, and that it contributed on every battle field to

America's real participation in the fighting and the unbroken success of our arms."

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, provided Mr. Barrett with the following summarized "chronological statement of such activities of these troops as are now available in the War Department":

"The Vermont troops were incorporated into the 26th Division, the members being distributed through the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, 102nd Machine Gun Battalion, 102nd Infantry Regiment, 103rd Machine Gun Battalion, 101st Ammunition Train and 57th Pioneer Infantry Regiment.

"October 8, 1917. Division Headquarters left Boston, October 31, 1917, arrived at U. S. P. O. No. 709, training area, No. 2, artillery, at Coetquidan for training division, trained intensively in these areas until early part of February. February 5, 1918, entrained for front. Spent one month of trench instruction north of Soissons with headquarters at Couvrelles, Division was placed with the French 11th Army Corps.

"March 18, 1918. Withdrawn to Bar Sur Aube. March 27, 1918. Upon completion of month's tour ordered to line northeast of Toul to assist in the emergency. Division headquarters at Reynel. In this sector the division held a portion of the line usually assigned to two divisions. Was attacked twice by picked troops.

"April 10-11, 1918. The 104th was attacked in the forest of Apremont. April 20-21, 1918. The 102nd Infantry was attacked at Seicheprey. Both attacks were repulsed. From this date until June 30 the 26th Divi-

sion held the Toul sector with more or less activity on both sides.

"About July 7, moved to the Marne front. July 17, 1918. 52nd Brigade of 26th attacked and took Torcy and Belleau. July 19, 1918. Whole division attacked, reaching Bois d'Etrepilly.

"July 22, 1918. Withdrawn for rest. Month of August resting. First part of September ordered to line of St. Mihiel.

"September 19, 1918. On line near St. Hilaire. Usual trench warfare in the vicinity of Fresnes until October 23.

"October 23, 1918. Attacked. Captured Bois de Belleau, Bois de Warville and Bois D'Etraye.

"November 11, 1918. Attacked. Halted by the Armistice."

At one time during the war there were as many as six thousand men stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, who were in training for active service. Many Vermont boys attended the Officers' Training Camps at Plattsburg, N. Y. The Vermont colleges rendered splendid service during the war, and their classes were depleted as a result of the large number of men who enlisted or went out as officers. The Student Army Training Corps was established as a feature of the colleges. About 2,250 men were trained in special signal corps, radio and mechanical schools held at the University of Vermont. In addition to the regular class rooms utilized, temporary buildings were erected by authority of the War Department. During the war President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College served as a

PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT

Born in Rutland, Vt., July 7, 1846. He was educated in Rutland High School and Trinity College. His father was one of the leading marble producers of Vermont and the young man entered his father's office as a clerk. He has been a bank president, owner of hotels in New York City, principal owner of the *Rutland Herald* and president of the Rutland Railroad Company. He built the Rutland-Canadian Railroad through Lake Champlain and its islands, and the Ticonderoga Railroad. He has been Mayor of Rutland, has represented the city in the Legislature, has served as State Senator from Rutland county, as chairman of the New England Railroad Conference Commission, member of the Vermont Educational Commission and member of the executive committee of the Vermont Committee of Public Safety. He was elected Governor of Vermont in 1918. His residence is in Rutland.

Percival W. Clement

Chaplain on board transports plying between America and Europe. Col. Ira L. Reeves, President of Norwich University, entered the regular service and later was designated as President of the American Expeditionary Forces University at Beaume, France, designed to train young men in the army. President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont early in the war went to France and organized the Young Men's Christian Association work in Paris, being the first American college president to go overseas. Later he had charge of Y. M. C. A. work in the advance section and after the war was Educational Director of the Army of Occupation in Germany. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who was post commander at Fort Ethan Allen shortly before war was declared, became one of the principal American commanders in Europe.

Col. Wait C. Johnson of Rutland was Chief Athletic Officer of the A. E. F. Col. W. S. Peirce of Burlington was made a Brigadier General in the Ordnance department. Paul Ransom of Woodstock was one of those who first bore the American colors through the streets of Paris. Lieut. Col. R. E. Beebe of Burlington served on General Pershing's staff. During the war Congressman Porter H. Dale of Vermont visited the battlefront in France. Congressman Frank L. Greene of Vermont was one of the active and influential members of the important Military Affairs Committee of the national House of Representatives.

American naval officers did not have an opportunity to distinguish themselves in battle during the World War as the German warships seldom ventured from

their fortified harbors to give battle. A great work was done, however, by the American Navy, in cooperation with the Allies, in transporting men and supplies across the Atlantic. As in previous wars, Vermont officers bore a prominent part in naval affairs, but in the World War, a Vermonter, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, was the ranking officer of the American Navy.

Henry T. Mayo was born in Burlington, Vt., December 8, 1856, being the son of Henry Mayo, one of the prominent Lake Champlain captains. The lad attended the public schools of Burlington and received at the hands of Congressman Worthington C. Smith an appointment as cadet at the United States Naval Academy. He graduated at Annapolis in 1876, and was given the rank of Passed Midshipman on the combination steam and sailing craft *Tennessee*. Two years later he was promoted to the rank of Ensign. His aptitude for scientific subjects led him into the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the United States Naval Observatory and the naval branch of the Hydrographic Office at Port Townsend, Wash.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was a Lieutenant. Before the war closed, he was transferred from the *Bennington* to a position in the Bureau of Equipment. After the war he was assigned to the battleship *Wisconsin*, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. When he reached the rank of Captain he was given the command of the armored cruiser *California*, then the flagship of the Pacific fleet. After being made commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard he was called to Washington, from San Francisco, for consultation, and

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was so favorably impressed with Captain Mayo's knowledge that the Vermont officer was kept at Washington for some time as aide on personnel. In 1913 he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. After six weeks of duty at the War College at Newport, R. I., he was transferred to the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet.

In April, 1914, he demanded from the Huerta government of Mexico a salute because American sailors at Tampico had been subjected to the indignity of arrest. His vigorous stand for American rights brought out much favorable comment in the newspapers of this country. He served notice on the contending parties at Tampico that he had created a neutral zone within which was much valuable property belonging to Americans and other foreign residents, and suggested that fighting be done elsewhere.

At the outbreak of the World War he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet with the rank of Admiral. Admiral Mayo made several trips across the Atlantic. On one of these trips he made an extensive tour of inspection, visiting the American and British Navies and every branch of the Allied force in Europe. On this tour he was entertained by the Kings of Great Britain and Italy. While engaged in inspection duties Admiral Mayo and Admiral Jellicoe of the British Navy were under fire from the German batteries at Ostend. On his flagship, the *Pennsylvania,* Admiral Mayo escorted President Wilson on the latter's first trip abroad to attend the Peace Conference. When the Admiral retired from the command of the Atlantic fleet he was

assigned to duty on the General Board of the Navy at Washington, which duty he performed until he reached the age limit for retirement, December 9, 1920. After the war he became a Rear Admiral. France decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Admiral Mayo's services during the war were summarized as follows by the *Army and Navy Journal:*

"He was Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet in the war, but owing to the fact that the British fleet controlled the sea and Germany only waged a submarine war, he did not command abroad but was left on this side. His fleet in home waters became the great training school for the new personnel which had to man the transports and merchant ships. At the outbreak of war the Admiral and the work of the fleet were lost in mystery. The fleet retired beyond the capes of the Chesapeake and trained thousands of men. This was hard work and unthankful work, but work that had to be done. Transports and new ships had to be officered and it was natural that the fleet should lose many of its best officers, but in spite of it the general efficiency of the fleet remained high.

"The peculiar conditions of the present war, the effect of the submarine menace and the requirements of the transporting of large numbers of troops overseas made it necessary to distribute the various units of the fleet over large areas on more or less diversified duties. One division of dreadnoughts was sent to join the British Grand Fleet, where they operated with credit. Another division of dreadnoughts was sent to base on the Irish coast in readiness for offensive action against any Ger-

man raiders which might escape. Then there were vessels assigned to the transport, cruiser, destroyer, patrol and mine forces for duty overseas. Ships of battleship forces 1 and 2 remained in home waters ready for active service and for training new officers and men.

"Upon taking command three years ago Admiral Mayo found practically only battleships operating with the flag. He brought together all forces to one organization, the destroyer force, air and submarine force. The train, that is the supply vessels of the big ships, was organized and developed into its proper function of supplying and maintaining the combatant ships. Commander Pye was the strategic officer and Commander Bingham in charge of the fleet's gunnery, and it may be said that the marksmanship of the fleet established under the direction of Commander Bingham as fleet gunnery officer was astonishingly fine. In addition to the ordinary main and secondary gunnery exercises, special attention has been given to spotting practice, anti-aircraft and anti-periscope practice and the use of aircraft for spotting in connection with big gun firing. Twenty-eight fleet exercises have been held by the commander-in-chief in which all possible phases of fleet war activities have been worked out. An entirely new system of fleet tactics has been developed by Admiral Mayo and his staff.

"A standardized communication system was built up throughout the fleet. Its correct principle was indicated by the fact that ships of the fleet assigned to foreign service and required to operate under foreign methods of signaling, were able quickly and satisfactorily to adapt

themselves to new and foreign methods. Admiral Mayo and his staff assisted the Navy Department in getting out an entirely new system of codes, signal books and ciphers. Requirements of war robbed the fleet of a large proportion of regular officers and caused a dilution of regular office personnel. The system of training established by Admiral Mayo enabled reserve officers to be utilized to an extent which would not have been thought possible before the war. In the enlisted personnel, green recruits were likewise trained and placed in positions formerly occupied by experienced men with results which were very gratifying.

"A new system of training men for the engineer force was adopted in which the training of all-round engineers was discontinued and new men were trained for only certain parts of the engineering trade. Certain ships of battleship force 1 carried on this engineer training and by this method it was possible to meet the unprecedented demand for men in the engineering force of transports and new ships. The question of morale has been seriously studied and in conjunction with the sixth division of the Bureau of Navigation, excellent results are being maintained.

"To summarize, the fleet was first built up into a proper fleet and trained for war as it might be expected to occur. In spite of adverse conditions of separation and wide distribution of units the fleet was maintained with comparatively small loss in efficiency up to the signing of the Armistice."

Admiral Mayo served continuously in a flag command longer than any other Rear Admiral on the Navy list

and he commanded the United States fleet longer than any other naval officer in the modern American Navy. He served more than forty-seven years in the Navy.

In 1919, Admiral Mayo received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vermont. On March 16, 1921, he addressed the Legislature of Vermont in Joint Assembly, and the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, presenting medals to members of that organization who served in the World War.

An erroneous report that hostilities had ceased on the European battle front was widely circulated throughout the United States on November 7, 1918. It was generally accepted, and the people of the country, forsaking their ordinary tasks, gave themselves up to rejoicing. Bells were rung, whistles were blown, parades were speedily organized, bands played, and flags were generally displayed. Before the day ended an official denial of the peace rumor was issued. When authentic news of the signing of the Armistice came on Monday morning, November 11, there was a repetition of the celebration of the preceding Thursday. There were bonfires, parades, speeches, the ringing of bells, the blowing of whistles, the firing of cannon and the burning of the German Kaiser in effigy,—the demonstrations continuing from early in the morning until late in the evening.

The home coming of Vermont troops began in December, 1918, and continued well into the summer of 1919. Most of the members of the old First Vermont Infantry returned on the transports *America, Agamemnon* and *Patricia,* which arrived on April 5, 7, and 17, respectively, and on the battleship *New Jersey,* which arrived

on April 23. About two thousand Vermonters took part in a grand parade of the Twenty-sixth Division, held in Boston, April 25, 1919. Governor Clement, Adjt. Gen. H. T. Johnson and several delegations from towns and cities of this State met the returning Vermonters at Boston. The Governor reviewed the parade of the "Yankee" Division and the Vermont State flag was carried in the parade. The One Hundred and First Ammunition Train arrived on April 23 on the *New Jersey*. The men were warmly welcomed at their homes.

The Vermont allotments to the various loans were as follows: First Loan, $6,992,150; Second Loan, $10,061,550; Third Loan, $9,330,750; Fourth Loan, $15,315,450; Fifth (Victory) Loan, $11,135,600. This makes a total allotment of $52,835,500. All these loans were over subscribed.

The receipts from the first Red Cross "war fund drive" in Vermont was $200,000, and from the second, $302,837.06. The Red Cross membership in Vermont was 37,699 in 1917 and 80,703 in 1918.

It is difficult to determine the exact number of Vermonters who served in the war, as some enlisted in regiments in other States, and some went out in Canadian regiments. The number, according to the report of the Adjutant General, is approximately fifteen thousand, and more than half of them went overseas.

The record of casualties, given in the report of the Adjutant General for 1920, follows:

The records of this office show that over six hundred men of Vermont made the supreme sacrifice and that

nearly eight hundred others were wounded in action during the war.

Killed in action (verified by War Department records)	119
Died of wounds (verified by War Department records)	47
Died of disease (verified by War Department records)	271
Additional names not yet verified by War Department records	175
Total deaths	612
Wounded in action:	
Severely (verified by War Department records)	205
Slightly (verified by War Department records)	298
Degree undetermined	135
Additional names not verified by War Department records	140
Total wounded	778
Total casualties	1,390

The first Vermonter killed in the war is said to have been George H. Marchessault of St. Albans, who served with the Canadian troops and fell on May 13, 1915. The first Vermonter enlisted in this State who lost his life was Corp. Leonard A. Lord of Swanton, originally a member of Company B, Vermont National Guard, later of the One Hundred and Third Machine Gun Battalion,

who was killed in the Battle of Apremont, April 12, 1918.

The following list of men credited to Vermont who were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations is taken from the report of the Adjutant General:

"**Perry H. Aldrich,* First Lieutenant, Air Service observer, 135th Aero Squadron. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Mihiel, France, October 29, 1918. He, as an observer, with First Lieut. E. C. Landen, volunteered and went on an important mission for the corps commander without the usual protection. Forced to fly at an altitude of 1,000 meters because of poor visibility soon after crossing the lines they encountered an enemy Rumpler plane and forced it to the ground. On returning they attacked another Rumpler and drove it off. After completing their mission and seeing an enemy observation tower on Lake Lachaussee, they re-entered enemy territory and fired upon it. Immediately attacked by seven enemy planes (Fokker type), a combat followed in which Lieutenant Aldrich was mortally wounded. * * * Residence at appointment, Essex Junction.

"*Alfred C. Arnold,* Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Medeah Farm, France, October 4-9, 1918. This officer displayed the most inspiring personal bravery and cool judgment under massed counter attacks, heavy machine gun fire, and intensive artillery barrage. Performing many gallant acts beyond those in the line of his duty, he held his

*Indicates posthumous award.

line, maintained liason under difficult conditions with the unit on his right, and at a critical time repelled a serious counter attack. In addition to the distinguished service cross, Lieutenant Colonel Arnold is awarded an oak-leaf cluster for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Thiaucourt, France, September 12, 1918: At a critical moment in the advance he went through a barrage and stopped the assaulting lines of a neighboring unit which had failed to halt on their objective and were in danger from their own barrage. His coolness in walking up and down the line under heavy enemy bombardment inspired confidence and restored order in a wavering line. * * * Appointed from the Army. Residence at appointment, St. Johnsbury.

"**Frederick E. Ballard,* Private, Company C, 102nd Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near Marcheville, France, September 26, 1918. He displayed remarkable courage and coolness during this engagement. When apparently trapped in an enemy trench near a machine gun emplacement he worked his way out under the wire entanglements in plain view of the enemy, and returning with hand grenades, assisted in bombing out the machine gun nest and capturing some of the men who were defending it. Later, he accompanied a detachment and assisted in mopping up the town, driving out the enemy and taking several prisoners. While thus engaged, he was struck by an exploding shell and killed. * * * Residence at enlistment, Ludlow.

"*Harold W. Batchelder,* First Lieutenant, 30th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois d'Aigremont, France, July 15, 1918. When it seemed

impossible for a runner to get through the violent barrage, he volunteered and carried an important message to regimental headquarters, returning with an answer. * * * Entered military service from Vermont.

"*Frederick V. Burgess,* First Lieutenant, Company C, 15th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Mihiel, France, September 13, 1918. After being painfully wounded by a machine gun bullet, in a particularly intense barrage of machine gun and shell fire, he remained with his platoon, visiting his guns and directing their fire throughout a determined counter attack, refusing to be evacuated until the attack was over. Residence at appointment, Burlington.

"*Israel J. Chamberlain,* Private, First Class, Company B, 116th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in Bois Bossois, France, October 9, 1918. Private Chamberlain went through an open country under heavy machine gun fire to ascertain whether friendly troops were ahead of his regiment, after unknown soldiers had been observed; he was urged by the French troops on the flank not to make the return trip, as certain death seemed sure to be the outcome, but without hesitation, returned with information which resulted in the wounding of one of the enemy, the killing of two, and the capture of 37, including one officer. Residence at enlistment, Huntington.

"**Leon J. Cushion,* Private, Company D, 103rd Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Marcheville, France, September 26, 1918. Under terrific machine gun, artillery and rifle fire he displayed great courage in locating and fighting enemy machine gun-

ners. He was killed while rushing a machine gun nest. Residence at enlistment, East Hardwick.

"*Bert J. Devlin,* Private, First Class, Company F, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont, France, October 5, 1918. He demonstrated the highest degree of courage by offering his services in bringing the wounded to a place of safety from a region which was under constant shell and machine gun fire. Residence at enlistment, Burlington.

"*Leo J. Dorey,* Private, Company F, 103d Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois de St. Remy, France, September 12, 1918. Throughout a period of extreme shelling and unusually heavy machine gun fire, Private Dorey volunteered and carried messages repeatedly from his platoon to his company commander. He conveyed information which resulted in the capture of two officers and 22 men of the enemy. Residence at enlistment, Burlington.

"*Donald Emery,* Private, First Class, Medical Detachment, 107th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Dickebusch, France, August 22, 1918. Displaying an absolute disregard of danger in caring for wounded under shell and rifle fire and a continuous cheerfulness under trying conditions, his courageous example was inspiring to his comrades. Emergency address, Newport.

"*Charles H. Hunt,* Private 4th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action at Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 3, 1918. Detailed with two other soldiers to undertake a dangerous recon-

naissance, he made his way to the point designated through heavy shell and machine gun fire. Neglecting a wound in his back, he proceeded to his destination and to the dressing station, where he was tagged for evacuation. Regardless of his wound, he returned and remained on duty until the battalion was relieved on October 10, 1918. Residence at enlistment, White River Junction.

"*Horatio N. Jackson,* Major, Medical Corps, attached to 313th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfaucon, France, September 26 and 29, 1918. Constantly working in the face of heavy machine gun and shell fire, he was most devoted in his attention to the wounded, always present in the line of advance, directing the administering of first aid and guiding the work of litter bearers. He remained on duty until severely wounded by high explosive shells, when he was obliged to evacuate. Residence at appointment, Burlington.

"*Donald S. Mackay,* First Lieutenant, 168th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, July 26-30, 1918. In an effort to locate enemy machine gun emplacements, Lieutenant Mackay constantly exposed himself to enemy fire, and, while so doing, was severely wounded. During the entire five days of operations he led a scout group forward, locating nests that had been stubbornly resisting the progress of our troops and supplying artillery with most valuable information, resulting in the destruction of the nests. Residence at appointment, St. Albans.

JAMES HARTNESS

Born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 3, 1861, is well known in this country as an engineer, manufacturer and inventor. He has taken out approximately one hundred patents on his inventions, has perfected the turret lathe and is president of a company which manufactures these lathes at Springfield, Vt. He has been president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has served as chairman of the Vermont State Board of Education, was State Food Administrator during the World War, Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety and in 1920 was elected Governor of Vermont.

James Hartness

"**Arthur E. Miller,* Private, First Class, Company B, 47th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, August 1, 1918. Private Miller was killed while returning with an answer to a very important message which he had voluntarily delivered at a very critical stage of the attack. His mission was one of extreme danger, taking him to the most advanced position through a sweeping fire of artillery and machine guns. Residence at enlistment, Websterville.

"*Guy I. Rowe,* Major, 38th Infantry. Fourteen and a half hours on July 15, 1918, he held his battalion in an advanced and exposed position on the Marne, east of Chateau-Thierry, France, although violently and persistently attacked on his front and on both flanks by greatly superior enemy forces. Entered military service from Vermont.

"*Dwight F. Smith,* Captain, Company I, 6th Regiment, United States Marine Corps. In the Bois de Belleau, France, June 8, 1918, he was conspicuous for his gallantry and energy in conducting attacks against forces in strongly fortified machine gun positions. Under heavy machine gun fire he fought until incapacitated by wounds. Residence at appointment, Stowe.

"**Jerry Sullivan,* Sergeant, Company F, 16th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action south of Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. He displayed exceptional courage and initiative by leading his platoon to the attack and capture of a battery of 77-millimeter guns. After the successful accomplishment of this unusual and heroic duty he was killed in action. Residence at enlistment, Barre.

"*Charles S. Sumner,* Captain, 372d Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Bussy Farm and Sechault, France, September 28-29, 1918. During the attack on Bussy Farm and Sechault he courageously led his command under the most intense artillery fire and in the face of a fusillade of machine gun bullets. Although he was suffering from the effects of gas and had been twice knocked down by the explosion of shells, he remained on duty, and, inspired by his example, his men overcame the strong enemy resistance. Residence at appointment, St. Albans.

"*John William Thompson,* Private, Company H, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps, 2nd Division. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 4, 1918. After locating a machine gun nest, he destroyed one of the guns and returned to our lines with valuable information concerning the location of the nest. Residence at enlistment, Middlebury.

"*Julius S. Turrill,* Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Regiment, United States Marine Corps, 2nd Division. In the Bois de Belleau, France, June 6, 1918, he displayed extraordinary heroism and set a splendid example in fearlessly leading his command under heavy fire against superior odds. Because of his bravery and initiative every possible advantage in the attack was obtained. Residence at appointment, Burlington.

"*James Walsh,* Sergeant, Company A, 102nd Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action September 26, 1918, near Marcheville, France. He displayed remarkable coolness, courage, and devotion to duty under

terrific shell and machine gun fire. When surrounded by the enemy he organized men near him, collected the wounded, and brought them to safety. He was himself wounded but remained in action until his company was relieved, several hours later."

In the regular naval service there were sixty-seven Vermont officers engaged during the World War, four retired officers and fifty-two officers of the United States Naval Reserve, a total of one hundred and twenty-three. Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher was Commander of Squadron 3 of the patrol force of the Atlantic fleet and later was assigned to the command of the Hawaiian naval station. Capt. G. C. Day was assigned to the *America* and the *Montana;* Capt. P. Williams to the *Chester;* Commander L. F. Kimball to the *San Francisco.* Commander Leigh Noyes was aide on the personnel staff of Admiral Mayo. Commander B. F. Taylor was assigned to duty at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard and later to the ship *Northern Pacific.* Lieut. Comdr. G. T. Swasey was assigned to the *Balch* with the destroyer force based on Ireland. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Fuller saw service on the *Rhode Island,* the *New Jersey,* the *Wenonah* and the *Des Moines* and at American headquarters at Paris. Other assignments were: Lieut. Comdr. Gerard Bradford to the *Arizona,* the *San Diego* and the *Louisiana;* Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Cook to the *Tacoma;* Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Hitchcock to the *Fulton* and the submarine base at New London, Conn.; Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Donahue to the *Fulton;* Commander G. P. Auld, in the Bureaus of Supplies and Accounts on the staff of the commander of the European fleet; Com-

mander G. C. Mayo, at the Boston Navy Yard; Commander D. W. C. Webb at the Boston and Philadelphia Navy Yard; Commander R. M. Warfield at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla. Capt. G. R. Evans (retired) was assigned to duty at the American Embassy at Paris, and Commander T. G. Dewey (retired) to the Fifth Naval District.

The following Vermont naval officers were cited for distinguished services rendered:

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N.—Distinguished Service Medal. "For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet in connection with the organization, training and maintaining of the Fleet in a condition for war."

Capt. George C. Day, U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as commanding officer of the U. S. S. *America* and the U. S. S. *Montana,* engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of transporting and escorting troops and supplies to European ports through waters infested with enemy submarines and mines."

Capt. Philip Williams, U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Chester,* engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of transporting and escorting troops and supplies to European ports through waters infested with enemy submarines and mines."

Commander Leigh Noyes, U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession

as Flag Secretary and Fleet Communication Officer on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet."

Commander Lucien F. Kimball, U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Executive Officer of the U. S. S. *San Francisco,* engaged in laying the mine barrage in the North Sea."

Commander George T. Swasey, Jr., U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Ammen,* engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of patrolling the waters infested with enemy submarines and mines, in escorting and protecting vitally important convoys of troops and supplies through these waters, and in offensive and defensive action, vigorously and unremittingly prosecuted, against all forms of enemy naval activity."

Lieut. Comdr. Henry G. Fuller, U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Wenonah,* engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of transporting and escorting troops and supplies to European ports through waters infested with enemy submarines and mines."

Lieut. Comdr. Gerard Bradford, U. S. N.—Special Letter of Commendation. "As Executive Officer of the U. S. S. *San Diego,* his coolness, zeal and devotion to duty on the occasion of the sinking of that vessel by enemy torpedo, were highly meritorious."

Lieut. Philip C. Ransom, U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession

as officer of the deck of the U. S. S. *AL-2* upon the occasion of an encounter with the enemy submarine. Lieutenant Ransom was the first to sight the enemy, and took prompt and correct action in heading direct for it."

Lieut. William R. Spear, U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Penguin*, engaged in the difficult and hazardous duty of sweeping for and removing the mines of the North Sea mine barrage.

Commander J. F. Hatch (SC), U. S. N.—Special Letter of Commendation. "He performed meritorious service as Supply Officer on the staff of the Commander of the Train, U. S. Fleet."

Commander George P. Auld (SC), U. S. N.—Navy Cross. "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Chief Accountant of the Navy, in charge of the Accountancy Division, in which capacity he prepared an up-to-date accounting system, based on the latest and most scientific principles, and handled with marked ability the many cost accounting problems brought by war conditions. He negotiated great numbers of contracts and settled numerous controversies between contractors and the Navy Department."

Commander Chester G. Mayo (SC), U. S. N.—Special Letter of Commendation. "He performed meritorious service as Senior Assistant and Executive Officer to the Supply Officer of the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., during the first year of the war and later as officer in charge of the Disbursing Division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts."

The colors and shields of the Vermont organizations participating in the war were presented to the State on the evening of October 23 by various officers and they were accepted by Lieut. Gov. Mason S. Stone. A Vermont division of the American Legion, composed of veterans of the World War, was organized at Burlington on October 23, 1919, and President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College was elected the first commander. At the national convention of the American Legion, held in November, 1919, Vermont won the banner awarded to the State having the largest number of paid up memberships in proportion to population. At the close of the year 1920 there were in Vermont eighty-four posts of the Legion.

The readiness of Vermont to respond in men and money to aid in winning the war, the sacrifices and labors of her men, women and children, demonstrated that the patriotic spirit of the Green Mountains Boys lived in their descendants, and that the State could be depended upon to do its full duty in any emergency.

The contestants for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1918 were Percival W. Clement of Rutland, Charles H. Darling of Burlington and former Lieut. Gov. Frank E. Howe of Bennington. Mr. Clement won in the primaries by a small plurality, the result being as follows: Clement, 12,060; Darling, 11,408; Howe, 9,122; scattering, 2. Mason S. Stone of Montpelier was nominated as candidate for Lieutenant Governor without opposition, receiving 25,481 votes. Dr. William B. Mayo of Northfield was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, receiv-

ing 2,486 votes. Percival W. Clement received 28,358 votes for Governor. Dr. W. B. Mayo received 12,517 votes as the Democratic candidate, and 1,342 as the candidate of the Prohibition party. The scattering votes numbered 106.

Percival W. Clement, one of Vermont's leading business men, was born in Rutland, July 7, 1846, his father being Charles Clement, a prominent business man and active in the development of the marble industry. He was educated at the Rutland High School, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He began his business career as a clerk in his father's marble firm of Clement and Sons and in 1871 became a partner. This property was sold in 1876 at a price which made the sale the largest marble transaction known in the history of the country. The firm then organized the State Trust Company and later the Clement National Bank. Governor Clement is the president and principal shareholder of the last named bank. In 1882 he began buying the shares of the Rutland Railroad Company and soon secured control. The shares of stock and the bonds increased in value under his management, and in 1887 he sold to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, retaining the presidency of the company and leasing to the Central Vermont Railroad in 1891. He built the Rutland-Canadian Railroad from Burlington through Lake Champlain and the islands of Grand Isle county, making a new scenic route and an additional line from New York to Montreal. This line is forty-three miles long, three miles being through the lake from Colchester Point to the southern point of

South Hero. He bought the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, the Bennington and Rutland and the Chatham Railroads and consolidated them with the Rutland-Canadian. He also built the Ticonderoga Railroad from Ticonderoga, N. Y., to Lake Champlain. Both this road and the Rutland-Canadian were difficult engineering tasks. He built a terminal warehouse in Chicago, representing an investment of nearly one million dollars. He bought the Hotel Dunmore in New York and Hotel Woodstock in the same city, enlarging and remodeling the latter property. He bought and enlarged the *Rutland Herald,* one of the oldest and largest of Vermont newspapers. He was active in organizing the Rutland Board of Trade and was its president for three years.

Mr. Clement represented Rutland in the Legislature of 1892, was Mayor of Rutland in 1897, 1898, 1911 and 1912. He was a Senator from Rutland county in 1900. He was chairman of the New England Railroad Conference Commission in 1912, member of the Vermont Educational Commission in 1913 and a member of the executive committee of the Vermont Committee of Public Safety in 1917.

The Legislature organized by electing as Speaker Charles S. Dana of New Haven. In his retiring message Governor Graham reviewed Vermont's part in the war. Sixty-one men from the State had been cited for bravery. The total amount expended for State pay amounted to $512,103.94.

In 1903 the receipts of the State from all sources were $1,276,238.01, and the disbursements, $1,212,781.19.

In 1918 the revenue of the State amounted to $4,006,670.61 and the expenditures were $3,738,076.12. During that period the deposits in savings banks and trust companies had increased from $43,000,000 to $106,000,000. Deposits in national banks, subject to taxation, were approximately $12,000,000.

In his inaugural address Governor Clement paid a tribute to the Vermont soldiers and advocated payment to drafted men of a bonus from the State similar to that paid the enlisted men. He asserted that the hand of the Federal Government rested heavily on all business in the United States. He favored a greater consolidation of State activities and called attention to the increase of taxation.

The Legislature authorized the State Treasurer to issue negotiable bonds not exceeding $1,500,000 to retire outstanding notes issued to secure funds for State pay granted to drafted men and women. The sum of $1,000,000 was appropriated for paying drafted men and women in the military and naval service. An act was passed to prevent anarchy. An effort to incite persons to promote anarchy was made punishable by three years in prison, a fine of one thousand dollars, or both. The display of a red or a black flag, except as provided, was forbidden. Sound business principles were promoted by providing further checks on the transactions of State officers. The Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs was directed to compile and edit a fitting history of Vermont's part in the World War. The prohibition amendment to the National Constitution was ratified.

The State did pioneer work in substituting for local health officers a system of district health officers. The office of State Fire Marshal was established. The Governor was directed to appoint a committee of seven to propose amendments to the State Constitution. A joint assembly was held on March 11 to listen to a speech by Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the "Yankee Division" in the World War, who also spoke at Barre, Burlington and Northfield. The Public Service Commission and State Engineer were directed to investigate the water resources of the State, and the Board of Control was authorized to investigate State expenses.

A joint assembly was held on February 12 to hear addresses on Theodore Roosevelt by Governor Clement and Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph.

Resolutions of sympathy on the death of Ex-President Roosevelt were adopted. Resolutions of greeting were extended to Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds on his ninety-first birthday. His death occurred February 27, 1919, at his home in Pasadena, Calif. The hall of the House of Representatives was offered for the funeral but the services were held in St. Paul's Church, Burlington. A legislative committee was appointed to attend the funeral and the following resolution was adopted: "Vermont, while lamenting the death of the great counsellor and statesman, takes a solemn pride in the glory of his achievements and his splendid services to the Nation, and commends to her sons at home and abroad a devout recognition of the qualities which will make his fame enduring." A resolution was adopted urging the President to use his influence in favor of the applica-

tion of the principle of self determination to be applied to small nations, including Ireland. Katherine Viles of Montpelier was thanked for a gift to the State of a tract of land back of the Capitol.

Shortly before Governor Graham's term expired it became known that there apparently were irregularities in his accounts as State Auditor. These charges naturally resulted in consternation throughout the State. Mr. Graham had been considered an unusually capable official and during the trying period of the war he had made an exceptionally able and faithful Governor, one of the best in modern times. Few persons believed that he had deliberately planned to defraud the State. The case was brought to trial in Washington County Court, January 20, 1920, Judge F. M. Butler, presiding. Atty. Gen. Frank C. Archibald and former Atty. Gen. H. G. Barber prosecuted and the attorneys for the defense were W. B. C. Stickney of Rutland, former Atty. Gen. R. E. Brown of Burlington and former Lieut. Gov. Hale K. Darling of Chelsea. The Ex-Governor was found guilty of malfeasance in office, but sentence was not imposed, as exceptions were noted by the defence and a petition was filed for a new trial. On the morning of November 4, 1920, counsel for Ex-Governor Graham appeared in Supreme Court, waived his exceptions and withdrew his petition for a new trial. Justice George M. Powers then imposed a sentence of not less than five nor more than eight years in State Prison. On the afternoon of the same day Governor Clement pardoned Mr. Graham, issuing a statement addressed to him, which was in part as follows:

"When you finished your term of office as Auditor of Accounts, in 1917, there was a balance of moneys due from you to the State of Vermont, as appeared by the record upon the books of the Auditor, which record, I understand, has not been questioned, and which balance has since been paid by you.

"I have briefly called your attention to the conditions which existed during your term of office as Auditor of Accounts of the State, because the knowledge of what was going on by the public, by the Legislatures and by State officials generally has a bearing upon the question of your intent and upon the action which I am now taking.

"In the fall of 1916, you were elected Governor, the highest office in the gift of the people of Vermont. A few weeks after you assumed the duties of that office, Vermont, with the other States of the Federal Union, was engaged in the great World War. Incident to the part which Vermont played in the war, a tremendous burden of duties came upon you, but you were indefatigable in the performance of those duties. You enrolled fifteen thousand of our boys who went into the service of the Federal Government to fight our battles. You were in constant touch with our soldiers.

"In addition to the war work which you accomplished, you advocated and secured a budget system, and a Board of Control, whereby the business of the State is better handled than ever before. You brought to Montpelier State offices which previously were permitted to be scattered about the State. Your services to the State of Vermont during the two years of your Gov-

ernorship were second to those of no other Governor since the days of Thomas Chittenden.

"Whereas I accept the action of the honorable court, nevertheless, on account of the great and valuable service which you have rendered to the State of Vermont and the suffering which you have endured by reason of your indictment and trial, I grant you an unconditional pardon, and restore you to full citizenship in this State, which has in the past so highly honored you."

In 1918, thirteen towns and cities in Vermont voted to license the sale of intoxicating liquor, and in 1919 thirty towns and cities voted for license. The adoption of the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution automatically put an end to the legal sale of liquor in Vermont.

The return of the Republican party to power in both branches of Congress, as a result of the elections of 1918 gave more important committee positions to Vermont Congressmen and Senators. Senator Dillingham resumed the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and Senator Page became chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. Senator Dillingham was second on Judiciary, second on Immigration, second on District of Columbia, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Railroads, Geological Survey, University of the United States and Expenditures in the Navy Department. Senator Page was second on Agriculture and Forestry, second on Banking and Currency, second on Interoceanic Canals, and a member of the Committees on Education and Labor, Printing, Transportation and Sale of Meat Products and Expenditures in the War

Department. Congressman Greene remained on the Military Affairs Committee, but was advanced to fourth place. Congressman Dale was made Chairman of the Committee on Expenses in the Treasury Department, second on Banking and Currency and a member of the Committee on Rules.

The hundredth anniversary of Norwich University was celebrated at Northfield, October 10-14, 1919, with a large attendance of alumni and friends. On Friday afternoon, October 10, Governor Clement reviewed the Norwich Cadets, and the new cavalry stable was formally opened. An alumni dinner and meeting were held in the evening. Saturday, October 11, was observed as undergraduates day, with military, athletic and social events. On Sunday afternoon, October 12, a memorial service was held, Rev. James B. Sargent, University Chaplain, presiding. An address was delivered by Rev. Francis A. Poole.

Monday, October 13, was "Founder's Day," and a pilgrimage was made to Norwich, Vt., the original site of the institution. Addresses were delivered by Dr. John K. Lord of Dartmouth College and Rear Admiral George P. Colvocoresses, U. S. N. (retired).

Tuesday, October 14, was Centennial Day. Col. Ira L. Reeves, U. S. A., a former president, presided at the morning exercises, a feature of which was the dedication of a Centennial Stairway of granite as an approach to the college buildings, each step bearing the name of a distinguished official, alumnus or past cadet of the institution. Hon. Alexander Dunnett of St. Johnsbury deliv-

ered the dedicatory address, and the centennial orator was Hon. Frank Plumley of Northfield.

After a Centennial lunch, served at noon, an educational conference was held, Dean. H. R. Roberts presiding. Addresses were delivered by President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College, President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College and Maj. Charles W. Elliot, U. S. A., representing the War Department of the United States. A feature of the centennial observance was the erection of gateways of brick and granite, suitably inscribed, at the northern and eastern entrances to the University grounds.

A Presidential primary law was in effect in 1920, but the vote cast was very small. The vote for Republican candidates was as follows: Gen. Leonard Wood, 3,451; Herbert Hoover, 564; Hiram Johnson, 402; William Grant Webster, 354; Calvin Coolidge, 335; Charles E. Hughes, 37; Frank O. Lowden, 29; Henry Cabot Lodge, 12; Philander C. Knox, 6; scattering, 33.

The vote for Democratic candidates is given herewith: William McAdoo, 137; Woodrow Wilson, 68; Edward Edwards, 58; Herbert Hoover, 39; William J. Bryan, 26; Hiram Johnson, 18; Champ Clark, 18; James Cox, 14; Eugene Debs, 8; Henry Ford, 7; A. Mitchell Palmer, 7; Thomas Marshall, 7; scattering, 31.

The Republican State Convention elected the following delegates to the National Convention: H. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, Alexander Dunnett of St. Johnsbury, Rev. John M. Thomas of Middlebury, James F. Dewey of Quechee, Redfield Proctor of Proctor, Hugh

Calvin Coolidge

J. M. Jones of Montpelier, Fuller C. Smith of St. Albans and George O. Gridley of Windsor. Resolutions were adopted deploring the "autocratic course" of President Wilson in negotiating the peace treaty and condemning the League of Nations as submitted to the Senate. The Governor was asked to call an early session of the Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women. The Republican State Committee had invited the principal Republican candidates for the Presidency to address the convention, but Gen. Leonard Wood was the only one who accepted, and he was given an enthusiastic reception.

The Democratic State Convention elected as delegates to the National Convention, J. Holmes Jackson of Burlington, Henry C. Brislin of Rutland, Fred C. Martin of Bennington, Dr. E. H. Bailey of Barre, Howard E. Shaw of Stowe, L. W. Watchter of Windsor, John B. Flanagan of Proctor and Harry C. Shurtleff of Montpelier. The platform endorsed President Wilson's administration, favored woman suffrage and opposed the Volstead act to enforce national prohibition, unless modified to permit the sale of beer and light wines.

Alexander Dunnett was made chairman of the Republican delegation to the National Convention. Vermont supported Gen. Leonard Wood on all the ballots taken for a Presidential nominee, and supported its native son, Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, for Vice President. Governor Clement was the first Governor to congratulate the Vice Presidential nominee. Earle S. Kinsley of Rutland was reelected the Vermont member

of the Republican National Committee, and had an active part in the campaign, being National Director of Republican Clubs. Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate for President, had visited Vermont a few years before his nomination, speaking in Burlington on a Chautauqua circuit.

Calvin Coolidge, the third son of Vermont to be nominated for and elected to the office of Vice President of the United States, had been placed in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in the Convention of 1920. He had distinguished himself as an exceptionally able Governor of his adopted State. He had won nation-wide prominence by his firm stand when the Boston police went on strike, leaving the city unprotected. His refusal to permit the strikers to return, and his reply to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he asserted that "there is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time," was enthusiastically commended from one end of the country to the other.

Calvin Coolidge was born in Plymouth, Windsor county, Vt., July 4, 1872. He is the son of John C. Coolidge, a prominent man in his part of the State, who has been a member of both branches of the State Legislature, and a Colonel on Governor Stickney's staff. The lad grew to maturity on an upland farm in the foothills of the Green Mountains. He attended the public schools, Black River Academy, at Ludlow, and Amherst College, graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1895. He studied law in the office of Hammons and Field in Northampton, Mass., and was ad-

mitted to the bar in 1897. While a law student he won the gold medal, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, offered by the American Historical Society to seniors in all the American colleges, for the best essay on some historical subject. He was elected to the Northampton City Council in 1897, served as City Solicitor, 1900-01, and as Clerk of the municipal court in 1904. He was twice elected Mayor of Northampton, 1910-11; was twice a member of the State House of Representatives, 1907-08; four times a member of the State Senate, 1912-15, and its President, 1914-15; three times Lieutenant Governor, 1916-18; and twice Governor of the Commonwealth, 1919-20. He has been president of the Nonatuck Savings Bank.

In 1905 he married Grace Goodhue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew I. Goodhue of Burlington, Vt., a graduate of the University of Vermont in the class of 1902, whom he had met when she was a teacher in the Clarke School at Northampton. They have two sons, John and Calvin, Jr.

Mr. Coolidge has a remarkable ability to sum up great truths in a few clear cut, striking phrases. No public man of modern times has used better or more forceful English. He is a master of epigram, and his style has been likened to that of Abraham Lincoln. He has won an enviable reputation for courage, honesty and ability, and he ranks easily among the greatest men Vermont has produced.

One of the first speeches made after his nomination as a candidate for Vice President was the Commencement address delivered at the University of Vermont, June 28,

1920, where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. A great throng assembled to hear him and his speech was quoted far and wide. Alluding to his native State he said:

"Vermont was fashioned by men with an overmastering desire to be free. They had their hardships and their problems, but these differed from those of the original colonists, whose chief effort in their formative period had been for existence. Here it was for independence. There was never any doubt about their ability to survive in their contest with nature. What was to be the outcome of their contest with man was not so sure. They could exist, but could they be free and independent? The answer was found in the deep determination of a hardy people to deserve freedom by a readiness to die for it and to preserve freedom by establishing a government of laws supported by institutions for public enlightenment. Ungoverned they founded a State; unlettered they established a university. With the directness of men inspired they drew freedom from the source that exists throughout all generations, a knowledge of the truth."

Governor Coolidge spent his summer vacation on his father's farm in Plymouth. On July 15, 1920, approximately three thousand persons, including Governor Clement and most of the State officials, assembled at the Coolidge homestead to greet the Vice Presidential candidate. Hundreds of motor cars and many horse drawn vehicles brought the visitors. Representatives of press associations, and metropolitan newspapers were present,

and with them came photographers and motion picture men. In a brief speech Governor Coolidge said:

"My guests and fellow Vermonters, I want to thank you for the reception you have tendered me today. I want to thank you for coming in such numbers and I am glad of the respect and compliment your visit has given me. I am here by right of birth. Vermont is my birthright and a noble and high birthright for all to have, and living up to it entails a very great obligation.

"In these mountains, in these brooks hurrying down to the sea, in lakes shining like silver in their green setting, and fields cultivated by brain and brawn of man, is a place of rest. Yonder schoolhouse, a monument to popular education, the church across the way, by position and size is a symbol of the temporal and eternal. It ministers to the reverent.

"It is a great heritage to be reared here among these hills, given to thrift and industry and all that is noblest and best. The schools are doing away with ignorance and aggression by inspiring reverence that ought to be there with the works of nature all around. The young men attend school in order that they may understand the educational advantages of law and order, the privilege of being Americans and of going on as Americans, faithful to themselves and all mankind."

In the Democratic National Convention, Vermont's eight votes were cast for William G. McAdoo on the first ballot. On the second ballot the vote was: McAdoo, 4; Cox, 2; Palmer, 2. During the greater part of the prolonged balloting Vermont's vote was evenly divided, McAdoo and Cox each receiving four

votes. On the forty-fourth and last ballot all of Vermont's votes were cast for Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, who was nominated.

Strong pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Clement to call an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the amendment to the Federal Constitution permitting women to vote. The ratification by one more State was needed to complete the number necessary to make the amendment effective, and permit the women of the country to vote in the elections of 1920. There was a strong desire on the part of many Vermonters that this State should have the honor of being the commonwealth to give the required vote conferring the suffrage privilege upon the women of America. The Republican State Convention by a large majority asked the Governor to convene the General Assembly. This he offered to do if the Republican National Convention would adopt a plank calling for a referendum vote on all future constitutional amendments, but such action was not taken. Governor Clement later conferred with Senator Harding, the Republican Presidential candidate, but finally declined to call a special session of the Legislature, issuing a proclamation in which he asserted that the members were elected before the question of ratifying the suffrage amendment had arisen, and proposed that candidates for the session of 1921 declare themselves on this issue. In his proclamation he said:

"The provisions for changes in the Federal Constitution, to which we Vermonters are loyal subscribers, are in conflict with those laid down in the Constitution of Vermont. The Federal Constitution provides that pro-

posals for change therein shall, if favorable action is taken thereon by the Congress, be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their action, and the Supreme Court of the United States has in a recent decision, Hawke vs. Smith, June 1, 1920, declared:

" 'The referendum provisions of State Constitutions and statutes cannot be applied, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, in the ratification or rejection of amendments to it.'

"This decision leaves the people at the mercy of any group of men, who may lobby a proposal for change to the Federal Constitution through Congress and then through the Legislatures of the States.

"In the face of this situation, I am asked to call the Legislature of Vermont into extraordinary session, not for the purpose of debating, considering, deliberating on the question at issue, but with a majority of its members pledged beforehand and in private, as I understand it, to ratify the proposed amendment.

"If the people of Vermont, in accepting a place in the Union of States, inadvertently lost in whole or in part the right of self-government and conferred it on a Legislature, there is all the more reason why a Legislature should not pass upon a question which has arisen since their election and upon which their constituents have had no opportunity to express themselves.

"The people are the supreme governing power of the State, and the legislators, under our Constitution, are their representatives and responsible to the people, yet it is now proposed that their Legislature take action without the sanction of the people and in direct

invasion of their rights. * * * It is evident from the reading of the Constitution of Vermont that when the framers of it accepted in 1791 a place in the Union of States they had no idea that they were signing away liberties which had been boldly proclaimed and zealously guarded up to that time.

"We must now either remodel our own Constitution to conform with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States must be amended to provide for a referendum to the freemen of the several States before amendments to that Constitution become effective. As it stands and is interpreted by the Supreme Court today, the Federal Constitution threatens the foundation of free popular government. * * *"

Later the Tennessee Legislature ratified the suffrage amendment and the women of Vermont were able to participate in the primary election, although the time for getting their names on voting lists was short.

There were four candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1920, Frank W. Agan of Ludlow, Frederick H. Babbitt of Bellows Falls, Curtis S. Emery of Newport and James Hartness of Springfield. Mr. Agan, the last candidate in the field, based his candidacy on opposition to prohibition and to the Volstead act, designed to enforce this policy. The result of the vote in the primaries was as follows: Hartness, 23,733; Agan, 12,844; Emery, 12,489; Babbitt, 11,413; scattering, 1. Many women voted for Mr. Hartness. Abram W. Foote of Cornwall was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, receiving 43,776 votes. W. P. Dillingham

was renominated as a candidate for United States Senator, receiving 52,666 votes. Fred C. Martin of Bennington was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, receiving 3,406 votes.

The Republican State Convention, for the first time in the history of Vermont, nominated two women as candidates for Presidential Electors. Ex-Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York addressed the convention. The Democrats also nominated two women for Presidential Electors.

In the November election James Hartness received 66,494 votes as the Republican candidate for Governor and 1,180 votes as the Prohibition candidate. Fred C. Martin, the Democratic nominee, received 18,917 votes and there were 171 scattering votes. The majority given Governor Hartness was 48,586. For United States Senator the vote was: William P. Dillingham (Rep.), 69,650; Howard E. Shaw (Dem.), of Stowe, 19,580; scattering, 41. Senator Dillingham's majority was 50,029.

The vote for Presidential Electors was as follows: Republican, 68,212; Democratic, 20,919; Prohibition, 774; scattering, 56. The Republican majority was 46,463. The Democrats carried only three out of a total of two hundred and forty-seven towns and cities. The Presidential vote by counties follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Pro.*	*Scattering*
Addison	4,515	503	59	..
Bennington ...	4,172	1,615	40	14
Caledonia	5,537	1,694	69	..

Chittenden	7,215	3,564	86	..
Essex	1,243	552	9	..
Franklin	4,869	2,342	87	..
Grand Isle	928	354	14	..
Lamoille	2,311	458	47	..
Orange	3,713	938	53	..
Orleans	4,400	738	39	..
Rutland	8,940	3,192	94	3
Washington ..	6,418	1,953	87	13
Windham	5,551	1,302	55	..
Windsor	8,400	1,714	35	26
Total	68,212	20,919	774	56

The Presidential Electors chosen were Gardner W. McGraw of Fair Haven, Mrs. Maud E. Bailey of St. Johnsbury, William B. McKillip of Burlington and Mrs. Lillian Olzendam of Burlington.

For the first time in the history of the State the census of 1920 showed a decrease of Vermont's population, which was 352,428, a loss of 3,528, or one per cent. Six counties, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orleans and Windsor, showed gains, Windsor gaining more than 3,000 and Chittenden, more than 1,000. The counties reporting losses were Addison, Caledonia, Essex, Lamoille, Orange, Rutland, Washington and Windham. The census was taken early in the year, when travelling was difficult in remote districts, when not a few people were out of the State, and at a time when the granite and marble industries had not recovered from the losses incident to the war. The depletion of the rural districts which had been going on for

well nigh a century, still continued. The agricultural interests of the State were more prosperous than they had been for many years and farmers enjoyed more of the comforts of life than at any previous time, but the attractions of the cities continued to draw persons from the farms.

The census figures showed that the population consisted of 178,851 males and 173,577 females.

The population by counties is given herewith:

Addison	18,666
Bennington	21,577
Caledonia	25,762
Chittenden	43,708
Essex	7,364
Franklin	30,026
Grand Isle	3,784
Lamoille	11,858
Orange	17,279
Orleans	23,913
Rutland	46,213
Washington	38,921
Windham	26,343
Windsor	36,984
Total	352,428

The towns and cities having a population exceeding 2,500 are given herewith: Burlington, 22,779; Rutland City, 14,954; Barre City, 10,008; Bennington, 9,982; St. Johnsbury, 8,708; Brattleboro, 8,332; St. Albans City, 7,588; Springfield, 7,202; Montpelier,

7,125; Colchester, 6,627; Rockingham, 6,231; Newport City, 4,976; Hartford, 4,739; Barre Town, 3,862; Windsor, 3,687; Lyndon, 3,558; Waterbury, 3,542; Barton, 3,506; West Rutland, 3,391; Swanton, 3,343; Northfield, 3,096; Randolph, 3,010; Middlebury, 2,914; Brandon, 2,874; Poultney, 2,868; Richford, 2,842; Morristown, 2,813; Hardwick, 2,641; Fair Haven, 2,540.

The largest gain made was that of the industrial town of Springfield, which practically doubled its population in the decade. The average density of population per square mile was 38.6.

Only the preliminary agricultural and industrial figures from the census of 1920 were available when this chapter was written. These statistics showed that in 1919 the total value of Vermont crops amounted to $48,006,628, compared with a total value of $23,697,700 in 1919. This increase was due to higher prices rather than to largely increased yields. The total value of cereals was $5,171,758; of hay and forage, $29,581,464; of potatoes, $5,110,252; of other vegetables, $2,337,002; and of other fruits, $1,957,515.

The acreage and yield of the principal Vermont crops in 1919 was as follows:

	Acres	*Bushels*	
Corn	21,186	937,375	
Oats	83,097	2,396,349	
Wheat	11,276	176,003	
Barley	8,594	196,815	
Hay and forage	991,757	1,748,358	(tons)
Other forage crops, including silage	83,900	571,509	(tons)
Potatoes	24,182	2,277,387	

Maple sugar		6,251,734 (pounds)
Maple syrup		631,924 (gallons)
Strawberries	275	428,335 (quarts)
Apples	712,594 (trees)	960,252

The acreage of wheat had increased from 678 in 1909 to 11,276 in 1919, the increase being due largely to a revival of wheat growing during the World War.

There were in Vermont in 1920, 29,075 farms, the total area of which was 4,235,811 acres, and the area of improved land, 1,641,895 acres. Since 1910 the number of farms had decreased 11.1 per cent, and the total acreage, 9.2 per cent. The improved acreage had increased 3.5 per cent. The number of farms operated by owners was 25,121, of which number 12,225 were mortgaged and 12,132 were free from mortgage. The average acreage per farm was 145.7 compared with 142.6 in 1910. The value of all farm property was $222,736,620, an increase during the decade of 53.2 per cent. The value of land and buildings was $159,117,159, an increase of 41.3 per cent; of implements and machinery, $21,234,130, an increase of 108.8 per cent; and of live stock, $42,385,331, an increase of 87.2 per cent. The average value of land and buildings was $5,473, compared with $3,442 in 1910. The amount paid farm labor in 1919 was $7,712,305.

The number of horses in Vermont in 1920 was 77,231, valued at $10,421,141. The total number of cattle was 435,480, of which number 14,200 were beef cattle. Dairy cows numbered 290,122, Vermont's rank being twenty-seventh. The value of all cattle was $28,502,803, and the total value of dairy cows, $23,027,-

209. There were 62,756 sheep, valued at $723,683, 73,761 swine and 10,024 hives of bees. The total production of milk, in 1919, was 122,095,734 gallons, compared with 114,317,169 gallons in 1909.

This State manufactured in 1919, 10,676,538 pounds of creamery butter, ranking nineteenth among the States, and 38,987,068 pounds of condensed and evaporated milk, only eight States exceeding this production. Vermont ranked tenth in the production of cheese, manufacturing, in 1919, 4,431,834 pounds.

The value of all dairy products, excluding home use of milk and cream, was $27,152,954. The production of wool was 417,955 pounds; and of honey, 234,326 pounds. There were 1,015,742 chickens, valued at $1,300,150; and 5,166,689 dozens of eggs were produced, valued at $2,738,345.

According to the crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1920, Vermont's average yield of corn per acre, 47 bushels, was larger than that of any other State, and exceeded by more than 52 per cent the average yield per acre for the United States.

Average crop values per acre for the United States and Vermont for the period 1910-18, compiled from Government figures, indicate the fertility of Vermont soil.

	United States	*Vermont*
Corn	$19.91	$ 44.63
Wheat	17.67	34.12
Oats	15.18	24.13
Barley	17.94	29.26
Rye	15.51	21.61

GEORGE HARVEY

Born in Peacham, Vt., February 16, 1864. In his early life he was a newspaper reporter and editor. Later he constructed and was president of several electric railways. He purchased the *North American Review* in 1899 and was its editor until 1921. He was president of the firm of Harper Bros. for fifteen years and later edited and published *Harvey's Weekly*. In 1921 he was appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

George Harvey

Buckwheat	17.79	23.52
Potatoes	78.59	105.74
Hay	19.02	19.35

The average returns per acre for eight staple crops for the nine years, 1910-18, were:

United States	$25.20
Vermont	37.82

A preliminary statement concerning the manufactures of Vermont indicated a considerable gain over the figures for 1914, although some of the principal stone industries suffered seriously during the war on account of shortage of labor, insufficient transportation and decreased demand. The following summary is given:

	1919	*1914*	*Per cent of Increase*
Number of establishments	1,792	1,772	1.1
Persons engaged in manufactures	38,908	37,217	4.5
Proprietors and firm members	1,806	1,787	1.1
Salaried employees	3,568	2,726	30.9
Wage earners (average number)	33,534	32,704	2.5
Primary horse power	185,107	173,937	6.4
Capital	$134,020,000	$79,847,000	67.8
Services	41,530,000	22,002,000	88.8
Salaries	7,404,000	3,385,000	118.7
Wages	34,126,000	18,617,000	83.3
Materials	95,175,000	42,706,000	122.9
Value of products	168,159,000	76,991,000	118.4
Value added by manufacture	72,984,000	34,285,000	112.9

The gathering of manufacturing statistics came at an unfortunate period for the quarrying and mining industries of Vermont, and does not indicate normal conditions. Many foreign laborers in the quarries and shops returned to Europe to fight in the battles of the World War. Lack of labor, lack of transportation, a falling off of orders and numerous difficulties resulted in a serious depression in the granite, marble and slate industries.

The census figures, compiled in 1919, showed 108 mines and quarries in Vermont, a decrease of 42.6 per cent since 1909. There were 3,239 persons engaged, a decrease of 62.9 per cent in the decade. The average number of wage earners was 2,936, a loss of 64.2 per cent. The capital invested was $10,709,058, a decrease of 28.6 per cent. Wages paid amounted to $3,041,551, a falling off of 32 per cent. The value of products was $8,554,030, a gain of 4 per cent. The value of granite sold in 1917 was $15,544,957; in 1914, $20,160,730. The value of marble sold in 1917 was $6,330,387; in 1914, $8,121,412.

James Hartness, elected Governor in 1920, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., September 3, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, where his childhood and youth were passed, and there he began practical work in machinery building plants. For three years he was foreman of a manufacturing plant in Winsted, Conn., and for the four years following was employed in a hardware manufacturing plant in Torrington, Conn., where he perfected some inventions. In the fall of 1888 he entered the employ of the Jones

and Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt., where he designed machinery. He served successively as superintendent, manager and president. He has been a notable inventor, perfecting the flat turret lathe and making Springfield the chief manufacturing center of the turret lathe in the world. He is interested in astronomy and invented the turret equatorial telescope, which protects the astronomer from the severity of a winter climate. He has erected an observatory at his Springfield home. He is one of the prominent manufacturers of New England and one of the most widely known engineers in the country. He has taken out nearly one hundred patents on his inventions. In 1914 he was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In 1920 he headed the list of four eminent scientists and inventors to receive awards from the century-old fund given to Philadelphia by John Scott. He is a member of various American and foreign scientific societies. He has received the honorary degrees of M. E. from the University of Vermont, M. A. from Yale University, and LL. D. from the University of Vermont and Norwich University.

He has held the offices of Chairman of the State Board of Education, Federal Food Administrator for Vermont, Chairman of the Vermont Committee of Public Safety, and represented the United States Air Board at the Inter-Allied Standardization Conference at London and Paris during the war.

The House organized by electing as Speaker, Franklin S. Billings of Woodstock. In his retiring message Governor Clement called attention to the fact that in the

purchase of a considerable area near the Sandbar Bridge, in Milton, for a migratory wild fowl sanctuary, Vermont was the first Eastern State to join the nation-wide movement for wild life conservation. He approved the parole method of handling prisoners and called attention to the unequal assessment of property in certain instances. He favored increased salaries for State officers, particularly for the Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Courts.

In his inaugural message Governor Hartness welcomed women to active participation in State affairs, Miss Edna L. Beard having a seat in the House as the member from Orange and being the first woman to become a member of the Vermont Legislature. He urged that the spirit of cooperation awakened during the war should be continued. He discussed the labor situation and the possibility of establishing desirable industries, advocating the development of new plants as the outgrowth of existing industries. He suggested that the future growth of towns would depend in large measure upon their alertness in providing safe landings for aircraft.

Early in the legislative session, on January 18, 1921, Vice President-elect Calvin Coolidge addressed a joint assembly, speaking under the auspices of the Vermont Historical Society. In his address he paid an eloquent tribute to his native State, saying in part:

"The State House of Vermont holds an interest for me that no public building can ever exceed. This hall of the House of Representatives has a fascination that is unapproachable. Here my father sat as a member

of the Legislature and his father before him. At an age so early that my memory holds no previous recollection, I was brought here by my mother and my grandfather to visit my father, and among other experiences, seated in the chair of the Chief Executive with a veneration which has forever marked for me the reverence due that righteous authority which is vested in a government over which the people are supreme. Compared with that visit no other journey will ever seem of equal importance. No other experience will ever touch in like manner and in like degree my imagination. Here I first saw that sacred fire which lights the altar of my country.

"These surroundings make a proper setting for the Vermont Historical Society, for there is nothing which so shadows forth the mighty and enduring influences of the past as the institutions of that form of government which are represented by the States of the American Union. You have chosen for your own particular province the record of the experience and attainments of a State, which is not only dear to me in a way which no other land can fill, but which had about her rugged beginnings a romance of action and tradition which will forever endear her to every inquirer who possesses a soul that responds to the spirit of the sturdy pioneer, who met the trials of those boisterous, turbulent years, which marked the founding of Vermont. Those years are greatly worthy of the painstaking investigations that you and your associates and co-laborers past and present have lavished upon them.

"They tell the story of men with a self-reliance that cannot be excelled. It would never have occurred to

them to look to a government for support. They expected and invited the government to call on them for support. And they did not fail to respond instantly and effectively. They founded a State that declared the principles of absolute freedom of the person. While they recognized and secured the personal right to acquire and hold property, they disregarded it as a qualification for the exercise of the franchise, which they based wholly on character, resulting in manhood suffrage. Their Constitution proclaimed the supreme sovereignty of the people and provided adequate safeguards for their rights and liberties. Most liberal of States they only needed a slight increase of religious toleration, long since granted, to make freedom here complete. It is not my purpose to enter into a description, however brief, of the declaration of rights, or the form of government of your Constitution. The substance of its provisions is well known to all. It constitutes a noble structure supporting a free government, diffusing the blessings of the most enlightened civilization, representative of the best spirit of an American commonwealth, functioning as a republic, with a simple dignity, passing the pomp of kings.

"That which was represented in the establishment, support and perpetuation of the institutions of Vermont, is the development in its purest form of the theory of the equality and sovereignty of the people, in principle the ultimate condition, toward which it has long been our contention the whole human race is tending."

The committee appointed to propose amendments to the Vermont Constitution in 1920 consisted of W. B. C.

Stickney of Rutland, chairman, Alexander Dunnett of St. Johnsbury, H. W. Varnum of Cambridge, Judge Stanley C. Wilson of Chelsea, Robert E. Healy of Bennington, Melvin G. Morse of Hardwick, secretary, and Atty. Gen. Frank C. Archibald of Manchester, members ex-officio. The majority of the commission proposed nine amendments and the minority proposed three.

Proposal one provided that every "person," twenty-one years old, instead of every "man" should be qualified as a freeman after taking the proper oath, making the section conform to the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving the right of suffrage to women.

Proposal two gave to the Governor power to veto separate items in appropriation bills.

Proposal three gave the General Assembly power to regulate by law the mode of filling all vacancies in the House caused by death, resignation or otherwise.

Proposal four amended Chapter II providing for trials by jury by excepting "cases requiring an accounting with numerous items."

Proposal five defined the rights of an accused criminal in court by allowing him the privilege of waiving a jury trial and submitting with prescribed formality the issue of his guilt to the judgment and determination of the court. This applied only to cases not punishable by death, or imprisonment in the State Prison.

Proposal six provided for the recording of deeds and conveyances of lands in Town Clerk's offices or for want thereof in County Clerk's offices, by giving the Legisla-

ture the right to designate by law how deeds of this description should be filed.

Proposal seven provided for restoring the biennial elections in September and the opening of the Legislature in October.

Proposal eight gave the Public Service Commission the powers of a court at law and in equity in matters properly under its jurisdiction.

Proposal nine provided for compulsory voting at elections.

The minority proposals favored removing the "time lock" from the Constitution, permitting amendments to be proposed at any session of the Legislature; abolishing the office of Assistant Judge of the County Court as a constitutional office; and dividing the State into thirty senatorial districts. Other amendments proposed by Senators included the following:

Reducing the membership of the House to one hundred and twenty members; electing members of the House for six years, one-third of the membership to be chosen each biennial period; providing terms of four years for State officers; providing for four-year terms for members of the Legislature, one-half of the membership to be elected each biennial period; making ability to read and write a requirement for the right of suffrage; providing that women shall attain their majority at the age of twenty-one instead of eighteen years.

Only four amendments were concurred in by both Senate and House, those giving women equal rights of citizenship with men; permitting the Legislature to designate the manner of filling vacancies in the House

of Representatives; allowing accused persons the right of waiving trial by jury; and making twenty-one, instead of eighteen years, the age when women shall attain their majority.

The important acts of the session included the creation of a State Highway Commission of three members, consisting of the Governor and two members to be appointed by him, the board to elect the State Highway Commissioner. The Board of Education was given power to establish two-year teacher training courses at not less than three nor more than five places in the State, and authorizing the board to arrange for advanced training for teachers in the colleges of the State. The appropriation for teacher training was increased from thirty-five thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars. Provision was made for the removal of women prisoners from the State Prison at Windsor to a separate institution. The poll tax was reduced from two dollars to one dollar on the grand list to decrease the burden upon families resulting from granting the right of suffrage to women.

Amateur sports on Sunday were legalized, but games for which an admission fee is charged were forbidden. Legislation was enacted providing for the enforcement of the Constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors. A "lump sum" salary bill was passed, applying to members of the Legislature. The primary law was amended requiring voters to declare party affiliations, and the Presidential primary act was repealed. Women were given the right to hold office. Armistice Day, November 11, was made a legal

holiday. The village of Winooski was incorporated as a city, and St. Albans City was given power to establish a commission form of government. The salaries of Supreme and Superior Court Judges were increased.

The Senate repealed the direct primary act but the House killed the bill, as it did a measure establishing a State Teachers' College.

A large number of bills were not signed by Governor Hartness until after the adjournment of the Legislature, and some of the State officers were of the opinion that bills signed after adjournment were invalid. A friendly suit was brought by the Governor as a test case, to compel the Secretary of State to cause the bills in question to be engrossed and promulgated as public acts. A hearing was given by the Supreme Court and a prompt decision was rendered to the effect that all bills signed by him five days after presentation (Sundays excepted) became valid laws.

In March, 1921, Adjutant General Johnson received from the Treasurer of the United States a check for one hundred and three thousand dollars to reimburse the State for the equipment of the First Vermont Regiment in 1917.

In the spring of 1921 the State Board of Education established two-year teacher training courses in connection with the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and at Castleton and Lyndon.

In June, 1921, the voters of Winooski voted to accept the proposed city charter, thus making a total of two hundred and forty towns and eight cities in the State.

The cities (1921) are: Barre, Burlington, Montpelier, Newport, Rutland, St. Albans, Vergennes and Winooski.

When Congress met in special session in April, 1921, Congressman Frank L. Greene was made a member of the Republican Steering Committee of the House.

Governor Hartness, Adjutant General Johnson and Julius A. Willcox, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, attended the inauguration of President Harding and Vice President Coolidge.

One of the last acts of Congress before the expiration of the short term in March, 1921, was the passage of an immigration bill introduced by Senator Dillingham, permitting the admission to this country in any one year of three per cent of the persons of any European nationality in this country in 1910. President Wilson withheld his signature, but in the term which followed, the bill became a law, and is known as the Dillingham Act.

Among the early appointments made by President Harding was that of Walter W. Husband of St. Johnsbury to be Commissioner General of Immigration. Mr. Husband was born in Highgate, September 29, 1871, and was educated in the public schools and in Franklin and St. Johnsbury Academies. He was Assistant Postmaster at St. Johnsbury, was a reporter on the *St. Johnsbury Caledonian* from 1900 to 1902 and later was managing editor of the *Montpelier Journal.*

When he was appointed the following statement was given out from the White House:

"Mr. W. W. Husband has devoted many years to intensive study of immigration and its attendant problems. He came to Washington in 1902 as secretary to

Senator Dillingham of Vermont, and in 1905 became secretary of the Immigration Commission, which was created to make a sweeping study of the entire question. This commission comprised three Senators, three Representatives and three Presidential appointees, who were named by President Roosevelt. Mr. Husband became its Executive Secretary and the general manager of its investigations.

"After the work of this commission had been concluded the Secretary of Commerce drafted Mr. Husband into his department as an adviser on subjects related to immigration, and he remained there until a few years ago, when he retired. During the war he was in Europe on Red Cross work, and on a commission handling the difficult business of exchanging prisoners. Still more recently he has spent his time in Russia, the Balkans and Central Europe, continuing his study along lines which concern immigration.

"He had a very important part in the revision of the immigration laws which were passed by Congress in 1907, and which is the basis of the Government's entire immigration policy at this time. The President appointed Mr. Husband because of his belief that he was the best-equipped man in the country for the position."

In the spring of 1921 President Harding announced the selection of Col. George Harvey for the important position of Ambassador to Great Britain. Colonel Harvey is a native of Vermont, having been born in Peacham, February 16, 1864. He was a student in Peacham Academy, did a little newspaper work in Vermont, and later was a reporter on the *Springfield Repub-*

lican, Chicago News and *New York World.* He was Insurance Commissioner of New Jersey in 1890 and 1891, was managing editor of the *New York World,* 1891-93, and later constructed and was president of several electric railways. He purchased the *North American Review* in 1899 and was its editor until 1921. He was president of the firm of Harper Bros., 1900-15. For several years prior to his appointment as Ambassador he edited and published *Harvey's Weekly.* He served as a Colonel on the staffs of Governors Green and Abbett of New Jersey. During the Presidential campaign of 1920 Senator Harding said that George Harvey "writes with the most trenchant pen of any man in the country."

In May, 1921, Governor Hartness appointed Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher of Arlington, a well known author, a member of the State Board of Education to succeed Frank H. Brooks, resigned. Mrs. Fisher is the first woman to be appointed a member of this important board.

In July, 1921, George R. Wales, of Vermont, was designated as chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission. He was born in Middlebury, November 22, 1862, graduated from Middlebury College in 1887 and from the National University Law School at Washington, D. C., in 1892. During the same year he was employed by the Civil Service Commission, served as its Chief Examiner from 1908 to 1919, and in the year last named he was appointed a member of the Commission.

However imperfectly the history of Vermont may be written, taken as a whole, it is a record of which her sons and daughters may well be proud. There is a lack of great cities which add to population statistics. For well nigh a hundred years emigration has taken out of the State a greater number of people than immigration has brought into it. It is natural that there should be a desire for gain rather than loss, and the undeveloped resources of Vermont are sufficient to furnish opportunities in abundance if they are appreciated. It is to be hoped that the historian of a later day may be able to chronicle important gains in wealth and population. But however great Vermont's gains may be numerically or financially, the glory of the State always will be found in faithfulness to those great principles of liberty and justice which have established a reputation above and beyond commercial prosperity or municipal growth. It is a goodly heritage that has been bequeathed to this and succeeding generations. But Vermont should look forward and not backward, and the noble deeds of the past should be an incentive to greater and better achievements in the good years which lie beyond the closing of this record.

THE END

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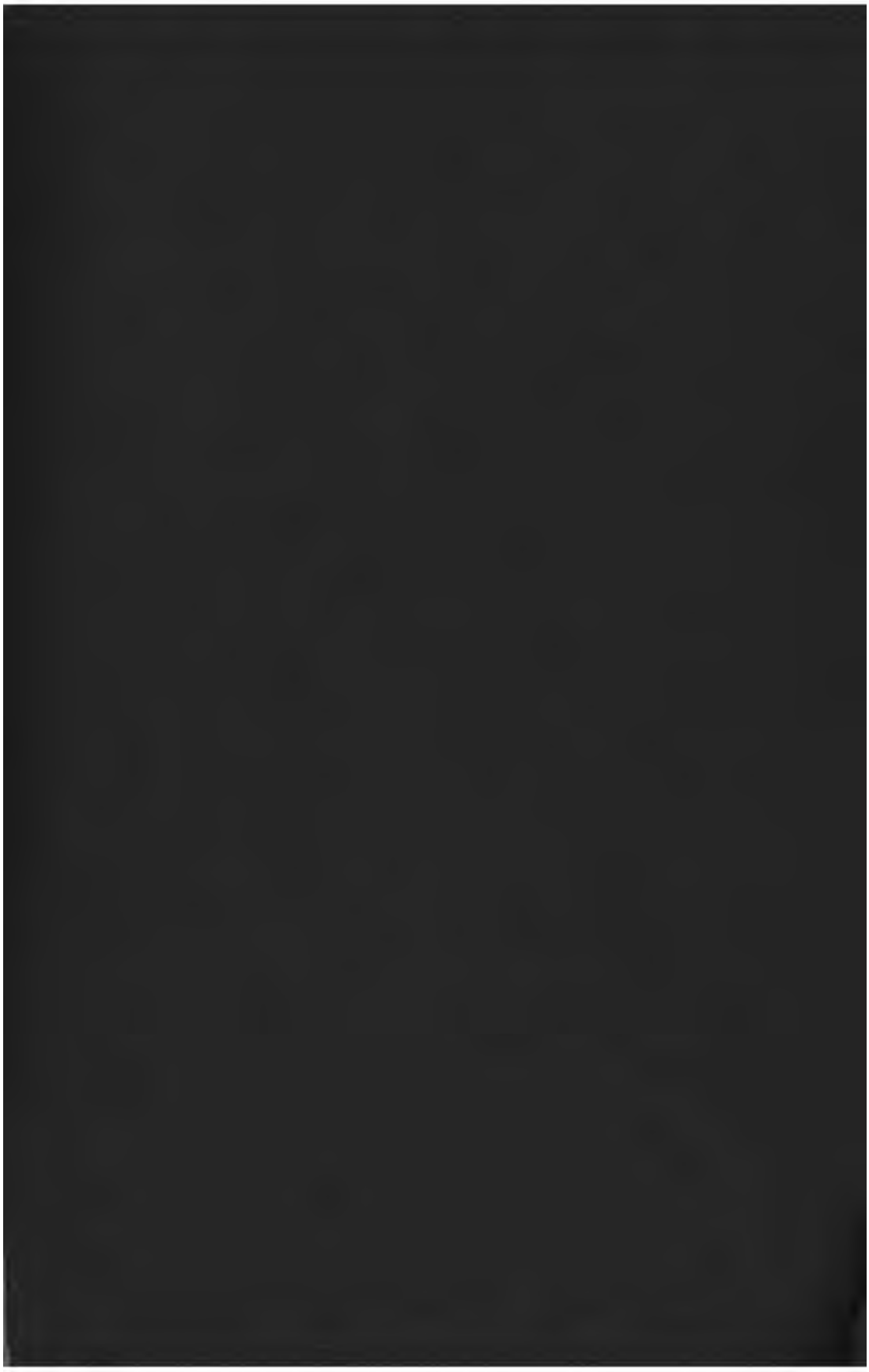

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